

MDP-1 siRNA (m): sc-149341

BACKGROUND

MDP-1 (magnesium-dependent phosphatase 1), also known as FN6PASE, is a 176 amino acid protein that belongs to the HAD-like hydrolase superfamily and is thought to function as a tyrosine phosphatase. Existing as three alternatively spliced isoforms, MDP-1 binds magnesium as a cofactor and is inhibited by vanadate and zinc. The gene encoding MDP-1 maps to human chromosome 14, which houses over 700 genes and comprises nearly 3.5% of the human genome. Chromosome 14 encodes the presenilin 1 (PSEN1) gene, which is one of the three key genes associated with the development of Alzheimer's disease (AD). The SERPINA1 gene is also located on chromosome 14 and, when defective, leads to the genetic disorder α 1-antitrypsin deficiency, which is characterized by severe lung complications and liver dysfunction.

REFERENCES

1. Selengut, J.D. and Levine, R.L. 2000. MDP-1: A novel eukaryotic magnesium-dependent phosphatase. *Biochemistry* 39: 8315-8324.
2. Avramopoulos, D., Fallin, M.D. and Bassett, S.S. 2005. Linkage to chromosome 14q in Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients without psychotic symptoms. *Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet.* 132B: 9-13.
3. Kimura, K., Wakamatsu, A., Suzuki, Y., Ota, T., Nishikawa, T., Yamashita, R., Yamamoto, J., Sekine, M., Tsuritani, K., Wakaguri, H., Ishii, S., Sugiyama, T., Saito, K., Isono, Y., Irie, R., Kushida, N., Yoneyama, T., Otsuka, R., et al. 2006. Diversification of transcriptional modulation: large-scale identification and characterization of putative alternative promoters of human genes. *Genome Res.* 16: 55-65.
4. Fortpied, J., Maliekal, P., Vertommen, D. and Van Schaftingen, E. 2006. Magnesium-dependent phosphatase-1 is a protein-fructosamine-6-phosphatase potentially involved in glycation repair. *J. Biol. Chem.* 281: 18378-18385.
5. Larner, A.J. and Doran, M. 2009. Genotype-phenotype relationships of presenilin-1 mutations in Alzheimer's disease: an update. *J. Alzheimers Dis.* 17: 259-265.
6. Topic, A., Alempijevic, T., Milutinovic, A.S. and Kovacevic, N. 2009. α 1-antitrypsin phenotypes in adult liver disease patients. *Ups. J. Med. Sci.* 114: 228-234.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Mdp1 (mouse) mapping to 14 C3.

PRODUCT

MDP-1 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 MDP-1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-149341-SH and MDP-1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-149341-V as alternate gene silencing products.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at 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 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

MDP-1 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of MDP-1 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 MDP-1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: MDP-1 (m)-PR: sc-149341-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.