

Dmc1 siRNA (m): sc-37393

BACKGROUND

DNA repair proteins are necessary for the maintenance of chromosome integrity and are involved in the elimination of premutagenic lesions from DNA. The DNA repair proteins Rad51 and Rad52 are key components of the double-strand-break repair (DSBR) pathway. Rad51 is essential for mitotic and meiotic recombination, and its mutation in yeast and mammalian cells results in chromosome loss. Overexpression of Rad52 confers resistance to ionizing radiation and induces homologous intrachromosomal recombination. Rad52 is thought to be involved in an early stage of Rad51-mediated recombination. Additional proteins involved in the pathway include Nibrin and Dmc1. Nibrin, which complexes with Mre11 and Rad50, is absent in Nijmegen breakage syndrome (NBS) patients. Dmc1 is specifically involved in meiotic recombination. An alternative spliced form of Dmc1, designated Dmc1-D, is deleted for a region between the two motifs involved in nucleotide binding. The alternatively spliced Dmc1-D transcript is detected in both male and female germ cells, indicating that the encoded protein may have a role in mammalian genetic recombination in meiosis.

REFERENCES

1. Morita, T., et al. 1993. A mouse homolog of the *Escherichia coli* recA and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Rad51 genes. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90: 6577-6580.
2. Muris, D.F., et al. 1994. Cloning of human and mouse genes homologous to Rad52, a yeast gene involved in DNA repair and recombination. *Mutat. Res.* 315: 295-305.
3. Park, M.S. 1995. Expression of human Rad52 confers resistance to ionizing radiation in mammalian cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 270: 15467-15470.
4. Shen, Z., et al. 1996. Specific interactions between the human Rad51 and Rad52 proteins. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 148-152.
5. Lim, D.S., et al. 1996. A mutation in mouse rad51 results in an early embryonic lethal that is suppressed by a mutation in p53. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 16: 7133-7143.
6. Boulukas, T. 1997. Nuclear import of DNA repair proteins. *Anticancer Res.* 17: 843-863.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Dmc1 (mouse) mapping to 15 E1.

PRODUCT

Dmc1 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 Dmc1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37393-SH and Dmc1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37393-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Dmc1 (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-37393A, sc-37393B and sc-37393C.

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

Dmc1 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Dmc1 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

Dmc1 (A-6): sc-373862 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Dmc1 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 Dmc1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Dmc1 (m)-PR: sc-37393-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.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.