



D2DR siRNA (m): sc-35162

BACKGROUND

The members of the G protein-coupled receptor family are distinguished by their slow transmitting response to ligand binding. These transmembrane proteins include the adrenergic, serotonin and Dopamine receptors. The effect of the signaling molecule can be excitatory or inhibitory depending on the type of receptor to which it binds. β -adrenergic receptor binds to adrenaline activates adenylyl cyclase, while α_2 -adrenergic receptor binds to adrenaline inhibits adenylyl cyclase. The Dopamine receptors are divided into two classes, D1 and D2, which differ in their functional characteristics in that D1 receptors stimulate adenylyl cyclase while D2 receptors inhibit adenylyl cyclase activity. Five different subtypes of Dopamine receptor have been described to date. D1DR and D5DR belong to the D1 subclass, while D2DR, D3DR and D4DR belong to the D2 subclass of Dopamine receptors.

REFERENCES

1. Hausdorff, W.P., et al. 1990. Two kinases mediate agonist-dependent phosphorylation and desensitization of the β_2 -adrenergic receptor. *Symp. Soc. Exp. Biol.* 44: 225-240.
2. Cotecchia, S., et al. 1990. Multiple second messenger pathways of α -adrenergic receptor subtypes expressed in eukaryotic cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 265: 63-69.
3. Hayes, G., et al. 1992. Structural subtypes of the Dopamine D2 receptor are functionally distinct: expression of the cloned D2A and D2B subtypes in a heterologous cell line. *Mol. Endocrinol.* 6: 920-926.
4. Senogles, S.E. 1994. The D2 Dopamine receptor isoforms signal through distinct $G_{i\alpha}$ proteins to inhibit adenylyl cyclase. A study with site-directed mutant $G_{i\alpha}$ proteins. *J. Biol. Chem.* 269: 23120-23127.
5. Barak, L.S., et al. 1995. The conserved seven-transmembrane sequence NP(X)_{2,3}Y of the G protein-coupled receptor superfamily regulates multiple properties of the β_2 -adrenergic receptor. *Biochemistry* 34: 15407-15414.
6. Ng, G.Y., et al. 1995. Agonist-induced desensitization of Dopamine D1 receptor-stimulated adenylyl cyclase activity is temporally and biochemically separated from D1 receptor internalization. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92: 10157-10161.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Drd2 (mouse) mapping to 9 A5.3.

PRODUCT

D2DR siRNA (m) 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 D2DR shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35162-SH and D2DR shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35162-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of D2DR (m) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-35162A, sc-35162B and sc-35162C.

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

D2DR siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of D2DR expression in mouse 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

D2DR (B-10): sc-5303 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of D2DR 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 D2DR gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: D2DR (m)-PR: sc-35162-PR (20 μ l, 566 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.