

UNK siRNA (m): sc-154926

BACKGROUND

UNK (RING finger protein unkempt homolog), also known as ZC3H5 or ZC3HDC5, is an 810 amino acid protein. Belonging to the unkempt family, UNK contains five C3H1-type zinc fingers and one RING-type zinc finger. The RING-type zinc finger motif is present in a number of viral and eukaryotic proteins and is made of a conserved cysteine-rich domain that is able to bind two zinc atoms. Proteins that contain the RING-type zinc finger conserved domain are generally involved in the ubiquitination pathway of protein degradation. The gene encoding UNK maps to human chromosome 17, which makes up over 2.5% of the human genome with about 81 million bases encoding over 1,200 genes. Chromosome 17 is linked to neurofibromatosis, a condition characterized by neural and epidermal lesions, and dysregulated Schwann cell growth. Alexander disease, Birt-Hogg-Dube syndrome and Canavan disease are also associated with chromosome 17.

REFERENCES

1. Saurin, A.J., Borden, K.L., Boddy, M.N. and Freemont, P.S. 1996. Does this have a familiar RING? Trends Biochem. Sci. 21: 208-214.
2. Yang, Y., Lorick, K.L., Jensen, J.P. and Weissman, A.M. 2005. Expression and evaluation of RING finger proteins. Methods Enzymol. 398: 103-112.
3. Suela, J., Largo, C., Ferreira, B., Alvarez, S., Robledo, M., González-Neira, A., Calasanz, M.J. and Cigudosa, J.C. 2007. Neurofibromatosis 1, and Not TP53, seems to be the main target of chromosome 17 deletions in *de novo* acute myeloid leukemia. J. Clin. Oncol. 25: 1151-1152.
4. Farrell, C.J. and Plotkin, S.R. 2007. Genetic causes of brain tumors: neurofibromatosis, tuberous sclerosis, von Hippel-Lindau, and other syndromes. Neurol. Clin. 25: 925-46.
5. Murakami, N., Tsuchiya, T., Kanazawa, N., Tsujino, S. and Nagai, T. 2008. Novel deletion mutation in GFAP gene in an infantile form of Alexander disease. Pediatr. Neurol. 38: 50-52.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Unk (mouse) mapping to 11 E2.

PRODUCT

UNK 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 UNK shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-154926-SH and UNK shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-154926-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of UNK (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-154926A, sc-154926B and sc-154926C.

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

UNK siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of UNK 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 UNK gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: UNK (m)-PR: sc-154926-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.