

PSMD5 siRNA (m): sc-152561

BACKGROUND

In eukaryotic cells, selective breakdown of cellular proteins is ensured by their ubiquitination and subsequent degradation by the 26S Proteasome. The 26S Proteasome is a protease complex that selectively breaks down proteins that have been modified by polyubiquitin chains. It is made up of two multi-subunit complexes: the 20S Proteasome chamber, which serves as the proteolytic core of the complex and two 19S regulatory particles which recognize and unfold ubiquitinated proteins. PSMD5 (proteasome (prosome, macropain) 26S subunit, non-ATPase 5), also known as S5B (S5 basic), is a regulatory component of the 26S proteasome. More specifically, PSMD5 is a subunit of the 19S regulator base and associates in a heterotrimer with PSMC1 and PSMC2. It contains nine di-leucine repeats and a motif similar to the tyrosine-based motif, suggesting a role for PSMD5 in trafficking, targeting and/or internalization.

REFERENCES

1. Deveraux, Q., et al. 1994. A 26 S protease subunit that binds ubiquitin conjugates. *J. Biol. Chem.* 269: 7059-7061.
2. Nomura, N., et al. 1994. Prediction of the coding sequences of unidentified human genes. II. The coding sequences of 40 new genes (KIAA0041-KIAA0080) deduced by analysis of cDNA clones from human cell line KG-1. *DNA Res.* 1: 223-229.
3. Deveraux, Q., et al. 1995. Molecular cloning and expression of a 26 S protease subunit enriched in dileucine repeats. *J. Biol. Chem.* 270: 23726-23729.
4. Gorbea, C., et al. 2000. Mapping subunit contacts in the regulatory complex of the 26 S proteasome. S2 and S5b form a tetramer with ATPase subunits S4 and S7. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275: 875-882.
5. Lier, S. and Paululat, A. 2002. The proteasome regulatory particle subunit Rpn6 is required for *Drosophila* development and interacts physically with signalosome subunit Alien/CSN2. *Gene* 298: 109-119.
6. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM[™]. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 604452. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Psmd5 (mouse) mapping to 2 B.

PRODUCT

PSMD5 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 PSMD5 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-152561-SH and PSMD5 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-152561-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PSMD5 (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-152561A, sc-152561B and sc-152561C.

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

PSMD5 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of PSMD5 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

PSMD5 (D-11): sc-390751 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of PSMD5 gene expression knockdown by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) or immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker[™] Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz[®] Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz[®] Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor PSMD5 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PSMD5 (m)-PR: sc-152561-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.