

COL4A3 siRNA (m): sc-142467

BACKGROUND

The extensive family of COL gene products (collagens) is composed of several chain types, including fibril-forming interstitial Collagens (Types I, II, III and V) and basement membrane Collagens (Type IV), each type containing multiple isoforms. Collagens are fibrous, extracellular matrix proteins with high tensile strength and are the major components of connective tissue, such as tendons and cartilage. All collagens contain a triple helix domain and frequently show lateral self-association in order to form complex connective tissues. Several collagens also play a role in cell adhesion, important for maintaining normal tissue architecture and function.

REFERENCES

1. Bateman, J.F., et al. 1996. Collagen Superfamily. In Comper, W.D., ed. Extracellular Matrix, Vol. 2: Molecular Components and Interactions. Amsterdam: Harwood Academic Publishers, 22-67.
2. McCarthy, J.B., et al. 1996. Cell adhesion to collagenous matrices. Biopolymers 40: 371-381.
3. Engel, J. 1997. Versatile collagens in invertebrates. Science 277: 1785-1786.
4. Cremer, M.A., et al. 1998. The cartilage collagens: a review of their structure, organization and role in the pathogenesis of experimental arthritis in animals and in human rheumatic disease. J. Mol. Med. 76: 275-288.
5. Boskey, A.L., et al. 1999. Collagen and bone strength. J. Bone Miner. Res. 14: 330-335.
6. Alberio, L. and Dale, G.L. 1999. Platelet-collagen interactions: membrane receptors and intracellular signaling pathways. Eur. J. Clin. Invest. 29: 1066-1076.
7. Kalluri, R. 2002. Discovery of type IV collagen non-collagenous domains as novel integrin ligands and endogenous inhibitors of angiogenesis. Cold Spring Harb. Symp. Quant. Biol. 67: 255-266.
8. Pescucci, C., et al. 2003. Type IV Collagen related diseases. J. Nephrol. 16: 314-316.
9. Kim, S.J., et al. 2004. Effects of type IV collagen and laminin on the cryopreservation of human embryonic stem cells. Stem Cells 22: 950-961.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Col4a3 (mouse) mapping to 1 C5.

PRODUCT

COL4A3 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 COL4A3 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-142467-SH and COL4A3 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-142467-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of COL4A3 (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-142467A, sc-142467B and sc-142467C.

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

COL4A3 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of COL4A3 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 COL4A3 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: COL4A3 (m)-PR: sc-142467-PR (20 μ l, 522 bp). 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.