

DNAHC11 siRNA (m): sc-143083

BACKGROUND

Dyneins are multisubunit, high molecular weight ATPases that interact with microtubules to generate force by converting the chemical energy of ATP into the mechanical energy of movement. Axonemal Dynein motors contain one to three non-identical heavy chains and cause a sliding of microtubules in the axonemes of cilia and flagella in a mechanism necessary for cilia to beat and propel the cell. DNAHC11, also designated left-right Dynein, is a microtubule-based motor protein that is thought to be involved in the normal asymmetrical left-right visceral development. Mutations in the gene encoding DNAHC11 have been linked to Kartagener syndrome, a disease characterized by immobile sperm and chronic respiratory infection. About fifty percent of Kartagener patients also present with situs inversus viscerum, which is characterized by the lateral transposition of the viscera of the thorax and abdomen.

REFERENCES

1. Chapelin, C., Duriez, B., Magnino, F., Goossens, M., Escudier, E. and Amselem, S. 1997. Isolation of several human axonemal dynein heavy chain genes: genomic structure of the catalytic site, phylogenetic analysis and chromosomal assignment. *FEBS Lett.* 412: 325-330.
2. Supp, D.M., Brueckner, M., Kuehn, M.R., Witte, D.P., Lowe, L.A., McGrath, J., Corrales, J. and Potter, S.S. 1999. Targeted deletion of the ATP binding domain of left-right dynein confirms its role in specifying development of left-right asymmetries. *Development* 126: 5495-5504.
3. Bartoloni, L., Blouin, J.L., Pan, Y., Gehrig, C., Maiti, A.K., Scamuffa, N., Rossier, C., Jorissen, M., Armengot, M., Meeks, M., Mitchison, H.M., Chung, E.M., Delozier-Blanchet, C.D., Craig, W.J. and Antonarakis, S.E. 2002. Mutations in the DNAH11 (axonemal heavy chain dynein type 11) gene cause one form of situs inversus totalis and most likely primary ciliary dyskinesia. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 99: 10282-10286.
4. McGrath, J., Somlo, S., Makova, S., Tian, X. and Brueckner, M. 2003. Two populations of node monocilia initiate left-right asymmetry in the mouse. *Cell* 114: 61-73.
5. Armakolas, A. and Klar, A.J. 2007. Left-right dynein motor implicated in selective chromatid segregation in mouse cells. *Science* 315: 100-101.
6. Schweickert, A., Deissler, K., Britsch, S., Albrecht, M., Ehmann, H., Mauch, V., Gaio, U. and Blum, M. 2008. Left-asymmetric expression of Galanin in the linear heart tube of the mouse embryo is independent of the nodal co-receptor gene cryptic. *Dev. Dyn.* 237: 3557-3564.
7. Schwabe, G.C., Hoffmann, K., Loges, N.T., Birker, D., Rossier, C., de Santi, M.M., Olbrich, H., Fliegauf, M., Faillly, M., Liebers, U., Collura, M., Gaedicke, G., Mundlos, S., Wahn, U., Blouin, J.L., Niggemann, B., et al. 2008. Primary ciliary dyskinesia associated with normal axoneme ultrastructure is caused by DNAH11 mutations. *Hum. Mutat.* 29: 289-298.
8. Kawakami, R., Dobi, A., Shigemoto, R. and Ito, I. 2008. Right isomerism of the brain in inversus viscerum mutant mice. *PLoS ONE* 3: e1945.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Dnah11 (mouse) mapping to 12 F2.

PRODUCT

DNAHC11 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 DNAHC11 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-143083-SH and DNAHC11 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-143083-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

DNAHC11 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of DNAHC11 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 DNAHC11 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: DNAHC11 (m)-PR: sc-143083-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.

PROTOCOLS

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