

# DPCR1 siRNA (m): sc-143151

## BACKGROUND

DPCR1 (diffuse panbronchiolitis critical region 1), also known as PBLT, is a 517 amino acid single-pass type I membrane protein that exists as 2 alternatively spliced isoforms. Expressed in adult small intestine, uterus, esophagus, lung, kidney, testis, rectum, stomach, cervix and skin, DPCR1 has also been observed in fetal kidney, lung and heart. The gene encoding DPCR1 maps to a region on chromosome 6 that is shared by seven other genes, which have been linked to diffuse panbronchiolitis. Chromosome 6 contains 170 million base pairs and comprises nearly 6% of the human genome. Deletion of a portion of the q arm of chromosome 6 is associated with early onset intestinal cancer, suggesting the presence of a cancer susceptibility locus. Additionally, Porphyria cutanea tarda, Parkinson's disease, Stickler syndrome and a susceptibility to bipolar disorder are all associated with genes that map to chromosome 6.

## REFERENCES

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2. Keicho, N., et al. 2000. Fine localization of a major disease-susceptibility locus for diffuse panbronchiolitis. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 66: 501-507.
3. Matsuzaka, Y., et al. 2002. Identification of novel candidate genes in the diffuse panbronchiolitis critical region of the class I human MHC. *Immunogenetics* 54: 301-309.
4. Cesari, R., et al. 2003. Parkin, a gene implicated in autosomal recessive juvenile parkinsonism, is a candidate tumor suppressor gene on chromosome 6q25-q27. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 100: 5956-5961.
5. Shiina, T., et al. 2006. Rapid evolution of major histocompatibility complex class I genes in primates generates new disease alleles in humans via hitchhiking diversity. *Genetics* 173: 1555-1570.
6. Bläker, H., et al. 2008. Recurrent deletions at 6q in early age of onset non-HNPCC- and non-FAP-associated intestinal carcinomas. Evidence for a novel cancer susceptibility locus at 6q14-q22. *Genes Chromosomes Cancer* 47: 159-164.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: *Dpcr1* (mouse) mapping to 17 B1.

## PRODUCT

DPCR1 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see DPCR1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-143151-SH and DPCR1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-143151-V as alternate gene silencing products.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://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  $\mu$ l of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNase-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

## APPLICATIONS

DPCR1 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of DPCR1 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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ 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 DPCR1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: DPCR1 (m)-PR: sc-143151-PR (20  $\mu$ 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.