

CCDC109A siRNA (r): sc-270354

BACKGROUND

CCDC109A (coiled-coil domain containing 109A), also known as MCU (mitochondrial calcium uniporter), is a 351 amino acid mitochondrial multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the MCU family. Functioning as a calcium transporter, CCDC109A exists as a homooligomer that interacts with CBARA1 (calcium binding atopy-related autoantigen 1). CCDC109A exists as 3 alternatively spliced isoforms and is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 10, which contains over 800 genes and 135 million nucleotides, making up nearly 4.5% of the human genome. PTEN is an important tumor suppressor gene located on chromosome 10 and, when defective, causes a genetic predisposition to cancer development known as Cowden syndrome. The chromosome 10 encoded gene ERCC6 is important for DNA repair and is linked to Cockayne syndrome which is characterized by extreme photosensitivity and premature aging. Tetrahydrobiopterin deficiency and a number of syndromes involving defective skull and facial bone fusion are also linked to chromosome 10. As with most trisomies, trisomy 10 is rare and is deleterious.

REFERENCES

1. Troelstra, C., et al. 1992. Localization of the nucleotide excision repair gene ERCC6 to human chromosome 10q11-q21. *Genomics* 12: 745-749.
2. Jabs, E.W., et al. 1994. Jackson-Weiss and Crouzon syndromes are allelic with mutations in fibroblast growth factor receptor 2. *Nat. Genet.* 8: 275-279.
3. Berger, P., et al. 2002. Molecular cell biology of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease. *Neurogenetics* 4: 1-15.
4. Teresi, R.E., et al. 2007. Cowden syndrome-affected patients with PTEN promoter mutations demonstrate abnormal protein translation. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 81: 756-767.
5. Cho, M.Y., et al. 2008. First report of ovarian dysgerminoma in Cowden syndrome with germline PTEN mutation and PTEN-related 10q loss of tumor heterozygosity. *Am. J. Surg. Pathol.* 32: 1258-1264.
6. Yin, Y., et al. 2008. PTEN: a new guardian of the genome. *Oncogene* 27: 5443-5453.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Mcu (rat) mapping to 20q11.

PRODUCT

CCDC109A 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 CCDC109A shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-270354-SH and CCDC109A shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-270354-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of CCDC109A (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-270354A and sc-270354B.

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

CCDC109A siRNA (r) is recommended for the inhibition of CCDC109A 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

CCDC109A (E-9): sc-515930 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of CCDC109A 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 CCDC109A gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: CCDC109A (r)-PR: sc-270354-PR (20 μ l, 377 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.