SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ALS2CR12 siRNA (m): sc-141032

BACKGROUND

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is a fatal neurodegenerative disease characterized by progressive limb or bulbar weakness. Mutations in the ALS2 gene result in a number of juvenile recessive motor neuron diseases (MNDs), including juvenile primary lateral sclerosis (JPLS), infantile onset ascending hereditary spastic paralysis (IAHSP) and a form of complicated hereditary spastic paraplegia (cHSP). The ALS2 gene encodes the Alsin protein, which acts as a guanine nucleotide exchange factor for Rab 5, a modulator of the endocytic pathway. Alsin is a cytosolic protein that is associated with small, punctate membrane structures. Therefore Alsin may mediate membrane transport events, potentially linking endocytic processes and Actin cytoskeleton remodeling. ALS2CR12 (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis 2 (juvenile) chromosome region, candidate 12) is a 445 amino acid protein that may be involved in the regulation of GTPase activity.

REFERENCES

1. Yang, Y., et al. 2001. The gene encoding Alsin, a protein with three guanine-nucleotide exchange factor domains, is mutated in a form of recessive amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Nat. Genet. 29: 160-165.
2. Topp, J.D., et al. 2004. Alsin is a Rab 5 and Rac 1 guanine nucleotide exchange factor. J. Biol. Chem. 279: 24612-24623.
3. Hadano, S., et al. 2004. ALS2CL, the novel protein highly homologous to the carboxy-terminal half of ALS2, binds to Rab 5 and modulates endosome dynamics. FEBS Lett. 575: 64-70.
4. Devon, R.S., et al. 2005. Cross-species characterization of the ALS2 gene and analysis of its pattern of expression in development and adulthood. Neurobiol. Dis. 18: 243-257.
5. Panzeri, C., et al. 2006. The first ALS2 missense mutation associated with JPLS reveals new aspects of Alsin biological function. Brain 129: 1710-1719.
6. Matsuoka, M., et al. 2006. Anti-ALS activity of Alsin, the product of the ALS2 gene, and activity-dependent neurotrophic factor. Neurodegener. Dis. 2: 135-138.
7. Devon, R.S., et al. 2006. ALS2-deficient mice exhibit disturbances in endosome trafficking associated with motor behavioral abnormalities. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 103: 9595-9600.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Als2cr12 (mouse) mapping to 1 C1.3.

PRODUCT

ALS2CR12 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 ALS2CR12 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-141032-SH and ALS2CR12 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-141032-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

ALS2CR12 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of ALS2CR12 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 ALS2CR12 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ALS2CR12 (m)-PR: sc-141032-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.