SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

AKR7A5 siRNA (m): sc-140994

BACKGROUND

The aldo-keto reductase 7 (AKR7) family includes AKR7A2, AKR7A3 and AKR7A4 in human, AKR7A5 in mouse and AKR7A2 in rat, all of which function in the metabolism of Aflatoxin B1 and other dicarbonyl-containing compounds. More specifically, AKR7A proteins are involved in the metabolism of compounds with ketone groups on adjacent carbon atoms in a broad range of tissues, notably the liver. The human AKR7A2 gene maps to a region frequently deleted in sporadic colorectal cancer. The functional significance of this correlation lies in the constitutive expression of AKR7A2 in human liver to eliminate aflatoxin (an environmental carcinogen), thus acting as an endogenous chemo-preventative agent.

REFERENCES

1. Ellis, E.M., et al. 1995. Substrate specificity of an aflatoxin-metabolizing aldehyde reductase. Biochem. J. 312: 535-541.
2. Ireland, L.S., et al. 1998. Molecular cloning, expression and catalytic activity of a human AKR7 member of the aldo-keto reductase superfamily: evidence that the major 2-carboxybenzaldehyde reductase from human liver is a homologue of rat aflatoxin B1-aldehyde reductase. Biochem. J. 332: 21-34.
3. Kelly, V.P., et al. 2000. Purification from rat liver of a novel constitutively expressed member of the aldo-keto reductase 7 family that is widely distributed in extrahepatic tissues. Biochem. J. 348: 389-400.
4. Kelly, V.P., et al. 2002. Novel homodimeric and heterodimeric rat γ-hydroxybutyrate synthases that associate with the Golgi apparatus define a distinct subclass of aldo-keto reductase 7 family proteins. Biochem. J. 366: 847-861.
5. Praml, C., et al. 2003. Aflatoxin B1 aldehyde reductase (AFAR) genes cluster at 1p35-1p36.1 in a region frequently altered in human tumour cells. Oncogene 22: 4765-4773.
6. Kozma, E., et al. 2003. The high resolution crystal structure of rat liver AKR7A1: understanding the substrate specificites of the AKR7 family. Chem. Biol. Interact. 143-144: 289-297.
7. Hyndman, D., et al. 2003. The aldo-keto reductase superfamily homepage. Chem. Biol. Interact. 143-144: 621-631.
8. Grant, A.W., et al. 2003. A novel aldo-keto reductase from *Escherichia coli* can increase resistance to methylglyoxal toxicity. FEMS Microbiol. Lett. 218: 93-99.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Akr7a5 (mouse) mapping to 4 D3.

PRODUCT

AKR7A5 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 AKR7A5 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-140994-SH and AKR7A5 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-140994-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 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

AKR7A5 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of AKR7A5 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

AKR7A (F-8): sc-137186 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of AKR7A5 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-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ 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-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ 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 AKR7A5 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: AKR7A5 (m)-PR: sc-140994-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.

PROTOCOLS

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