

TKTL2 siRNA (m): sc-154289

BACKGROUND

Transketolase, a crucial component of the pentose phosphate pathway (PPP), functions as a link between glycolysis and the non-oxidative part of the PPP, allowing the cell to adapt to varying metabolic conditions in response to environmental changes. TKTL1 (transketolase-like 1), also known as TKR or TKT2, is a 596 amino acid protein that localizes to both the nucleus and the cytoplasm and belongs to the Transketolase family. Expressed in both adult and fetal lung, brain, liver, heart and kidney, TKTL1 exists as a homodimer that uses calcium and thiamine pyrophosphate as cofactors to catalyze the conversion of sedoheptulose 7-phosphate and D-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate to D-ribose 5-phosphate and D-xylulose 5-phosphate. Overexpression of TKTL1, which exists as multiple alternatively spliced isoforms, is associated with diabetic complications and epithelial tumor growth and invasion. TKTL2 (transketolase-like 2) is a 626 amino acid member of the Transketolase family that, like TKTL1, is able to catalyze a specific phosphate transfer reaction.

REFERENCES

1. McCool, B.A., et al. 1993. Cloning of human transketolase cDNAs and comparison of the nucleotide sequence of the coding region in Wernicke-Korsakoff and non-Wernicke-Korsakoff individuals. *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 1397-1404.
2. Coy, J.F., et al. 1996. Molecular cloning of tissue-specific transcripts of a transketolase-related gene: implications for the evolution of new vertebrate genes. *Genomics* 32: 309-316.
3. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 300044. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
4. Coy, J.F., et al. 2005. Mutations in the transketolase-like gene TKTL1: clinical implications for neurodegenerative diseases, diabetes and cancer. *Clin. Lab.* 51: 257-273.
5. Langbein, S., et al. 2006. Expression of transketolase TKTL1 predicts colon and urothelial cancer patient survival: Warburg effect reinterpreted. *Br. J. Cancer* 94: 578-585.
6. Staiger, W.I., et al. 2006. Expression of the mutated transketolase TKTL1, a molecular marker in gastric cancer. *Oncol. Rep.* 16: 657-661.
7. Zhang, S., et al. 2007. Gene silencing of TKTL1 by RNAi inhibits cell proliferation in human hepatoma cells. *Cancer Lett.* 253: 108-114.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Tktl2 (mouse) mapping to 8 B3.2.

PRODUCT

TKTL2 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 TKTL2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-154289-SH and TKTL2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-154289-V as alternate gene silencing 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

TKTL2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TKTL2 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

TKTL1/2 (E-8): sc-514513 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of TKTL2 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 TKTL2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TKTL2 (m)-PR: sc-154289-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.