

PGD synthase siRNA (h): sc-41638

BACKGROUND

Human PGD synthase is the key enzyme for production of the D and J series of prostanoids in the immune system and mast cells. This enzyme is the first member of the sigma class glutathione S-transferases (GST) from vertebrates and contains a prominent cleft as the active site, which is unique among members of the GST superfamily. The human PGD synthase gene, which maps to chromosome 4q22.3, is expressed in a species-specific manner. For instance, the human gene is widely distributed, whereas the mouse gene is only expressed in oviduct and skin. Human PGD synthase is expressed in the cytoplasm of human megakaryoblastic CMK cells prior to differentiation into platelets, which have no PGD synthase activity. Another member of the PGD synthase family, PGD2 synthase, catalyzes the conversion of PGH2 to PGD2 and is essential for the synthesis of PGD2 in the brain. Unlike PGD synthase, PGD2 synthase is not dependent on the presence of glutathione for its activity. The human PGD2 synthase gene maps to chromosome 9q34.3.

REFERENCES

1. Nagata, A., et al. 1991. Human brain prostaglandin D synthase has been evolutionarily differentiated from lipophilic-ligand carrier proteins. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88: 4020-4024.
2. Mahmud, I., et al. 1997. Prostaglandin D synthase in human megakaryoblastic cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 272: 28263-28266.
3. Kanaoka, Y., et al. 1997. Cloning and crystal structure of hematopoietic prostaglandin D synthase. *Cell* 90: 1085-1095.
4. Kanaoka, Y., et al. 2000. Structure and chromosomal localization of human and mouse genes for hematopoietic prostaglandin D synthase. Conservation of the ancestral genomic structure of α -class glutathione S-transferase. *Eur. J. Biochem.* 267: 3315-3322.
5. LocusLink Report (LocusID: 27306). <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/LocusLink/>

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: HPGDS (human) mapping to 4q22.3.

PRODUCT

PGD synthase 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see PGD synthase shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-41638-SH and PGD synthase shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41638-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PGD synthase (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-41638A, sc-41638B and sc-41638C.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at 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 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

PGD synthase siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of PGD synthase 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 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor PGD synthase gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PGD synthase (h)-PR: sc-41638-PR (20 μ l, 425 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.