# SUMF2 siRNA (m): sc-106582



The Power to Question

#### **BACKGROUND**

Sulfatases are enzymes that remove sulfate residues from a variety of substrates via the hydrolysis of sulfate esters. In order to function properly, sulfatases require the presence of  $C\alpha\text{-formylglycine}$  (FGly), a unique amino acid, in their active site. This amino acid is synthesized by enzymes that use a cysteine to posttranslationally generate FGly. SUMF2 (sulfatase-modifying factor 2), also known as pFGE or PSEC0171, is a 301 amino acid protein that belongs to the sulfatase-modifying factor family and is expressed in lung, heart, placenta, brain, liver, pancreas, skeletal muscle and kidney. Localized to the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER), SUMF2 acts as an FGlygenerating enzyme that, when functioning alone, has low catalytic activity. When present in a heterodimer with SUMF1 (another FGly-generating protein), SUMF2 exhibits higher rates of catalysis. Four isoforms of SUMF2 are expressed due to alternative splicing events.

#### **REFERENCES**

- 1. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 607940. World Wide Web URL: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/
- Landgrebe, J., Dierks, T., Schmidt, B. and von Figura, K. 2003. The human SUMF1 gene, required for posttranslational sulfatase modification, defines a new gene family which is conserved from pro- to eukaryotes. Gene 316: 47-56.
- 3. Dierks, T., Schmidt, B., Borissenko, L.V., Peng, J., Preusser, A., Mariappan, M. and von Figura, K. 2003. Multiple sulfatase deficiency is caused by mutations in the gene encoding the human  $C\alpha$ -formylglycine generating enzyme. Cell 113: 435-444.
- Cosma, M.P., Pepe, S., Annunziata, I., Newbold, R.F., Grompe, M., Parenti, G. and Ballabio, A. 2003. The multiple sulfatase deficiency gene encodes an essential and limiting factor for the activity of sulfatases. Cell 113: 445-456.
- Zito, E., Fraldi, A., Pepe, S., Annunziata, I., Kobinger, G., Di Natale, P., Ballabio, A. and Cosma, M.P. 2005. Sulphatase activities are regulated by the interaction of sulphatase-modifying factor 1 with SUMF2. EMBO Rep. 6: 655-660.
- 6. Mariappan, M., Preusser-Kunze, A., Balleininger, M., Eiselt, N., Schmidt, B., Gande, S.L., Wenzel, D., Dierks, T. and von Figura, K. 2005. Expression, localization, structural, and functional characterization of pFGE, the paralog of the  $C\alpha$ -formylglycine-generating enzyme. J. Biol. Chem. 280: 15173-15179.
- 7. Dickmanns, A., Schmidt, B., Rudolph, M.G., Mariappan, M., Dierks, T., von Figura, K. and Ficner, R. 2005. Crystal structure of human pFGE, the paralog of the  $C\alpha$ -formylglycine-generating enzyme. J. Biol. Chem. 280: 15180-15187.

# **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: Sumf2 (mouse) mapping to 5 G1.3.

## **RESEARCH USE**

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

#### **PRODUCT**

SUMF2 siRNA (m) is a pool of 2 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 SUMF2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-106582-SH and SUMF2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-106582-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of SUMF2 (m) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-106582A and sc-106582B.

#### STORAGE AND RESUSPENSION

Store lyophilized siRNA duplex at -20 $^{\circ}$  C with desiccant. Stable for at least one year from the date of shipment. Once resuspended, store at -20 $^{\circ}$  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**

 $\mbox{SUMF2}$  siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of  $\mbox{SUMF2}$  expression in mouse 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.

## **RT-PCR REAGENTS**

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor SUMF2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: SUMF2 (m)-PR: sc-106582-PR (20  $\mu$ I). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

## **PROTOCOLS**

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