

ABHD9 siRNA (m): sc-140777

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 abhydro-lase domain-containing protein 9 (ABHD9), also designated epoxide hydrolase 3 (EPHX3), is a 360 amino acid protein and a member of the α/β hydrolase superfamily. The gene encoding ABHD9 maps to chromosome 19, which consists of over 63 million bases, houses approximately 1,400 genes and is recognized for having the greatest gene density of the human chromosomes. It is the genetic home for a number of immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily members, including the killer cell and leukocyte Ig-like receptors, a number of ICAMs, the CEACAM and PSG family and Fc receptors (FcRs).

REFERENCES

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4. Edgar, A.J., et al. 2002. Cloning and tissue distribution of three murine α/β hydrolase fold protein cDNAs. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 292: 617-625.
5. Buchet-Poyau, K., et al. 2002. Search for the second Peutz-Jeghers syndrome locus: exclusion of the STK13, PRKCG, KLK10, and PSCD2 genes on chromosome 19 and the STK11P gene on chromosome 2. *Cytogenet. Genome Res.* 97: 171-178.
6. Grimwood, J., et al. 2004. The DNA sequence and biology of human chromosome 19. *Nature* 428: 529-535.
7. Parham, P. 2005. Immunogenetics of killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors. *Mol. Immunol.* 42: 459-462.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ephx3 (mouse) mapping to 17 B1.

PRODUCT

ABHD9 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 ABHD9 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-140777-SH and ABHD9 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-140777-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

ABHD9 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of ABHD9 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 ABHD9 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ABHD9 (m)-PR: sc-140777-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.