

V-ATPase G2 siRNA (m): sc-36800

BACKGROUND

Vacuolar-type H⁺-ATPase (V-ATPase) is a multisubunit enzyme responsible for acidification of eukaryotic intracellular organelles. V-ATPases pump protons against an electrochemical gradient, while F-ATPases reverse the process, thereby synthesizing ATP. A peripheral V₁ domain, which is responsible for ATP hydrolysis, and an integral V₀ domain, which is responsible for proton translocation, compose V-ATPase. Nine subunits (A-H) make up the V₁ domain and five subunits (a, d, c, c' and c'') make up the V₀ domain. Like F-ATPase, V-ATPase most likely operates through a rotary mechanism. In yeast, the V-ATPase G subunit is a soluble subunit that shares homology with the F-ATPase G subunit and may be part of a connection stalk between V₁ and V₀. The G₂ isoform of the G subunit associates with the pore-forming A1c-subunit of L-type calcium channel and aids in proper membrane targeting of the calcium channel. The genes encoding the G₁ and G₂ V-ATPase subunits map to chromosomes 9q32 and 6p21.3, respectively.

REFERENCES

1. Hunt, I.E. and Bowman, B.J. 1997. The intriguing evolution of the "b" and "G" subunits in F-type and V-type ATPases: isolation of the vma-10 gene from *Neurospora crassa*. *J. Bioenerg. Biomembr.* 29: 533-540.
2. Neville, M.J. and Campbell, R.D. 1999. A new member of the Ig superfamily and a V-ATPase G subunit are among the predicted products of novel genes close to the TNF locus in the human MHC. *J. Immunol.* 162: 4745-4754.
3. Gao, T. and Hosey, M.M. 2000. Association of L-type calcium channels with a vacuolar H⁺-ATPase G2 subunit. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 277: 611-616.
4. Nishi, T. and Forgacs, M. 2002. The vacuolar H⁺-ATPases—nature's most versatile proton pumps. *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell. Biol.* 3: 94-103.
5. LocusLink Report (LocusID: 9550). <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/LocusLink/>

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Atp6v1g2 (mouse) mapping to 17 B1.

PRODUCT

V-ATPase G2 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 V-ATPase G2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36800-SH and V-ATPase G2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36800-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of V-ATPase G2 (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-36800A, sc-36800B and sc-36800C.

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

V-ATPase G2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of V-ATPase G2 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

V-ATPase G2 (A-6): sc-25334 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of V-ATPase G2 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 V-ATPase G2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: V-ATPase G2 (m)-PR: sc-36800-PR (20 μ l). 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.