



HYAL5 siRNA (m): sc-146117

BACKGROUND

Hyaluronidases (HAases or HYALs) are a family of lysosomal enzymes that are crucial for the spread of bacterial infections and of toxins present in a variety of venoms. HYALs may also be involved in the progression of cancer. In humans, six HYAL proteins have been identified. HYAL proteins use hydrolysis to degrade hyaluronic acid (HA), which is present in body fluids, tissues, and the extracellular matrix of vertebrate tissues. HA keeps tissues hydrated, maintains osmotic balance, and promotes cell proliferation, differentiation, and metastasis. HA is also an important structural component of cartilage and acts as a lubricant in joints. HYAL5 (hyaluronoglucosaminidase 5), also known as 4933439A12Rik, is a 526 amino acid protein that is exclusively expressed in the testis and may be involved in sperm penetration. The gene encoding HYAL5 is located on mouse chromosome 6 A3.1.

REFERENCES

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4. Stern, R. 2004. Hyaluronan catabolism: a new metabolic pathway. *Eur. J. Cell Biol.* 83: 317-325.
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6. Dunlap, K.A., et al. 2005. Sheep endogenous betaretroviruses (enJSRVs) and the hyaluronidase 2 (HYAL2) receptor in the ovine uterus and conceptus. *Biol. Reprod.* 73: 271-279.
7. Jedrzejewski, M.J. and Stern, R. 2005. Structures of vertebrate hyaluronidases and their unique enzymatic mechanism of hydrolysis. *Proteins* 61: 227-238.
8. Udabage, L., et al. 2005. The over-expression of HAS2, HYAL2 and CD44 is implicated in the invasiveness of breast cancer. *Exp. Cell Res.* 310: 205-217.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Hyal5 (mouse) mapping to 6 A3.1.

PRODUCT

HYAL5 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 HYAL5 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-146117-SH and HYAL5 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-146117-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of HYAL5 (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-146117A, sc-146117B and sc-146117C.

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

HYAL5 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of HYAL5 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 HYAL5 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: HYAL5 (m)-PR: sc-146117-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.