

ABHD14B siRNA (m): sc-140769

BACKGROUND

The α/β hydrolase superfamily comprise diverse members that are involved in important biochemical processes and related to various diseases. They have unrelated sequences, various substrates, and different kinds of catalytic activities, yet they share the same canonical α/β hydrolase fold, which consists of an eightstranded parallel α/β structure. They are also characterized by a catalytic triad composed of a histidine, an acid and a nucleophile. Members of this superfamily are often drug targets for treating diseases, such as diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, obesity and blood clotting disorders. The Ab hydrolase domain containing (ABHD) gene subfamily is comprised of 15 mostly uncharacterized members. Most of which utilize a serine nucleophile to form the G-X-S-X-G nucleophile elbow. ABHD1 plays a role in metabolizing smoking xenobiotics. ABHD2 participates in the development of atherosclerosis. ABHD4 is involved in an alternative synthesis pathway of NAE. Mutations in ABHD5 contribute to Chanarin-Dorfman syndrome. ABHD6 may play a role in nervous system metabolism and signaling. ABHD14B is a 210 amino acid protein that localizes to both the cytoplasm and the nucleus where it exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms.

REFERENCES

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2. Holmquist, M. 2000. α/β hydrolase fold enzymes: structures, functions and mechanisms. *Curr. Protein Pept. Sci.* 1: 209-235.
3. Padmanabhan, B., et al. 2000. Purification, crystallization and preliminary X-ray crystallographic analysis of human CCG1-interacting factor B. *Acta Crystallogr. D Biol. Crystallogr.* 56: 1479-1481.
4. Lefèvre, C., et al. 2001. Mutations in CGI-58, the gene encoding a new protein of the esterase/lipase/thioesterase subfamily, in Chanarin-Dorfman syndrome. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 69: 1002-1012.
5. Edgar, A.J. and Polak, J.M. 2002. Cloning and tissue distribution of three murine α/β hydrolase fold protein cDNAs. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 292: 617-625.
6. Simon, G.M. and Cravatt, B.F. 2006. Endocannabinoid biosynthesis proceeding through glycerophospho-N-acyl ethanolamine and a role for α/β -hydrolase 4 in this pathway. *J. Biol. Chem.* 281: 26465-26472.
7. Miyata, K., et al. 2008. Elevated mature macrophage expression of human ABHD2 gene in vulnerable plaque. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 365: 207-213.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Abhd14b (mouse) mapping to 9 F1.

PRODUCT

ABHD14B 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 ABHD14B shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-140769-SH and ABHD14B shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-140769-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

ABHD14B siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of ABHD14B 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

ABHD14B (E-12): sc-515084 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of ABHD14B gene expression knockdown by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) or immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor ABHD14B gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ABHD14B (m)-PR: sc-140769-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.

PROTOCOLS

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