

PRR14 siRNA (m): sc-152507

BACKGROUND

Proline-rich proteins are often involved in protein-protein interactions and typically act as ligands for SH3, WW and EVH1 domains. PRR14L (proline rich 14-like), also known as C22orf30, is a 2,151 amino acid protein that is conserved in chimpanzee, Rhesus monkey, canine, bovine, mouse and rat. Existing as four alternatively spliced isoforms, PRR14L is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 22q12.2. Chromosome 22 contains over 500 genes and about 49 million bases. Being the second smallest human chromosome, 22 contains a surprising variety of interesting genes. Phelan-McDermid syndrome, neurofibromatosis type 2 and autism are associated with chromosome 22. A schizophrenia susceptibility locus has been identified on chromosome 22 and studies show that 22q11 deletion symptoms include a high incidence of schizophrenia. Translocations between chromosomes 9 and 22 may lead to the formation of the Philadelphia chromosome and the subsequent production of the novel fusion protein, Bcr-Abl, a potent cell proliferation activator found in several types of leukemia.

REFERENCES

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2. Schwab, S.G., et al. 1999. Chromosome 22 workshop report. *Am. J. Med. Genet.* 88: 276-278.
3. Tsilchorozidou, T., et al. 2004. Constitutional rearrangements of chromosome 22 as a cause of neurofibromatosis 2. *J. Med. Genet.* 41: 529-534.
4. Arinami, T. 2006. Analyses of the associations between the genes of 22q11 deletion syndrome and schizophrenia. *J. Hum. Genet.* 51: 1037-1045.
5. Paylor, R., et al. 2006. TBX1 haploinsufficiency is linked to behavioral disorders in mice and humans: implications for 22q11 deletion syndrome. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 103: 7729-7734.
6. Zheng, X., et al. 2006. Bcr and its mutants, the reciprocal t(9;22)-associated Abl/Bcr fusion proteins, differentially regulate the cytoskeleton and cell motility. *BMC Cancer* 6: 262.
7. Koop, O., et al. 2007. Genotype-phenotype analysis in patients with giant axonal neuropathy (GAN). *Neuromuscul. Disord.* 17: 624-630.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Prr14 (mouse) mapping to 7 F3.

PRODUCT

PRR14 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 PRR14 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-152507-SH and PRR14 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-152507-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PRR14 (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-152507A, sc-152507B and sc-152507C.

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

PRR14 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of PRR14 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 PRR14 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PRR14 (m)-PR: sc-152507-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.