SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

NPR-B siRNA (m): sc-40128

BACKGROUND

The natriuretic peptides are a group of structurally similar peptides that are genetically distinct and play a role in several processes, including cardiovascular, renal and endocrine homeostasis. The atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) and brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) are derived from myocardial cell origin and are cardiac hormones secreted from the atrium and ventricle of the heart, respectively. The C-type natriuretic peptide (CNP) is derived from endothelial cell origin and acts as an endothelium-derived relaxing factor (EDRF). These peptides mediate their effects through three receptors. NPR-A (also designated GC-A) binds both ANP and BNP, which stimulates 3', 5'-cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) to mediate natriuresis, vasodilation, renin inhibition, antimitogenesis and lusitropic properties. NPR-B (also designated GC-B) binds CNP and also stimulates cGMP to facilitate vasodilation and growth inhibition. NPR-C, also designated the "clearance" receptor, clears all three peptides, which are subsequently degraded by the ectoenzyme neutral endopeptidase. The natriuretic peptide system plays an important role in hypertension, congestive heart failure, atherosclerosis and renal diseases, and may be a therapeutic target in the treatment of these diseases.

REFERENCES

1. Itoh, H., et al. 1993. Molecular biology and pharmacology of natriuretic peptide system. Nippon Rinsho 51: 1548-1556.
2. Itoh, H., et al. 1997. Natriuretic peptide system. Nippon Rinsho 55: 1923-1936.
3. Anand-Srivastava, M.B. 1997. Atrial natriuretic peptide-C receptor and membrane signalling in hypertension. J. Hypertens. 15: 815-826.
4. Chen, H.H., et al. 1999. The natriuretic peptides in heart failure: diagnostic and therapeutic potentials. Proc. Assoc. Am. Physicians 111: 406-416.
5. Coupal, M., et al. 1999. Development of p-benzoylbenzoylated [N,C,rANP(1-28)]pBNP32 (pBNP1)] derivatives and affinity photolabeling of the bovine NPR-A receptor. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 258: 81-86.
6. Muller, D., et al. 2000. Guanylyl cyclase-B represents the predominant natriuretic peptide receptor expressed at exceptionally high levels in the pineal gland. Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 75: 321-339.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Npr2 (mouse) mapping to 4 B1.

PRODUCT

NPR-B 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 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see NPR-B shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-40128-SH and NPR-B shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40128-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of NPR-B (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-40128A, sc-40128B and sc-40128C.

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 µl of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 µl of RNAse-free water makes a 10 µM solution in a 10 µM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

NPR-B siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of NPR-B 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 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

NPR-B (1E4): sc-293451 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of NPR-B 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-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ 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-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ 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 NPR-B gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: NPR-B (m)-PR: sc-40128-PR (20 µl). 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.