



EPC2 siRNA (m): sc-144905

BACKGROUND

In *Drosophila*, Polycomb (Pc-g) gene family encodes chromatin proteins that are required for the repression of homeotic loci in embryonic development. EPC2, an 807 amino acid nuclear protein, is a mammalian homolog of *Drosophila* Pc-g group proteins. EPC2 is suggested to be involved in transcription or DNA repair. The gene encoding EPC2 maps to human chromosome 2 and mouse chromosome 2C1.1, which houses over 1,400 genes and comprises nearly 8% of the human genome and comprises nearly 8% of the human genome. A number of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2 including Harlequin ichthyosis, sitosterolemia and Alström syndrome. Interestingly, chromosome 2 contains what appears to be a vestigial second centromere and vestigial telomeres which gives credence to the hypothesis that human chromosome 2 is the result of an ancient fusion of two ancestral chromosomes seen in modern form today in apes.

REFERENCES

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2. Patel, S.B., et al. 1998. Mapping a gene involved in regulating dietary cholesterol absorption. The sitosterolemia locus is found at chromosome 2p21. *J. Clin. Invest.* 102: 1041-1044.
3. Shulenin, S., et al. 2001. An ATP-binding cassette gene (ABCG5) from the ABCG (White) gene subfamily maps to human chromosome 2p21 in the region of the Sitosterolemia locus. *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* 92: 204-208.
4. Hearn, T., et al. 2002. Mutation of ALMS1, a large gene with a tandem repeat encoding 47 amino acids, causes Alström syndrome. *Nat. Genet.* 31: 79-83.
5. Ota, T., et al. 2004. Complete sequencing and characterization of 21,243 full-length human cDNAs. *Nat. Genet.* 36: 40-45.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Epc2 (mouse) mapping to 2 C1.1.

PRODUCT

EPC2 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see EPC2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-144905-SH and EPC2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-144905-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of EPC2 (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-144905A, sc-144905B and sc-144905C.

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

EPC2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of EPC2 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 EPC2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: EPC2 (m)-PR: sc-144905-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.