



COMT siRNA (r): sc-156149

BACKGROUND

Catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) plays a crucial role in the regulation of central dopaminergic systems by catalyzing the inactivation of catecholamines. It is widely distributed in most tissues in soluble and membrane-bound forms. COMT-mediated methylation metabolism of catecholamine neurotransmitters is a first-line detoxification pathway. A Val158Met polymorphism of the COMT gene affects activity of the enzyme and influences performance and efficiency of the prefrontal cortex of the brain. Sequential conversion of estradiol to methoxyestradiol by COMT, contributes to the antimitogenic effects of estradiol on vascular smooth muscle cell growth via estrogen receptor-independent mechanisms.

REFERENCES

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3. Dubey, R.K., et al. 2004. Catecholamines block the antimitogenic effect of estradiol on human coronary artery smooth muscle cells. *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* 89: 3922-3931.
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6. Tunbridge, E.M., et al. 2008. Polymorphisms in the catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) gene influence plasma total homocysteine levels. *Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet.* 147B: 996-999.
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8. Kang, S.G., et al. 2008. Val158Met polymorphism in the catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) gene is not associated with tardive dyskinesia in schizophrenia. *Neuropsychobiology* 57: 22-25.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Comt (rat) mapping to 11q23.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

PRODUCT

COMT siRNA (r) 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 COMT shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-156149-SH and COMT shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-156149-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of COMT (r) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-156149A, sc-156149B and sc-156149C.

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

COMT siRNA (r) is recommended for the inhibition of COMT expression in rat 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

COMT (4): sc-135872 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of COMT 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).

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor COMT gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: COMT (r)-PR: sc-156149-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.