

1700094D03Rik siRNA (m): sc-108504

BACKGROUND

Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes Lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. A breakpoint has been identified in 1q which disrupts the DISC1 gene and is linked to schizophrenia. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma. The C1orf189 gene product has been provisionally designated C1orf189 pending further characterization.

REFERENCES

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3. Weise, A., et al. 2005. New insights into the evolution of chromosome 1. *Cytogenet. Genome Res.* 108: 217-222.
4. Lans, H. and Hoeijmakers, J.H. 2006. Cell biology: aging nucleus gets out of shape. *Nature* 440: 32-34.
5. Gregory, S.G., et al. 2006. The DNA sequence and biological annotation of human chromosome 1. *Nature* 441: 315-321.
6. Hennah, W., et al. 2006. Genes and schizophrenia: beyond schizophrenia: the role of DISC1 in major mental illness. *Schizophr. Bull.* 32: 409-416.
7. Marzin, Y., et al. 2006. Chromosome 1 abnormalities in multiple myeloma. *Anticancer Res.* 26: 953-959.
8. McClintock, D., et al. 2006. Hutchinson-Gilford progeria mutant Lamin A primarily targets human vascular cells as detected by an anti-Lamin A G608G antibody. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 103: 2154-2159.
9. Scaffidi, P. and Misteli, T. 2006. Lamin A-dependent nuclear defects in human aging. *Science* 312: 1059-1063.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: 1700094D03Rik (mouse) mapping to 3 F1.

PROTOCOLS

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

PRODUCT

1700094D03Rik siRNA (m) is a target-specific 19-25 nt siRNA 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 1700094D03Rik shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-108504-SH and 1700094D03Rik shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-108504-V as alternate gene silencing products.

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

1700094D03Rik siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of 1700094D03Rik 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 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 1700094D03Rik gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: 1700094D03Rik (m)-PR: sc-108504-PR (20 μ 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.