

Olfr1132 siRNA (m): sc-150305

BACKGROUND

Olfactory receptors are G protein-coupled receptors that localize to the cilia of olfactory sensory neurons where they display affinity for and bind to a variety of odor molecules. The genes encoding olfactory receptors comprise the largest family in the human genome. The binding of olfactory receptor proteins to odor molecules triggers a signal transduction that propagates nerve impulses throughout the body, ultimately leading to transmission of the signal to the brain and the subsequent perception of smell. Olfr1132 (olfactory receptor 1132), also known as MOR177-1, is a 308 amino acid murine protein that is encoded by a gene that maps to chromosome 2 D.

REFERENCES

1. Lameh, J., et al. 1990. Structure and function of G protein-coupled receptors. *Pharm. Res.* 7: 1213-1221.
2. Probst, W.C., et al. 1992. Sequence alignment of the G protein-coupled receptor superfamily. *DNA Cell Biol.* 11: 1-20.
3. Harmar, A.J. 2001. Family-B G protein-coupled receptors. *Genome Biol.* 2: REVIEWS3013.
4. Young, J.M., et al. 2002. Different evolutionary processes shaped the mouse and human olfactory receptor gene families. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 11: 535-546.
5. Zhang, X. and Firestein, S. 2002. The olfactory receptor gene superfamily of the mouse. *Nat. Neurosci.* 5: 124-133.
6. Young, J.M., et al. 2003. Odorant receptor expressed sequence tags demonstrate olfactory expression of over 400 genes, extensive alternate splicing and unequal expression levels. *Genome Biol.* 4: R71.
7. Niimura, Y. and Nei, M. 2006. Evolutionary dynamics of olfactory and other chemosensory receptor genes in vertebrates. *J. Hum. Genet.* 51: 505-517.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Olfr1132 (mouse) mapping to 2 D.

PRODUCT

Olfr1132 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 Olfr1132 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-150305-SH and Olfr1132 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-150305-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Olfr1132 (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-150305A and sc-150305B.

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

Olfr1132 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Olfr1132 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 Olfr1132 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Olfr1132 (m)-PR: sc-150305-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.