

DOCK 6 siRNA (m): sc-143136

BACKGROUND

Small GTPases of the Rho family, Rho, Rac, and Cdc42, are critical regulators of the Actin cytoskeleton and many other cellular processes. Rho GTPases are activated by Dbl-homology (DH)-domain-containing guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs). DOCK 6 (dedicator of cytokinesis 6), also known as ZIR1, is a 2,047 amino acid protein belonging to the DOCK family that likely functions as a GEF. Widely expressed, DOCK 6 is found at low levels in cerebellum, spleen, hippocampus and substantia nigra. DOCK 6 contains one DHR-1 (CZH-1) domain and a single DHR-2 (CZH-2) domain, and is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 19. Chromosome 19 consists of over 63 million bases, houses approximately 1,400 genes and is recognized for having the greatest gene density of the human chromosomes. It is the genetic home for a number of immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily members, including the killer cell and leukocyte Ig-like receptors, a number of ICAMs, the CEACAM and PSG family and Fc receptors (FcRs).

REFERENCES

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2. Teglund, S., et al. 1994. The pregnancy-specific glycoprotein (PSG) gene cluster on human chromosome 19: fine structure of the 11 PSG genes and identification of 6 new genes forming a third subgroup within the carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) family. *Genomics* 23: 669-684.
3. Wang, L., et al. 2000. C-CAM1, a candidate tumor suppressor gene, is abnormally expressed in primary lung cancers. *Clin. Cancer Res.* 6: 2988-2993.
4. Trowsdale, J., et al. 2001. The genomic context of natural killer receptor extended gene families. *Immunol. Rev.* 181: 20-38.
5. Côté, J.F., et al. 2002. Identification of an evolutionarily conserved superfamily of DOCK180-related proteins with guanine nucleotide exchange activity. *J. Cell Sci.* 115: 4901-4913.
6. Leeb, T., et al. 2004. Comparative human-mouse-rat sequence analysis of the ICAM gene cluster on HSA 19p13.2 and a 185-kb porcine region from SSC 2q. *Gene* 343: 239-244.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Dock6 (mouse) mapping to 9 A3.

PRODUCT

DOCK 6 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 DOCK 6 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-143136-SH and DOCK 6 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-143136-V as alternate gene silencing products.

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 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

DOCK 6 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of DOCK 6 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 DOCK 6 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: DOCK 6 (m)-PR: sc-143136-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.