



SMTNL2 siRNA (m): sc-153641

BACKGROUND

The cytoskeletal protein smoothelin is highly conserved among vertebrates and is expressed exclusively by contractile smooth muscle cells where it localizes to the filament network. Smoothelin associates with Actin stress fibers but does not interact with desmin. SMTNL2 (smoothelin-like 2), also known as FLJ42461, MGC131847 or MGC138382, is a 461 amino acid protein belonging to the smoothelin family. Containing a single CH (calponin-homology) domain, SMTNL2 is considered an Actin binding protein. SMTNL2 exists as two isoforms produced by alternative splicing events and is encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 17. Human chromosome 17 comprises over 2.5% of the human genome and encodes over 1,200 genes. Two key tumor suppressor genes are associated with chromosome 17, namely, p53 and BRCA1. Tumor suppressor p53 is necessary for maintenance of cellular genetic integrity by moderating cell fate through DNA repair versus cell death. Malfunction or loss of p53 expression is associated with malignant cell growth and Li-Fraumeni syndrome. Like p53, BRCA1 is directly involved in DNA repair, though specifically it is recognized as a genetic determinant of early onset breast cancer and predisposition to cancers of the ovary, colon, prostate gland and fallopian tubes.

REFERENCES

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2. Nusbaum, R., et al. 2006-2007. Susceptibility to breast cancer: hereditary syndromes and low penetrance genes. *Breast Dis.* 27: 21-50.
3. Tai, Y.C., et al. 2007. Breast cancer risk among male BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation carriers. *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.* 99: 1811-1814.
4. Wooldridge, A.A., et. al. 2008. Deletion of the protein kinase A/protein kinase G target SMTNL1 promotes an exercise-adapted phenotype in vascular smooth muscle. *J. Biol. Chem.* 283: 11850-11859.
5. Ishida, H., et al. 2008. Solution structure of the calponin homology (CH) domain from the smoothelin-like 1 protein: a unique apocalmodulin-binding mode and the possible role of the C-terminal type-2 CH-domain in smooth muscle relaxation. *J. Biol. Chem.* 283: 20569-20578.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Smtnl2 (mouse) mapping to 11 B4.

PRODUCT

SMTNL2 siRNA (m) is a target-specific 19-25 nt siRNA 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 SMTNL2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-153641-SH and SMTNL2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-153641-V as alternate gene silencing products.

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

SMTNL2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of SMTNL2 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 SMTNL2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: SMTNL2 (m)-PR: sc-153641-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.