

TBC1D9B siRNA (m): sc-154112

BACKGROUND

TBC1D9B (TBC1 domain family member 9B) is a 1,250 amino acid single-pass membrane protein that exists as 2 alternatively spliced isoforms and may act as a GTPase-activating protein for Rab family proteins. TBC1D9B contains two GRAM domains, one EF-hand domain and one Rab-GAP TBC domain. The gene that encodes TBC1D9B contains 45,794 bases and maps to human chromosome 5q35.3. Containing 181 million base pairs, chromosome 5 comprises nearly 6% of the human genome. Chromosome 5 is associated with Cockayne syndrome through the ERCC8 gene and familial adenomatous polyposis through the adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) tumor suppressor gene. Treacher Collins syndrome is also chromosome 5-associated and is caused by insertions or deletions within the TCOF1 gene. Deletion of the p arm of chromosome 5 leads to Cri du chat syndrome, while deletion of the q arm or of chromosome 5 altogether is common in therapy-related acute myelogenous leukemias and myelodysplastic syndrome.

REFERENCES

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2. McDaniel, L.D., et al. 1997. Confirmation of homozygosity for a single nucleotide substitution mutation in a Cockayne syndrome patient using monoallelic mutation analysis in somatic cell hybrids. *Hum. Mutat.* 10: 317-321.
3. Crawford, M.J., et al. 1997. Human and murine PTX1/Ptx1 gene maps to the region for Treacher Collins syndrome. *Mamm. Genome* 8: 841-845.
4. Finch, R., et al. 2005. Familial adenomatous polyposis and mental retardation caused by a *de novo* chromosomal deletion at 5q15-q22: report of a case. *Dis. Colon Rectum.* 48: 2148-2152.
5. Anindya, R., et al. 2007. Damage-induced ubiquitylation of human RNA polymerase II by the ubiquitin ligase Nedd4, but not Cockayne syndrome proteins or BRCA1. *Mol. Cell* 28: 386-397.
6. Vera-Carbonell, A., et al. 2009. Characterization of a *de novo* complex chromosomal rearrangement in a patient with Cri-du-chat and trisomy 5p syndromes. *Am. J. Med. Genet. A* 149A: 2513-2521.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Tbc1d9b (mouse) mapping to 11 B1.3.

PRODUCT

TBC1D9B 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 TBC1D9B shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-154112-SH and TBC1D9B shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-154112-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TBC1D9B (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-154112A, sc-154112B and sc-154112C.

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

TBC1D9B siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TBC1D9B 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 TBC1D9B gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TBC1D9B (m)-PR: sc-154112-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.