

## VMAT 2 siRNA (m): sc-36825

### BACKGROUND

Neurotransmission depends on the regulated exocytotic release of chemical transmitter molecules. This requires the packaging of these substances into the specialized secretory vesicles of neurons and neuroendocrine cells, a process mediated by specific vesicular transporters. The family of genes encoding the vesicular transporters of monoamines (VMAT 1 and VMAT 2) and acetylcholine (VACht) have been cloned and functionally characterized. The sequence of these integral membrane proteins predicts twelve transmembrane domains and weak homology to a class of bacterial antibiotic resistance proteins. The vesicular transport of neurotransmitter molecules has been shown to be an active ATP- and proton dependent transport mechanism.

### REFERENCES

1. Roghani, A., et al. 1994. Molecular cloning of a putative vesicular transporter for acetylcholine. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91: 10620-10624.
2. Henry, J.P., et al. 1994. Biochemistry and molecular biology of the vesicular monoamine transporter from chromaffin granules. *J. Exp. Biol.* 196: 251-262.
3. Haigh, J.R., et al. 1994. Acetylcholine active transport by rat brain synaptic vesicles. *Neuroreport* 5: 773-776.
4. Yelin, R., et al. 1995. The pharmacological profile of the vesicular monoamine transporter resembles that of multidrug transporters. *FEBS Lett.* 377: 201-207.
5. Varoqui, H., et al. 1996. Active transport of acetylcholine by the human vesicular acetylcholine transporter. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 27229-27232.
6. Varoqui, H., et al. 1997. Vesicular neurotransmitter transporters. Potential sites for the regulation of synaptic function. *Mol. Neurobiol.* 15: 165-191.
7. Reimer, R.J., et al. 1998. Vesicular neurotransmitter transport and the presynaptic regulation of quantal size. *Curr. Opin. Neurobiol.* 8: 405-412.

### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Slc18a2 (mouse) mapping to 19 D3.

### PRODUCT

VMAT 2 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see VMAT 2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36825-SH and VMAT 2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36825-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of VMAT 2 (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-36825A, sc-36825B and sc-36825C.

### PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://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  $\mu$ 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

VMAT 2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of VMAT 2 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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ 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

VMAT 2 (H-12): sc-374079 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of VMAT 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 $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  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 $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  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 VMAT 2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: VMAT 2 (m)-PR: sc-36825-PR (20  $\mu$ 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.