

Katanin p60 A1 siRNA (m): sc-146341

BACKGROUND

Microtubules are polymers of α and β subunits that form the mitotic spindle and assist in the organization of membranous organelles during interphase. Katanin p60 A1, also known as KATNA1, is a 491 amino acid protein that belongs to the AAA ATPase family and is involved in microtubule regulation. Localized to the cytoplasm and to the centrosome, Katanin p60 A1 functions to sever and disassemble microtubules in an ATP-dependent manner, thus promoting the rapid reorganization of cellular microtubule arrays and playing an important role in microtubule release from the centrosome after nucleation. Katanin p60 A1, which exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms, can homooligomerize into hexameric rings whose activity is stimulated by the presence of microtubules.

REFERENCES

- McNally, F.J., et al. 1993. Identification of katanin, an ATPase that severs and disassembles stable microtubules. *Cell* 75: 419-429.
- McNally, F.J., et al. 1996. Katanin, the microtubule-severing ATPase, is concentrated at centrosomes. *J. Cell Sci.* 109: 561-567.
- McNally, F.J., et al. 1998. Katanin is responsible for the M-phase microtubule-severing activity in *Xenopus* eggs. *Mol. Biol. Cell* 9: 1847-1861.
- Ahmad, F.J., et al. 1999. An essential role for katanin in severing microtubules in the neuron. *J. Cell Biol.* 145: 305-315.
- McNally, K.P., et al. 2000. Two domains of p80 katanin regulate microtubule severing and spindle pole targeting by p60 katanin. *J. Cell Sci.* 113: 1623-1633.
- Buster, D., et al. 2002. Katanin inhibition prevents the redistribution of γ -tubulin at mitosis. *J. Cell Sci.* 115: 1083-1092.
- Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM[™]. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 606696. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
- Sudo, H., et al. 2008. LAPSER1/LZTS2: a pluripotent tumor suppressor linked to the inhibition of katanin-mediated microtubule severing. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 17: 2524-2540.
- Yu, W., et al. 2008. The microtubule-severing proteins spastin and katanin participate differently in the formation of axonal branches. *Mol. Biol. Cell* 19: 1485-1498.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Katna1 (mouse) mapping to 10 A1.

PRODUCT

Katanin p60 A1 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 Katanin p60 A1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-146341-SH and Katanin p60 A1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-146341-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

Katanin p60 A1 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Katanin p60 A1 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 Katanin p60 A1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Katanin p60 A1 (m)-PR: sc-146341-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.