

APOP1 siRNA (m): sc-108828

BACKGROUND

APOP1 (apoptogenic 1) is a 206 amino acid mitochondrial protein that belongs to the APOPT family and plays a role in apoptosis through regulation of mitochondrial-induced cell death in vascular smooth muscle cells. The gene encoding APOP1 maps to human chromosome 14, which houses over 700 genes and comprises nearly 3.5% of the human genome. Chromosome 14 encodes the presenilin 1 (PSEN1) gene, which is one of the three key genes associated with the development of Alzheimer's disease. The SERPINA1 gene is located on chromosome 14 and when defective leads to the genetic disorder α 1-antitrypsin deficiency. This disorder is characterized by severe lung complications and liver dysfunction. Notably, the immunoglobulin heavy chain locus is found on chromosome 14 and has been identified as a fusion with the chromosome 19 encoded protein BCL3 in the (14;19) translocations found in a variety of B cell malignancies.

REFERENCES

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2. Avramopoulos, D., et al. 2005. Linkage to chromosome 14q in Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients without psychotic symptoms. *Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet.* 132B: 9-13.
3. Yasuda, O., et al. 2006. Apop-1, a novel protein inducing cyclophilin D-dependent but Bax/Bak-related channel-independent apoptosis. *J. Biol. Chem.* 281: 23899-23907.
4. Sun, X., et al. 2008. Akt activation prevents Apop-1-induced death of cells. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 377: 1097-1101.
5. Larner, A.J. and Doran, M. 2009. Genotype-phenotype relationships of presenilin-1 mutations in Alzheimer's disease: an update. *J. Alzheimers Dis.* 17: 259-265.
6. Topic, A., et al. 2009. α -1-antitrypsin phenotypes in adult liver disease patients. *Ups. J. Med. Sci.* 114: 228-234.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Apopt1 (mouse) mapping to 12 F1.

PRODUCT

APOP1 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 APOP1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-108828-SH and APOP1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-108828-V as alternate gene silencing products.

PROTOCOLS

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

APOP1 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of APOP1 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 APOP1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: APOP1 (m)-PR: sc-108828-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.