

StAR siRNA (m): sc-153878

BACKGROUND

Steroidogenic acute regulatory (StAR) protein appears to mediate the rapid increase in pregnenolone synthesis stimulated by tropic hormones. StAR increases pregnenolone synthesis more than 4-fold and a major StAR transcript of 1.6 kb is found in ovary and testis. During ongoing growth and differentiation of the follicle of the ovary, the immunoreactivity of StAR tends to shift from the granulosa cells of early antral follicles to the theca cell layers in the adult. The first and rate-limiting step of steroidogenesis is the transfer of cholesterol from the outer mitochondrial membrane to the inner membrane where it is converted to pregnenolone by cytochrome P450 side-chain cleavage. This reaction is modulated in the gonads and adrenals by StAR, however, the mechanism used by StAR is not understood. This protein was isolated from a human adrenal cortex library and nonsense mutations in the StAR gene can cause lipoid congenital adrenal hyperplasia. The gene which encodes StAR maps to human chromosome 8p11.2.

REFERENCES

1. Sugawara, T., et al. 1995. Human steroidogenic acute regulatory protein: functional activity in COS-1 cells, tissue-specific expression, and mapping of the structural gene to 8p11.2 and a pseudogene to chromosome 13. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92: 4778-4782.
2. Lin, D., et al. 1995. Role of steroidogenic acute regulatory protein in adrenal and gonadal steroidogenesis. *Science* 267: 1828-1831.
3. Thompson, W.E., et al. 1999. Immunolocalization and expression of the steroidogenic acute regulatory protein during the transitional stages of rat follicular differentiation. *J. Histochem. Cytochem.* 47: 769-776.
4. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM[™]. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 600617. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
5. Thomson, M. 2003. Does cholesterol use the mitochondrial contact site as a conduit to the steroidogenic pathway? *Bioessays* 25: 252-258.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Star (mouse) mapping to 8 A2.

PRODUCT

StAR 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 StAR shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-153878-SH and StAR shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-153878-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of StAR (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-153878A, sc-153878B and sc-153878C.

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

StAR siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of StAR 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

StAR (D-2): sc-166821 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of StAR 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 StAR gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: StAR (m)-PR: sc-153878-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.