

CCDC135 siRNA (m): sc-142078

BACKGROUND

Chromosome 16 encodes over 900 genes in approximately 90 million base pairs, makes up nearly 3% of human cellular DNA and is associated with a variety of genetic disorders. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, though through the CREBBP gene which encodes a critical CREB binding protein. Signs of Rubinstein-Taybi include mental retardation and predisposition to tumor growth and white blood cell neoplasias. Crohn's disease is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition associated with chromosome 16 through the NOD2 gene. An association with systemic lupus erythematosus and a number of other autoimmune disorders with the pericentromeric region of chromosome 16 has led to the identification of SLC5A11 as a potential autoimmune modifier. CCDC135 (coiled-coil domain containing 135), also known as DKFZp434I099 or C16orf50, is a 874 amino acid protein encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 16. CCDC135 is expressed as two isoforms produced by alternative splicing events.

REFERENCES

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4. King, K., et al. 2007. Identification, evolution, and association study of a novel promoter and first exon of the human NOD2 (CARD15) gene. *Genomics* 90: 493-501.
5. Gervasini, C., et al. 2007. High frequency of mosaic CREBBP deletions in Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome patients and mapping of somatic and germline breakpoints. *Genomics* 90: 567-573.
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7. Koop, O., et al. 2007. Genotype-phenotype analysis in patients with giant axonal neuropathy (GAN). *Neuromuscul. Disord.* 17: 624-630.
8. Tattoli, I., et al. 2007. The Nodosome: Nod1 and Nod2 control bacterial infections and inflammation. *Semin. Immunopathol.* 29: 289-301.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ccdc135 (mouse) mapping to 8 D1.

PROTOCOLS

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

PRODUCT

CCDC135 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 CCDC135 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-142078-SH and CCDC135 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-142078-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of CCDC135 (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-142078A, sc-142078B and sc-142078C.

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

CCDC135 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of CCDC135 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 CCDC135 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: CCDC135 (m)-PR: sc-142078-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.