

ANKLE2 siRNA (m): sc-141070

BACKGROUND

Ankyrins are membrane adaptor molecules that play important roles in coupling integral membrane proteins to the spectrin-based cytoskeleton network. Mutations of ankyrin genes lead to severe genetic diseases such as fatal cardiac arrhythmias and hereditary spherocytosis. ANKLE2 (ankyrin repeat and LEM domain containing 2), also known as LEMD7, is a 938 amino acid single-pass membrane protein containing an ANK repeat and a LEM domain. Existing as two isoforms produced by alternative splicing events, the gene encoding ANKLE2 maps to human chromosome 12q24.33, which encodes over 1,100 genes and comprises approximately 4.5% of the human genome. Chromosome 12 is associated with a variety of diseases and afflictions, including hypochondrogenesis, achondrogenesis, Kniest dysplasia, Noonan syndrome and trisomy 12p, which causes facial developmental defects and seizure disorders.

REFERENCES

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2. Yang, W. and Cole, W.G. 1998. Low basal transcripts of the COL2A1 collagen gene from lymphoblasts show alternative splicing of exon 12 in the Kniest form of spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia. *Hum. Mutat.* 1: S1-S2.
3. Trowsdale, J., et al. 2001. The genomic context of natural killer receptor extended gene families. *Immunol. Rev.* 181: 20-38.
4. Zumkeller, W., et al. 2004. Genotype/phenotype analysis in a patient with pure and complete trisomy 12p. *Am. J. Med. Genet. A* 129A: 261-264.
5. Nishimura, G., et al. 2005. The phenotypic spectrum of COL2A1 mutations. *Hum. Mutat.* 26: 36-43.
6. Segel, R., et al. 2006. The natural history of trisomy 12p. *Am. J. Med. Genet. A* 140: 695-703.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ankle2 (mouse) mapping to 5 F.

PRODUCT

ANKLE2 siRNA (m) is a pool of 3 target-specific 19-25 nt siRNAs 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 ANKLE2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-141070-SH and ANKLE2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-141070-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of ANKLE2 (m) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-141070A, sc-141070B and sc-141070C.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at 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 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

ANKLE2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of ANKLE2 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 ANKLE2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ANKLE2 (m)-PR: sc-141070-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.