

Presenilin 2 siRNA (h): sc-36314

BACKGROUND

A novel protein, designated Presenilin 1 (also designated S182) and mapping to the AD3 locus of chromosome 14q24.2, has been described. Mutations in PSEN1, the gene encoding Presenilin 1, have been found in families suffering from early-onset Alzheimer's disease. A highly related protein, designated Presenilin 2 (also designated STM2), shares 80% amino acid sequence identity with Presenilin 1. Presenilin 1 and 2 have similar structures and represent novel members of the seven-pass transmembrane receptor superfamily. Point mutations in the gene encoding Presenilin 2 have been found in Volga German families who suffer from an inherited form of early-onset Alzheimer's disease. Whether these proteins function as ligand-gated ion channels or G protein-coupled receptors has yet to be resolved. ALG-3, the mouse homolog of human Presenilin 2, has been cloned from the mouse liver cDNA library.

REFERENCES

1. Bird, T.D., et al. 1988. Familial Alzheimer's disease in American descendants of the Volga Germans: probable genetic founder effect. *Ann. Neurol.* 23: 25-31.
2. Sherrington, R., et al. 1995. Cloning of a gene bearing missense mutations in early-onset familial Alzheimer's disease. *Nature* 375: 754-760.
3. Alzheimer's Disease Collaborative Group. 1995. The structure of the Presenilin 1 (S182) gene and identification of six novel mutations in early onset AD families. *Nat. Genet.* 11: 219-222.
4. Levy-Lahad, E., et al. 1995. Candidate gene for the chromosome 1 familial Alzheimer's disease locus. *Science* 269: 973-977.
5. Rogaev, E.I., et al. 1995. Familial Alzheimer's disease in kindreds with missense mutations in a gene on chromosome 1 related to the Alzheimer's disease type 3 gene. *Nature* 376: 775-778.
6. Vito, P., et al. 1996. Interfering with apoptosis: Ca²⁺-binding protein ALG-2 and Alzheimer's disease gene ALG-3. *Science* 271: 521-525.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PSEN2 (human) mapping to 1q42.13.

PRODUCT

Presenilin 2 siRNA (h) 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 Presenilin 2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36314-SH and Presenilin 2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36314-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Presenilin 2 (h) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-36314A, sc-36314B and sc-36314C.

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

Presenilin 2 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of Presenilin 2 expression in human 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

Presenilin 2 (B-7): sc-393758 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Presenilin 2 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 λ BP-HRP: sc-516132 or m-IgG λ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516132-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 λ BP-FITC: sc-516185 or m-IgG λ BP-PE: sc-516186 (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 Presenilin 2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Presenilin 2 (h)-PR: sc-36314-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.