SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

COL6A2 siRNA (m): sc-142473

BACKGROUND

Collagens (COLs) are fibrous, extracellular matrix proteins with high tensile strength that function as the major components of connective tissue, such as tendons and cartilage. All COL proteins contain a triple helix domain and frequently show lateral self-association in order to form complex connective tissues. There are several types of COL proteins, including fibril-forming interstitial COLs (types I, II, III and V), basement membrane COLs (type IV) and beaded filament COLs (type VI). COL6A2 (collagen, type VI, α 2), also known as PP3610, is a 1,019 amino acid secreted protein that contains three VWFA domains and functions as the second of three α chains that comprise the type VI COL protein complex. Existing as a trimer with two other type VI α proteins, COL6A2 acts as a cell-binding protein that plays an important role in the organization of matrix components. Defects in the gene encoding COL6A2 are associated with Bethlem myopathy (BM) and Ullrich congenital muscular dystrophy (UCMD). Multiple isoforms of COL6A2 exist due to alternative splicing events.

REFERENCES

1. Chu, M.L., et al. 1987. Characterization of three constituent chains of collagen type VI by peptide sequences and cDNA clones. Eur. J. Biochem. 168: 309-317.
2. Chu, M.L., et al. 1989. Sequence analysis of α 1(VI) and α 2(VI) chains of human type VI collagen reveals internal triplication of globular domains similar to the A domains of von Willebrand factor and two α 2(VI) chain variants that differ in the carboxy terminus. EMBO J. 8: 1939-1946.
3. Saitta, B., et al. 1990. Alternative splicing of the human α 2(VI) collagen gene generates multiple mRNA transcripts which predict three protein variants with distinct carboxyl termini. J. Biol. Chem. 265: 6473-6480.
4. Saitta, B., et al. 1991. The exon organization of the triple-helical coding regions of the human α 1(VI) and α 2(VI) collagen genes is highly similar. Genomics 11: 145-153.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Col6a2 (mouse) mapping to 10 C1.

PRODUCT

COL6A2 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 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see COL6A2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-142473-SH and COL6A2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-142473-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of COL6A2 (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-142473A, sc-142473B and sc-142473C.

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 µl of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 µl of RNAse-free water makes a 10 µM solution in a 10 µM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

COL6A2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of COL6A2 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

COL6A2 (B-7): sc-374566 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of COL6A2 gene expression knockdown by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) or immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor COL6A2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: COL6A2 (m)-PR: sc-142473-PR (20 µl). 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.