

Atlastin-2 siRNA (m): sc-141328

BACKGROUND

Atlastin-2, also known as ATL2 (atlastin GTPase 2), ARL3IP2 or ARL6IP2 (ADP-ribosylation factor-like protein 6-interacting protein 2), is a 583 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the GBP family and the Atlastin subfamily. Atlastin-2 contains GTP-binding motifs in its N-terminal half and two transmembrane domains in its C-terminal half. Encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 2p22.2, Atlastin-2 exists as three alternatively spliced isoforms and is conserved in chimpanzee, canine, mouse, rat, zebrafish, fruit fly, mosquito and *Caenorhabditis elegans*. Expressed in peripheral tissues and localizing to endoplasmic reticulum membrane, Atlastin-2 participates in tethering GTPase membranes during trans-homooligomer formation and mediating homotypic fusion of endoplasmic reticulum membranes. Atlastin-2 also interacts with REEP5 and Rtn-3, and plays a role in endoplasmic reticulum tubular network biogenesis.

REFERENCES

1. Zhu, P.P., Patterson, A., Lavoie, B., Stadler, J., Shoen, M., Patel, R. and Blackstone, C. 2003. Cellular localization, oligomerization, and membrane association of the hereditary spastic paraplegia 3A (SPG3A) protein atlastin. *J. Biol. Chem.* 278: 49063-49071.
2. Rismanchi, N., Soderblom, C., Stadler, J., Zhu, P.P. and Blackstone, C. 2008. Atlastin GTPases are required for Golgi apparatus and ER morphogenesis. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 17: 1591-1604.
3. Albin, R.L., Koeppe, R.A., Rainier, S. and Fink, J.K. 2008. Normal dopaminergic nigrostriatal innervation in SPG3A hereditary spastic paraplegia. *J. Neurogenet.* 22: 289-294.
4. Hu, J., Shibata, Y., Zhu, P.P., Voss, C., Rismanchi, N., Prinz, W.A., Rapoport, T.A. and Blackstone, C. 2009. A class of dynamin-like GTPases involved in the generation of the tubular ER network. *Cell* 138: 549-561.
5. Farhan, H. and Hauri, H.P. 2009. Membrane biogenesis: networking at the ER with atlastin. *Curr. Biol.* 19: R906-R908.
6. Renvoise, B. and Blackstone, C. 2010. Emerging themes of ER organization in the development and maintenance of axons. *Curr. Opin. Neurobiol.* 20: 531-537.
7. Ghosh, D., Lippert, D., Krokhin, O., Cortens, J.P. and Wilkins, J.A. 2010. Defining the membrane proteome of NK cells. *J. Mass Spectrom.* 45: 1-25.
8. Park, S.H., Zhu, P.P., Parker, R.L. and Blackstone, C. 2010. Hereditary spastic paraplegia proteins REEP1, spastin, and atlastin-1 coordinate microtubule interactions with the tubular ER network. *J. Clin. Invest.* 120: 1097-1110.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Atl2 (mouse) mapping to 17 E3.

PROTOCOLS

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

PRODUCT

Atlastin-2 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 Atlastin-2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-141328-SH and Atlastin-2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-141328-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

Atlastin-2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Atlastin-2 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 Atlastin-2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Atlastin-2 (m)-PR: sc-141328-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.