

# MYL1 siRNA (h): sc-106267

## BACKGROUND

Myosin, the major component of thick muscle filaments, is a long asymmetric molecule containing a globular head and a long tail. Activation of smooth and cardiac/ventricular muscle primarily involves pathways which increase calcium and myosin phosphorylation, resulting in contraction. Myosin in vertebrate striated muscle is composed of two heavy chains and four light chains. There are two distinct types of light chains: the phosphorylatable, regulatory or MLC2 type; and the nonphosphorylatable, alkali or MLC1 and MLC3 types. Myosin light chain phosphatase acts to regulate muscle contraction by dephosphorylating activated myosin light chain. The role of myosin alkali light chains in vertebrate skeletal muscle is poorly understood, although alkali light chains in smooth muscle may be involved with the active site of myosin. Several isoforms of myosin alkali light chain genes. Each is associated with different muscle types. MYL1 (myosin light chain 3, skeletal muscle isoform), also known as MLC1F or MLC3F, is a hexameric ATPase cellular motor protein that is composed of two heavy chains, two nonphosphorylatable alkali light chains, and two phosphorylatable regulatory light chains. MYL1 is expressed in fast skeletal muscle and two isoforms exist due to alternative splicing.

## REFERENCES

1. Barton, P.J. and Buckingham, M.E. 1985. The myosin alkali light chain proteins and their genes. *Biochem. J.* 231: 249-261.
2. Seidel, U., et al. 1987. The complete nucleotide sequences of cDNA clones coding for human myosin light chains 1 and 3. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 15: 4989.
3. Cohen-Haguenauer, O., et al. 1988. Assignment of the human fast skeletal muscle myosin alkali light chains gene (MLC1F/MLC3F) to 2q 32.1-2qter. *Hum. Genet.* 78: 65-70.
4. Cohen-Haguenauer, O., et al. 1989. Chromosomal assignment of two myosin alkali light-chain genes encoding the ventricular/slow skeletal muscle isoform and the atrial/fetal muscle isoform (MYL3, MYL4). *Hum. Genet.* 81: 278-282.
5. Davoli, R., et al. 2000. Mapping of 14 expressed sequence tags (ESTs) from porcine skeletal muscle by somatic cell hybrid analysis. *Anim. Genet.* 31: 400-403.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MYL1 (human) mapping to 2q34.

## PRODUCT

MYL1 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see MYL1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-106267-SH and MYL1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-106267-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of MYL1 (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-106267A, sc-106267B and sc-106267C.

## 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  $\mu$ l of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNase-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

## APPLICATIONS

MYL1 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of MYL1 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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ l. 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

MYL1 (L-13): sc-100342 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of MYL1 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-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  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-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  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 MYL1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: MYL1 (h)-PR: sc-106267-PR (20  $\mu$ l). 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](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.