# SOD-1 siRNA (h): sc-36523



The Power to Question

## **BACKGROUND**

Cu-Zn superoxide dismutase-1 (SOD-1) is a well characterized cytosolic scavenger of oxygen free radicals that requires copper and zinc binding to potentiate its enzymatic activity. Enzymatically, SOD-1 facilitates the dismutation of oxygen radicals to hydrogen peroxide and also catalyzes pro-oxidant reactions, which include the peroxidase activity and hydroxyl radical generating activity. SOD-1 is ubiquitously expressed in somatic cells and functions as a homodimer. Defects in the gene encoding SOD-1 have been implicated in the progression of neurological diseases, including amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), a neurodegenerative disease characterized by the loss of spinal motor neurons, Down syndrome and Alzheimer's disease. In familial ALS, several mutations in SOD-1 predominate, resulting in the loss of zinc binding, the loss of scavenging activity of SOD-1, and correlate with an increase in neurotoxicity and motor neuron death.

# **REFERENCES**

- Levanon, D., et al. 1985. Architecture and anatomy of the chromosomal locus in human chromosome 21 encoding the Cu-Zn superoxide dismutase. EMBO J. 4: 77-84.
- 2. Bewley, G.C. 1988. cDNA and deduced amino acid sequence of murine Cu-Zn superoxide dismutase. Nucleic Acids Res. 16: 2728.
- 3. Beckman, J.S., et al. 1993. ALS, SOD and peroxynitrite. Nature 364: 584.

# CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SOD1 (human) mapping to 21q22.11.

# **PRODUCT**

SOD-1 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see SOD-1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36523-SH and SOD-1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36523-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of SOD-1 (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-36523A, sc-36523B and sc-36523C.

# 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  $\mu$ l of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNAse-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

# **APPLICATIONS**

SOD-1 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of SOD-1 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 µM in 66 µl. 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.

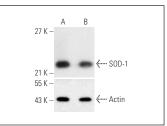
# **GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING**

SOD-1 (G-11): sc-17767 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of SOD-1 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).

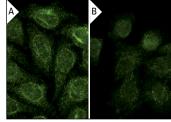
## **RT-PCR REAGENTS**

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor SOD-1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: SOD-1 (h)-PR: sc-36523-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 412 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

# DATA



SOD-1 siRNA (h): sc-36523. Western blot analysis of SOD-1 expression in non-transfected control (**A**) and SOD-1 siRNA transfected (**B**) HeLa cells. Blot probed with SOD-1 (G-11): sc-17767. Actin (I-19): sc-1616 used as specificity and loading control.



SOD-1 siRNA (h): sc-36523. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed, control Hela (A) and SOD-1 siRNA silenced Hela (B) cells showing diminished cytoplasmic staining in the siRNA silenced cells. Cells probed with SOD-1 (FL-154): sc-11407.

## **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

- Khouri, R., et al. 2009. IFN-β impairs superoxide-dependent parasite killing in human macrophages: evidence for a deleterious role of SOD1 in cutaneous leishmaniasis. J. Immunol. 182: 2525-2531.
- Srivastava, S., et al. 2016. Cardioprotective effects of Cu(II)ATSM in human vascular smooth muscle cells and cardiomyocytes mediated by Nrf2 and DJ-1. Sci. Rep. 6: 7.
- Rosato, B., et al. 2018. Role of FGFR2b expression and signaling in keratinocyte differentiation: sequential involvement of PKCδ and PKCα. Cell Death Dis. 9: 565.

# **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.