Atg16L2 siRNA (m): sc-141320



The Power to Ouestion

BACKGROUND

WD-repeats are motifs that are found in a variety of proteins and are characterized by a conserved core of 40-60 amino acids that commonly form a tertiary propeller structure. While proteins that contain WD-repeats participate in a wide range of cellular functions, they are generally involved in regulatory mechanisms concerning chromatin assembly, cell cycle control, signal transduction, RNA processing, apoptosis and vesicular trafficking. Atg16L2 (ATG16 autophagy related 16-like 2), also known as WDR80 (WD repeat-containing protein 80), is a 619 amino acid protein that localizes to the cytoplasm and contains seven WD repeats. Expressed as three alternatively spliced isoforms, Atg16L2 belongs to the WD repeat Atg16 family and is thought to play a role in autophagy.

REFERENCES

- van der Voorn, L. and Ploegh, H.L. 1992. The WD-40 repeat. FEBS Lett. 307: 131-134.
- Neer, E.J., Schmidt, C.J., Nambudripad, R. and Smith, T.F. 1994. The ancient regulatory-protein family of WD-repeat proteins. Nature 371: 297-300.
- Garcia-Higuera, I., Fenoglio, J., Li, Y., Lewis, C., Panchenko, M.P., Reiner, O., Smith, T.F. and Neer, E.J. 1996. Folding of proteins with WD-repeats: comparison of six members of the WD-repeat superfamily to the G protein β subunit. Biochemistry 35: 13985-13994.
- Garcia-Higuera, I., Gaitatzes, C., Smith, T.F. and Neer, E.J. 1998. Folding a WD repeat propeller. Role of highly conserved aspartic acid residues in the G protein β subunit and Sec13. J. Biol. Chem. 273: 9041-9049.
- Smith, T.F., Gaitatzes, C., Saxena, K. and Neer, E.J. 1999. The WD repeat: a common architecture for diverse functions. Trends Biochem. Sci. 24: 181-185.
- Li, D. and Roberts, R. 2001. WD-repeat proteins: structure characteristics, biological function, and their involvement in human diseases. Cell. Mol. Life Sci. 58: 2085-2097.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Atg16I2 (mouse) mapping to 7 E3.

PRODUCT

Atg16L2 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 Atg16L2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-141320-SH and Atg16L2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-141320-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Atg16L2 (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-141320A, sc-141320B and sc-141320C.

RESEARCH USE

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

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

Atg16L2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Atg16L2 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 Atg16L2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Atg16L2 (m)-PR: sc-141320-PR (20 μ l, 477 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

PROTOCOLS

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

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3801 fax 831.457.3801 Europe +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 www.scbt.com