

## ABHD6 siRNA (m): sc-140774

### BACKGROUND

The  $\alpha/\beta$  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  $\alpha/\beta$  hydrolase fold, which consists of an eight-stranded parallel  $\alpha/\beta$  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.

### REFERENCES

1. Ollis, D.L., et al. 1992. The  $\alpha/\beta$  hydrolase fold. *Protein Eng.* 5: 197-211.
2. Holmquist, M. 2000.  $\alpha/\beta$ -hydrolase fold enzymes: structures, functions and mechanisms. *Curr. Protein Pept. Sci.* 1: 209-235.
3. 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.
4. Edgar, A.J., et al. 2002. Cloning and tissue distribution of three murine  $\alpha/\beta$  hydrolase fold protein cDNAs. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 292: 617-625.
5. Simon, G.M., et al. 2006. Endocannabinoid biosynthesis proceeding through glycerophospho-N-acyl ethanolamine and a role for  $\alpha/\beta$  hydrolase 4 in this pathway. *J. Biol. Chem.* 281: 26465-26472.

### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Abhd6 (mouse) mapping to 14 A1.

### PRODUCT

ABHD6 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see ABHD6 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-140774-SH and ABHD6 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-140774-V as alternate gene silencing products.

### RESEARCH USE

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

### PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://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  $\mu$ l of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNase-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

### APPLICATIONS

ABHD6 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of ABHD6 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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ 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 ABHD6 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ABHD6 (m)-PR: sc-140774-PR (20  $\mu$ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.