

NDUFS7 siRNA (m): sc-149889

BACKGROUND

Located in the mitochondrial inner membrane, mitochondrial complex I is the first and largest enzyme in the electron transport chain of oxidative phosphorylation. By oxidizing NADH that is produced in the Krebs cycle, this complex utilizes the two electrons to reduce ubiquinone to ubiquinol, thereby initiating the passage of electrons to successive complexes and ultimately leading to the reduction of oxygen to water. Mitochondrial complex I consists of over 40 subunits and is of considerable clinical interest since defects in any of the subunits can lead to various myopathies and neuropathies. As a subunit of mitochondrial complex I, NDUFS7 (NADH dehydrogenase [ubiquinone] iron-sulfur protein 7), also designated NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase 20 kDa subunit, is a 213 amino acid protein that is suggested to be required for catalytic activity. Defects in the gene encoding NDUFS7 are the cause of Leigh syndrome, a severe neurological disorder that is characterized by bilaterally symmetrical necrotic lesions in subcortical brain regions.

REFERENCES

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2. Smeitink, J. and van den Heuvel, L. 1999. Human mitochondrial complex I in health and disease. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 64: 1505-1510.
3. Triepels, R.H., et al. 1999. Leigh syndrome associated with a mutation in the NDUFS7 (PSST) nuclear encoded subunit of complex I. *Ann. Neurol.* 45: 787-790.
4. Bugiani, M., et al. 2004. Clinical and molecular findings in children with complex I deficiency. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1659: 136-147.
5. Visch, H.J., et al. 2004. Inhibition of mitochondrial Na⁺-Ca²⁺ exchange restores agonist-induced ATP production and Ca²⁺ handling in human complex I deficiency. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279: 40328-40336.
6. Lebon, S., et al. 2007. A novel mutation in the human complex I NDUFS7 subunit associated with Leigh syndrome. *Mol. Genet. Metab.* 90: 379-382.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ndufs7 (mouse) mapping to 10 C1.

PRODUCT

NDUFS7 siRNA (m) is a pool of 2 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 NDUFS7 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-149889-SH and NDUFS7 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-149889-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of NDUFS7 (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-149889A and sc-149889B.

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

NDUFS7 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of NDUFS7 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 NDUFS7 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: NDUFS7 (m)-PR: sc-149889-PR (20 μ l, 458 bp). 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.