

MMP-9 siRNA (bovine): sc-155990

BACKGROUND

The matrix metalloproteinases (MMP) are a family of peptidase enzymes responsible for the degradation of extracellular matrix components, including collagen, gelatin, fibronectin, laminin and proteoglycan. Transcription of MMP genes is differentially activated by phorbol ester, lipopolysaccharide (LPS) or staphylococcal enterotoxin B (SEB). MMP catalysis requires both calcium and zinc. MMP-9 (also designated 92 kDa type IV collagenase or gelatinase B) has been shown to degrade bone collagens in concert with MMP-1 (also designated interstitial collagenase, fibroblast collagenase or collagenase-1), and cysteine proteases and may play a role in bone osteoclastic resorption. MMP-1 is downregulated by p53, and abnormality of p53 expression may contribute to joint degradation in rheumatoid arthritis by regulating MMP-1 expression.

REFERENCES

1. Templeton, N.S., et al. 1990. Cloning and characterization of human tumor cell interstitial collagenase. *Cancer Res.* 50: 5431-5437.
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3. Reinemer, P., et al. 1994. Structural implications for the role of the N terminus in the "superactivation" of collagenases. A crystallographic study. *FEBS Lett.* 338: 227-233.
4. Reponen, P., et al. 1994. High expression of 92-kD type IV collagenase (gelatinase B) in the osteoclast lineage during mouse development. *J. Cell Biol.* 124: 1091-1102.
5. Okada, Y., et al. 1995. Localization of matrix metalloproteinase 9 (92-kilodalton gelatinase/type IV collagenase=gelatinase B) in osteoclasts: implications for bone resorption. *Lab. Invest.* 72: 311-322.
6. Machein, U., et al. 1997. Expression of several matrix metalloproteinase genes in human monocytic cells. *Adv. Exp. Med. Biol.* 421: 247-251.
7. Sun, Y., et al. 1999. p53 down-regulates human matrix metalloproteinase-1 (collagenase-1) gene expression. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274: 11535-11540.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MMP9 (bovine) mapping to 13.

PRODUCT

MMP-9 siRNA (bovine) 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 MMP-9 shRNA Plasmid (bovine): sc-155990-SH and MMP-9 shRNA (bovine) Lentiviral Particles: sc-155990-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of MMP-9 (bovine) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-155990A, sc-155990B and sc-155990C.

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

MMP-9 siRNA (bovine) is recommended for the inhibition of MMP-9 expression in bovine 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 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: MMP-9 (bovine)-PR: sc-155990-PR (20 μ l, 448 bp). 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.