

SUMF1 siRNA (r): sc-270228

BACKGROUND

Sulfatases are enzymes that remove sulfate residues from a variety of substrates via the hydrolysis of sulfate esters. In order to function properly, sulfatases require the presence of C α -formylglycine (FGly), a unique amino acid, in their active site. This amino acid is synthesized by enzymes that use a cysteine to posttranslationally generate FGly. SUMF1 (sulfatase modifying factor 1), also known as FGE, is a 374 amino acid alternatively spliced protein that localizes to the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum and belongs to the sulfatase-modifying factor family. Expressed ubiquitously with highest expression in liver, kidney and pancreas, SUMF1 exists as either a monomer, a homodimer or a heterodimer (with SUMF2) and functions to oxidize sulfatase cysteine residues to an active FGly residue, thereby playing an important role in sulfatase activity. Defects in the gene encoding SUMF1 are the cause of multiple sulfatase deficiency (MSD), a heterogeneous disorder characterized by metachromatic leukodystrophy, mucopolysaccharidosis, chondrodysplasia punctata, hydrocephalus, ichthyosis, neurologic deterioration and developmental delay.

REFERENCES

1. Cosma, M.P., et al. 2003. The multiple sulfatase deficiency gene encodes an essential and limiting factor for the activity of sulfatases. *Cell* 113: 445-456.
2. Zito, E., et al. 2005. Sulphatase activities are regulated by the interaction of sulphatase-modifying factor 1 with SUMF2. *EMBO Rep.* 6: 655-660.
3. Fraldi, A., et al. 2007. SUMF1 enhances sulfatase activities *in vivo* in five sulfatase deficiencies. *Biochem. J.* 403: 305-312.
4. Zito, E., et al. 2007. Sulfatase modifying factor 1 trafficking through the cells: from endoplasmic reticulum to the endoplasmic reticulum. *EMBO J.* 26: 2443-2453.
5. Annunziata, I., et al. 2007. Multiple sulfatase deficiency is due to hypomorphic mutations of the SUMF1 gene. *Hum. Mutat.* 28: 928.
6. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM[™]. 2007. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 607939. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Sumf1 (rat) mapping to 4q41.

PRODUCT

SUMF1 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 SUMF1 shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-270228-SH and SUMF1 shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-270228-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of SUMF1 (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-270228A, sc-270228B and sc-270228C.

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

SUMF1 siRNA (r) is recommended for the inhibition of SUMF1 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

SUMF1 (B-9): sc-376035 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of SUMF1 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 SUMF1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: SUMF1 (r)-PR: sc-270228-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.