

LRRC32 siRNA (m): sc-149071

BACKGROUND

The leucine-rich (LRR) repeat is a 20-30 amino acid motif that forms a hydrophobic α/β horseshoe fold, allowing it to accommodate several leucine residues within a tightly packed core. All LRR repeats contain a variable segment and a highly conserved segment, the latter of which accounts for 11 or 12 residues of the entire LRR motif. LRRC32 (leucine rich repeat containing 32), also known as GARP, is a 662 amino acid single-pass type I membrane protein that contains 22 LRR repeats and is thought to be involved in platelet-endothelium interactions, as well as in the development of rare, benign hibernomas. The gene encoding LRRC32 maps to human chromosome 11, which houses over 1,400 genes and comprises nearly 4% of the human genome. Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome, Jacobsen syndrome, Niemann-Pick disease, hereditary angioedema and Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome are associated with defects in genes that maps to chromosome 11.

REFERENCES

- Ollendorff, V., et al. 1992. New gene in the homologous human 11q13-q14 and mouse 7F chromosomal regions. *Mamm. Genome* 2: 195-200.
- Ollendorff, V., et al. 1994. The GARP gene encodes a new member of the family of leucine-rich repeat-containing proteins. *Cell Growth Differ.* 5: 213-219.
- Kobe, B., et al. 1994. The leucine-rich repeat: a versatile binding motif. *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 19: 415-421.
- Kobe, B., et al. 1995. Proteins with leucine-rich repeats. *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 5: 409-416.
- Roubin, R., et al. 1996. Structure and developmental expression of mouse GARP, a gene encoding a new leucine-rich repeat-containing protein. *Int. J. Dev. Biol.* 40: 545-555.
- Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 1998. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 137207. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
- Kobe, B., et al. 2001. The leucine-rich repeat as a protein recognition motif. *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 11: 725-732.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: *Lrrc32* (mouse) mapping to 7 E2.

PRODUCT

LRRC32 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 LRRC32 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-149071-SH and LRRC32 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-149071-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of LRRC32 (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-149071A, sc-149071B and sc-149071C.

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

LRRC32 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of LRRC32 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 LRRC32 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: LRRC32 (m)-PR: sc-149071-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.