

# BMPR-IA siRNA (h): sc-40216

## 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. Two type I receptors have been characterized, BMPR-IA (also designated SKR5, ALK-3 and BRK-1) and BMPR-IB (also designated ALK-6 and SKR 6), that bind to bone morphogenetic proteins (BMP-2), BMP-4 and osteogenic protein (OP)-1 (also designated BMP-7). BMPR-IA and BMPR-IB are both expressed in human glioma cell lines. The type II receptor, BMPR-II, efficiently binds to OP-1 and BMP-2 and weakly binds BMP-4, and it is widely expressed in different tissues, including brain. The BMP receptor family members are thought to mediate distinct effects on gene expression, cell differentiation and morphogenesis in a dose dependent fashion.

## REFERENCES

1. ten Dijke, P., et al. 1994. Identification of type I receptors for osteogenic protein-1 and bone morphogenetic protein-4. *J. Biol. Chem.* 269: 16985-16988.
2. 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.
3. Liu, F., et al. 1995. Human type II receptor for bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs): extension of the two-kinase receptor model to the BMPs. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 15: 3479-3486.
4. Yamada, N., et al. 1996. Bone morphogenetic protein type IB receptor is progressively expressed in malignant glioma tumours. *Br. J. Cancer* 73: 624-629.
5. Soderstrom, S., et al. 1996. Expression of serine/threonine kinase receptors including the bone morphogenetic factor type II receptor in the developing and adult rat brain. *Cell Tissue Res.* 286: 269-279.
6. Yonemori, K., et al. 1997. Bone morphogenetic protein receptors and activin receptors are highly expressed in ossified ligament tissues of patients with ossification of the posterior longitudinal ligament. *Am. J. Pathol.* 150: 1335-1347.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: BMPR1A (human) mapping to 10q23.2.

## PRODUCT

BMPR-IA siRNA (h) 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 BMPR-IA shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-40216-SH and BMPR-IA shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40216-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of BMPR-IA (h) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-40216A, sc-40216B and sc-40216C.

## 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

BMPR-IA siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of BMPR-IA expression in human 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

BMPR-IA (7K7): sc-134285 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of BMPR-IA 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 BMPR-IA gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: BMPR-IA (h)-PR: sc-40216-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 570 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Shi, W., et al. 2017. HNF-4 $\alpha$  negatively regulates hepcidin expression through BMPR1A in Hep G2 cells. *Biol. Trace Elem. Res.* 176: 294-304.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.