

COMMD1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-142482-V

BACKGROUND

Copper is an essential micronutrient used as a co-factor for several essential enzymes in all living organisms. Due to the high toxicity of copper, its metabolism is tightly regulated and defects in this regulation can cause Menkes (deficiency) or Wilson (accumulation) disease in various tissue. COMMD1 (copper metabolism MURR1 domain-containing protein 1), also known as MURR1, is a 190 amino acid protein responsible for inhibition of TNF-induced NF κ B p50 and has a suggested role in facilitation of biliary copper excretion within hepatocytes. COMMD1 localizes to both the nucleus and cytoplasm within the cell. Highest expression is found in liver tissue, with lower expressions in lung, heart, kidney and brain tissue. COMMD1 interacts directly with COMMD6 and ATP7B, and indirectly with I κ B- β and COMMD7. All ten members of the COMMD family (COMMD1-10) contain a conserved COMM domain which provides an interface for protein-protein interactions.

REFERENCES

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2. Klomp, A.E., et al. 2003. The ubiquitously expressed MURR1 protein is absent in canine copper toxicosis. *J. Hepatol.* 39: 703-709.
3. Coronado, V.A., et al. 2005. COMMD1 (MURR1) as a candidate in patients with copper storage disease of undefined etiology. *Clin. Genet.* 68: 548-551.
4. Burststein, E., et al. 2005. COMMD proteins, a novel family of structural and functional homologs of MURR1. *J. Biol. Chem.* 280: 22222-22232.
5. de Bie, P., et al. 2005. The many faces of the copper metabolism protein MURR1/COMMD1. *J. Hered.* 96: 803-811.
6. de Bie, P., et al. 2007. Distinct Wilson's disease mutations in ATP7B are associated with enhanced binding to COMMD1 and reduced stability of ATP7B. *Gastroenterology* 133: 1316-1326.
7. Narindrasorasak, S., et al. 2007. Characterization and copper binding properties of human COMMD1 (MURR1). *Biochemistry* 46: 3116-3128.
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STORAGE

Store lentiviral particles at -80° C. Stable for at least one year from the date of shipment. Once thawed, particles can be stored at 4° C for up to one week. Avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles.

RESEARCH USE

The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the nontransferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and all replicates and derivatives for research purposes conducted by the buyer in his laboratory only (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The buyer cannot sell or otherwise transfer (a) this product (b) its components or (c) materials made using this product or its components to a third party, or otherwise use this product or its components or materials made using this product or its components for Commercial Purposes.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Commd1 (mouse) mapping to 11 A3.2.

PRODUCT

COMMD1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles is a pool of concentrated, transduction-ready viral particles containing 2 target-specific constructs that encode 19-25 nt (plus hairpin) shRNA designed to knock down gene expression. Each vial contains 200 μ l frozen stock containing 1.0 x 10⁶ infectious units of virus (IFU) in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium with 25 mM HEPES pH 7.3. Suitable for 10-20 transductions. Also see COMMD1 siRNA (m): sc-142482 and COMMD1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-142482-SH as alternate gene silencing products.

APPLICATIONS

COMMD1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles is recommended for the inhibition of COMMD1 expression in mouse cells.

SUPPORT REAGENTS

Control shRNA Lentiviral Particles: sc-108080. Available as 200 μ l frozen viral stock containing 1.0 x 10⁶ infectious units of virus (IFU); contains an shRNA construct encoding a scrambled sequence that will not lead to the specific degradation of any known cellular mRNA.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor COMMD1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: COMMD1 (m)-PR: sc-142482-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

BIOSAFETY

Lentiviral particles can be employed in standard Biosafety Level 2 tissue culture facilities (and should be treated with the same level of caution as with any other potentially infectious reagent). Lentiviral particles are replication-incompetent and are designed to self-inactivate after transduction and integration of shRNA constructs into genomic DNA of target cells.

PROTOCOLS

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