

# ACTR-IIA siRNA (m): sc-40207

## BACKGROUND

Members of the transforming growth factor  $\beta$  superfamily bind to a pair of transmembrane proteins, known as receptor types I and II, which contain serine/threonine kinases and associate to form a signaling complex. Activin has been shown to bind a heteromeric noncovalent complex, which consists of a type I receptor, ACTR-IA (also designated ACVRI and ALK-2) or ACTR-IB (also designated ALK-4 and SKR2), and a type II receptor, ACTR-IIA (also designated ACVR2A) or ACTR-IIB (also designated ACVR2B). Both receptor types are highly expressed in brain. The activin receptor family members are thought to mediate distinct effects on gene expression, cell differentiation, and morphogenesis in a dose dependent fashion.

## REFERENCES

1. Attisano, L., et al. 1993. Identification of human activin and TGF $\beta$  type I receptors that form heteromeric kinase complexes with type II receptors. *Cell* 75: 671-680.
2. Carcamo, J., et al. 1994. Type I receptors specify growth-inhibitory and transcriptional responses to transforming growth factor  $\beta$  and activin. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 14: 3810-3821.
3. Rosenzweig, B.L., et al. 1995. Cloning and characterization of a human type II receptor for bone morphogenetic proteins. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92: 7632-7636.
4. Armes, N.A., et al. 1997. The ALK-2 and ALK-4 activin receptors transduce distinct mesoderm-inducing signals during early *Xenopus* development but do not co-operate to establish thresholds. *Development* 124: 3797-3804.
5. Ebendal, T., et al. 1998. Bone morphogenetic proteins and their receptors: potential functions in the brain. *J. Neurosci. Res.* 51: 139-146.
6. Armes, N.A., et al. 1999. A short loop on the ALK-2 and ALK-4 activin receptors regulates signaling specificity but cannot account for all their effects on early *Xenopus* development. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274: 7929-7935.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: *Acvr2* (mouse) mapping to 2 C1.1.

## PRODUCT

ACTR-IIA 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 ACTR-IIA shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-40207-SH and ACTR-IIA shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40207-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of ACTR-IIA (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-40207A, sc-40207B and sc-40207C.

## 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

ACTR-IIA siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of ACTR-IIA 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

ACTR-IIA (D-9): sc-515826 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of ACTR-IIA 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 ACTR-IIA gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ACTR-IIA (m)-PR: sc-40207-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 390 bp). 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.