SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

KAT I siRNA (h): sc-105587

BACKGROUND

Kynurenine aminotransferases KAT I, KAT II, and KAT III belong to the class-I pyridoxal-phosphate-dependent aminotransferase family. KAT I is a cytoplasmic protein involved in glutamine catabolism. KAT I functions in the catalysis of the transamination of L-kinurenine to form kynurenic acid, a neuroprotective and anticonvulsant metabolite of tryptophan. Kynurenic acid is involved in synaptic transmission and has been implicated in a number of neurological disorders including schizophrenia and Huntington's disease. KAT I also functions in the metabolism of cysteine conjugates in some halogenated alkenes and alkanes to form reactive metabolites. KAT I has three isoforms. Isoform 1 is the full length protein, isoform 2 lacks amino acids 68-117 and isoform 3 lacks amino acids 251-422. Based on sequence similarity, KAT I is thought to function as a homodimer.

REFERENCES

1. Baran, H., et al. 1996. Increased kynurenic acid levels and decreased brain kynurenine aminotransferase I in patients with Down syndrome. Life Sci. 58: 1891-1899.
2. Tamburin, M., et al. 1999. Kynurenine aminotransferase I (KAT I) isoform gene expression in the rat brain: an *in situ* hybridization study. Neuroreport 10: 61-65.
3. Milart, P., et al. 2001. Kynurenine aminotransferase I activity in human placenta. Placenta 22: 259-261.
4. Kwok, J.B., et al. 2002. A missense mutation in kynurenine aminotransferase-1 in spontaneously hypertensive rats. J. Biol. Chem. 277: 35779-35782.
5. Rejdak, R., et al. 2003. Ontogenic changes of kynurenine aminotransferase I activity and its expression in the chicken retina. Vision Res. 43: 1513-1517.
6. Knyihár-Csillik, E., et al. 2004. Decreased expression of kynurenine aminotransferase-I (KAT I) in the substantia nigra of mice after 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (MPTP) treatment. Neuroscience 126: 899-914.
7. Rossi, F., et al. 2004. Crystal structure of human kynurenine aminotransferase I. J. Biol. Chem. 279: 50214-50220.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CCBL1 (human) mapping to 9q34.11.

PRODUCT

KAT I siRNA (h) is a pool of 3 target-specific 19-25 nt siRNAs designed to knock down gene expression. Each vial contains 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA, sufficient for a 10 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see KAT I shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-105587-SH and KAT I shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-105587-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of KAT I (h) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-105587A, sc-105587B and sc-105587C.

STORAGE AND RESUSPENSION

Store lyophilized siRNA duplex at -20° C with desiccant. Stable for at least one year from the date of shipment. Once resuspended, store at -20° C, avoid contact with RNAses and repeated freeze thaw cycles.

Resuspend lyophilized siRNA duplex in 330 µl of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 µl of RNAse-free water makes a 10 µM solution in a 10 µM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

KAT I siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of KAT I expression in human cells.

SUPPORT REAGENTS

For optimal siRNA transfection efficiency, Santa Cruz Biotechnology's siRNA Transfection Reagent: sc-29528 (0.3 ml), siRNA Transfection Medium: sc-36868 (20 ml) and siRNA Dilution Buffer: sc-29527 (1.5 ml) are recommended. Control siRNAs or Fluorescein Conjugated Control siRNAs are available as 10 µM in 66 µl. Each contain a scrambled sequence that will not lead to the specific degradation of any known cellular mRNA. Fluorescein Conjugated Control siRNAs include: sc-36869, sc-44239, sc-44240 and sc-44241. Control siRNAs include: sc-37007, sc-44230, sc-44231, sc-44232, sc-44233, sc-44234, sc-44235, sc-44236, sc-44237 and sc-44238.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

KAT I (C-7): sc-374531 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of KAT I gene expression knockdown by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) or immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor KAT I gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: KAT I (h)-PR: sc-105587-PR (20 µl). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.