

OLFML1 siRNA (m): sc-150195

BACKGROUND

OLFML1 (olfactomedin-like 1) is a 402 amino acid secreted protein that contains one olfactomedin-like domain and is thought to regulate cellular proliferation, possibly playing a role in tumor development and metastasis. The gene encoding OLFML1 maps to human chromosome 11. With approximately 135 million base pairs and 1,400 genes, chromosome 11 comprises approximately 4% of human genomic DNA and is considered a gene and disease association dense chromosome. The chromosome 11 encoded ATM gene is important for regulation of cell cycle arrest and apoptosis following double strand DNA breaks. ATM mutation leads to the disorder known as ataxia-telangiectasia. The blood disorders Sickle cell anemia and thalassemia are caused by HBB gene mutations, while Wilms' tumors, WAGR syndrome and Denys-Drash syndrome are associated with mutations of the WT1 gene. Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome, Jacobsen syndrome, Niemann-Pick disease, hereditary angioedema and Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome are also associated with defects in chromosome 11-encoded genes.

REFERENCES

- Zhang, Z. and Henzel, W.J. 2004. Signal peptide prediction based on analysis of experimentally verified cleavage sites. *Protein Sci.* 13: 2819-2824.
- Schwarz, M., et al. 2007. Mitochondrial carriers and pores: key regulators of the mitochondrial apoptotic program? *Apoptosis* 12: 869-876.
- Ataga, K.I., et al. 2007. β -thalassaemia and sickle cell anaemia as paradigms of hypercoagulability. *Br. J. Haematol.* 139: 3-13.
- Berger, A.C., et al. 2007. The subcellular localization of the Niemann-Pick Type C proteins depends on the adaptor complex AP-3. *J. Cell Sci.* 120: 3640-3652.
- Wan, B., et al. 2008. hOLFML1, a novel secreted glycoprotein, enhances the proliferation of human cancer cell lines *in vitro*. *FEBS Lett.* 582: 3185-3192.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Olfml1 (mouse) mapping to 7 E3.

PRODUCT

OLFML1 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 OLFML1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-150195-SH and OLFML1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-150195-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of OLFML1 (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-150195A, sc-150195B and sc-150195C.

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

OLFML1 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of OLFML1 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 OLFML1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: OLFML1 (m)-PR: sc-150195-PR (20 μ l, 578 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.