



PYGM siRNA (m): sc-152606

BACKGROUND

Glycolysis is an evolutionarily conserved series of ten chemical reactions that utilizes eleven enzymes to concomitantly generate pyruvate and ATP from glucose. Phospho-fructose kinase-2/fructose 2,6-bisphosphatase (PFK-2) stimulates the synthesis and degradation of fructose 2,6-bisphosphate. Glycogen phosphorylase (also known as GP) is an allosteric enzyme important in carbohydrate metabolism. Its activity is regulated through either noncovalent binding of metabolites or by covalent modification. Glycogen phosphorylase catalyzes the phosphorylation of glycogen to Glc-1-P. There are three genes which encode the brain, liver and muscle forms of glycogen phosphorylase, PYGB, PYGL and PYGM. Because of its fundamental role in the metabolism of glycogen, glycogen phosphorylase has been a target for the design of inhibitory compounds, which could be valuable in the therapeutic treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

REFERENCES

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3. Boldt, J., et al. 1996. Can clonidine, enoximone, and enalaprilat help to protect the myocardium ischaemia in cardiac surgery? *Heart* 76: 207-213.
4. Krause, E.G., et al. 1997. Glycogen phosphorylase isoenzyme BB in diagnosis of myocardial ischaemic injury and infarction. *Mol. Cell. Biochem.* 160-161: 289-295.
5. Mair, J. 1997. Progress in myocardial damage detection: new biochemical markers for clinicians. *Crit. Rev. Clin. Lab. Sci.* 34: 1-66.
6. Mair, J. 1998. Glycogen phosphorylase isoenzyme BB to diagnose ischaemic myocardial damage. *Clin. Chim. Acta* 272: 79-86.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: *Pygm* (mouse) mapping to 19 A.

PRODUCT

PYGM 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 PYGM shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-152606-SH and PYGM shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-152606-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PYGM (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-152606A, sc-152606B and sc-152606C.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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

PYGM siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of PYGM 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 PYGM gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PYGM (m)-PR: sc-152606-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.