



TARSL2 siRNA (h): sc-106599

BACKGROUND

TARSL2 (threonyl-tRNA synthetase-like protein 2) is an 802 amino acid cytoplasmic protein that belongs to the class-II aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase family and exists in two alternatively spliced isoforms. The gene that encodes TARSL2 contains 71,007 bases and maps to human chromosome 15q26.3. Housing approximately 106 million base pairs and encoding more than 700 genes, chromosome 15 makes up about 3% of the human genome. Angelman and Prader-Willi syndromes are associated with loss of function or deletion of genes in the 15q11-q13 region. In the case of Angelman syndrome, this loss is due to inactivity of the maternal 15q11-q13 encoded UBE3A gene in the brain by either chromosomal deletion or mutation. In cases of Prader-Willi syndrome, there is a partial or complete deletion of this region from the paternal copy of chromosome 15. Tay-Sachs disease is a lethal disorder associated with mutations of the HEXA gene, which is encoded by chromosome 15. Marfan syndrome is associated with chromosome 15 through the FBN1 gene.

REFERENCES

1. Hurowitz, G.I., Silver, J.M., Brin, M.F., Williams, D.T. and Johnson, W.G. 1993. Neuropsychiatric aspects of adult-onset Tay-Sachs disease: two case reports with several new findings. *J. Neuropsychiatry Clin. Neurosci.* 5: 30-36.
2. Midla, G.S. 2008. Diagnosis and management of patients with Marfan syndrome. *JAAPA* 21: 21-25.
3. Rao, N., Jhamb, D., Milner, D.J., Li, B., Song, F., Wang, M., Voss, S.R., Palakal, M., King, M.W., Saranjami, B., Nye, H.L., Cameron, J.A. and Stocum, D.L. 2009. Proteomic analysis of blastema formation in regenerating axolotl limbs. *BMC Biol.* 7: 83.
4. Dan, B. 2009. Angelman syndrome: current understanding and research prospects. *Epilepsia* 50: 2331-2339.
5. Ferrer-Bolufer, I., Dalmau, J., Quiroga, R., Oltra, S., Orellana, C., Monfort, S., Roselló, M., De La Osa, A. and Martinez, F. 2009. Tyrosinemia type 1 and Angelman syndrome due to paternal uniparental isodisomy 15. *J. Inher. Metab. Dis.* 32 Suppl. 1: S349-S353.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TARSL2 (human) mapping to 15q26.3.

PRODUCT

TARSL2 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see TARSL2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-106599-SH and TARSL2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-106599-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TARSL2 (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-106599A, sc-106599B and sc-106599C.

RESEARCH USE

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

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

APPLICATIONS

TARSL2 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of TARSL2 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 μ M in 66 μ 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor TARSL2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TARSL2 (h)-PR: sc-106599-PR (20 μ l). 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.