

Xanthine Oxidase siRNA (m): sc-41692

BACKGROUND

The process of metabolizing purines to a common molecule known as xanthine is an essential process for the proper shuttling of uric acid. Xanthine Oxidase is a flavoprotein enzyme that coordinates molybdenum and utilizes NAD⁺ as an electron acceptor to catalyze the oxidation of hypoxanthine to xanthine and then to uric acid. The predominant form of this enzyme is xanthine dehydrogenase, which is a homodimer that can be converted to Xanthine Oxidase by sulfhydryl oxidation or proteolytic modification. Xanthine Oxidase is present in species ranging from bacteria to human and is ubiquitously expressed in mammalian tissues. In the oxidase form, this enzyme is coupled to the generation of free radicals. Individuals showing marked elevation of serum Xanthine Oxidase is suggestive of chronic liver disease and cholestasis, which is a condition defined by hepatic obstruction. Hepatic obstruction causes bile salts, the bile pigment bilirubin, and fats to accumulate in the blood stream instead of being eliminated normally. The clinical consequences of defects in Xanthine Oxidase range from mild to severe and even contribute to fatal disorders. The human Xanthine Oxidase gene maps to chromosome 2p23.1 and encodes a 1,333 amino acid protein.

REFERENCES

1. Rytönen, E.M., et al. 1995. The human gene for xanthine dehydrogenase (XDH) is localized on chromosome band 2q22. *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* 68: 61-63.
2. Many, A., et al. 1996. Xanthine Oxidase/dehydrogenase is present in human placenta. *Placenta* 17: 361-365.
3. Many, A., et al. 1997. Increased Xanthine Oxidase during labour—implications for oxidative stress. *Placenta* 18: 725-726.
4. Kong, L.D., et al. 2000. Inhibition of Xanthine Oxidase by some Chinese medicinal plants used to treat gout. *J. Ethnopharmacol.* 73: 199-207.
5. Battelli, M.G., et al. 2001. Serum Xanthine Oxidase in human liver disease. *Am. J. Gastroenterol.* 96: 1194-1199.
6. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM[™]. 2001. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 278300. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Xdh (mouse) mapping to 17 E2.

PRODUCT

Xanthine Oxidase 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 Xanthine Oxidase shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-41692-SH and Xanthine Oxidase shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41692-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Xanthine Oxidase (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-41692A, sc-41692B and sc-41692C.

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

Xanthine Oxidase siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Xanthine Oxidase 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

Xanthine Oxidase (A-3): sc-398548 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Xanthine Oxidase 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 κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ 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 κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ 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 Xanthine Oxidase gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Xanthine Oxidase (m)-PR: sc-41692-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.