

Tropomyosin α siRNA (r): sc-270231

BACKGROUND

Tropomyosins are a group of structural proteins. Tropomyosins are present in virtually all eukaryotic cells, both muscle and non-muscle, where they bind Actin filaments and function to modulate Actin-Myosin interaction and stabilize Actin filament structure. Tropomyosin α is encoded by the TPM1 gene, which maps to human chromosome 15q22.2 and undergoes alternative splicing to generate at least four isoforms, including skeletal muscle (isoform 1), smooth muscle (isoform 2), fibroblast/TM3 (isoform 3) and isoform 4. Tropomyosin β is encoded by the TPM2 gene, which maps to human chromosome 9p13.3 and undergoes alternative splicing to generate three isoforms, including skeletal muscle (isoform 1), non-muscle/fibroblast TM36/epithelial TMe1 (isoform 2) and non-muscle (isoform 3). Troponin I binds Tropomyosin at a specific region and the association of Tropomyosin-Troponin with Actin filaments may increase the rigidity of Actin filaments. Tropomyosin also interacts with Caldesmon to regulate smooth muscle contraction.

REFERENCES

1. Tiso, N., et al. 1997. Fine mapping of five human skeletal muscle genes: Tropomyosin α , Tropomyosin β , Troponin I slow-twitch, Troponin I fast-twitch and Troponin C fast. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 230: 347-350.
2. Lehman, W., et al. 2000. Tropomyosin and Actin isoforms modulate the localization of Tropomyosin strands on Actin filaments. *J. Mol. Biol.* 302: 593-606.
3. Goldmann, W.H. 2000. Binding of Tropomyosin-troponin to Actin increases filament bending stiffness. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 276: 1225-1228.
4. Ohtsuki, I., et al. 2002. Periodic binding of Troponin C.I and Troponin I to Tropomyosin-Actin filaments. *J. Biochem.* 131: 739-743.
5. SWISS-PROT/TrEMBL (136090). World Wide web URL: <http://www.expasy.ch/sprot/sprot-top.html>
6. LocusLink Report (LocusID: 7168). <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/LocusLink/>

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Tpm1 (rat) mapping to 8q24.

PRODUCT

Tropomyosin α siRNA (r) is a pool of 2 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 Tropomyosin α shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-270231-SH and Tropomyosin α shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-270231-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Tropomyosin α (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-270231A and sc-270231B.

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

Tropomyosin α siRNA (r) is recommended for the inhibition of Tropomyosin α 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

Tropomyosin (F-6): sc-74480 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Tropomyosin α 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 Tropomyosin α gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Tropomyosin α (r)-PR: sc-270231-PR (20 μ l, 537 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.