

α8 Tubulin siRNA (m): sc-140679

BACKGROUND

Tubulin is a major cytoskeleton component that has five distinct forms, designated α, β, γ, δ and ε Tubulin. α and β Tubulins form heterodimers which multimerize to form a microtubule filament. There are five β Tubulin isoforms (β1, β2, β3, β4A and β4B) that are expressed in mammalian tissues. β1 and β4 are present throughout the cytosol, β2 is present in the nuclei and nucleoplasm, and β3 is a neuron-specific cytoskeletal protein. γ Tubulin forms the gammaosome, which is required for nucleating microtubule filaments at the centrosome. Both δ Tubulin and ε Tubulin are associated with the centrosome. δ Tubulin is a homolog of the *Chlamydomonas* δ Tubulin Uni3 and is found in association with the centrioles, whereas ε Tubulin localizes to the pericentriolar material. ε Tubulin exhibits a cell cycle-specific pattern of localization; first associating with only the older of the centrosomes in a newly duplicated pair, and later associating with both centrosomes.

REFERENCES

1. Weisenberg, R. 1981. Invited review: the role of nucleotide triphosphate in Actin and Tubulin assembly and function. *Cell Motil.* 1: 485-497.
2. Burns, R.G. 1991. α-, β-, and γ-Tubulins: sequence comparisons and structural constraints. *Cell Motil. Cytoskeleton* 20: 181-189.
3. Zheng, Y., et al. 1991. γ Tubulin is present in *Drosophila melanogaster* and *Homo sapiens* and is associated with the centrosome. *Cell* 65: 817-823.
4. Leask, A., et al. 1998. Expression of amino- and carboxyl-terminal γ and β Tubulin mutants in cultured epithelial cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 273: 2661-2668.
5. Luduena, R.F. 1998. Multiple forms of Tubulin: different gene products and covalent modifications. *Int. Rev. Cytol.* 178: 207-275.
6. Walss, C., et al. 1999. Presence of the β2 isotype of tubulin in the nuclei of cultured mesangial cells from rat kidney. *Cell Motil. Cytoskeleton* 42: 274-284.
7. Modig, C., et al. 1999. Identification of β3 and β4 Tubulin isotypes in cold-adapted microtubules from Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*): antibody mapping and cDNA sequencing. *Cell Motil. Cytoskeleton* 42: 315-330.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Tuba8 (mouse) mapping to 6 F1.

PRODUCT

α8 Tubulin 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 μM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see α8 Tubulin shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-140679-SH and α8 Tubulin shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-140679-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 μl of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 μl of RNase-free water makes a 10 μM solution in a 10 μM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

α8 Tubulin siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of α8 Tubulin 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 α8 Tubulin gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: α8 Tubulin (m)-PR: sc-140679-PR (20 μl). 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.