

γ -synuclein siRNA (m): sc-42290

BACKGROUND

The synucleins, including α -synuclein (also designated NACP for non-amyloid component precursor), β -synuclein (also designated PNP 14 for phospho-neuroprotein 14) and γ -synuclein (also designated persyn or BCSG1 for breast cancer-specific gene 1) are presynaptic proteins abundant in neurons. Synucleins are predominantly expressed in the brain and are speculated to be involved in synaptic regulation and neuronal plasticity. α -Synuclein, identified as a component of Alzheimer's disease amyloid plaques, is localized to neuronal cell bodies and synapses. Coordinate expression of α -synuclein and β -synuclein may be important during hematopoietic cell differentiation. A mutant form of α -synuclein is found in patients with early onset Parkinson's disease. γ -Synuclein is associated with axonal pathology in Parkinson's disease.

REFERENCES

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2. Jakes, R., et al. 1994. Identification of two distinct synucleins from human brain. *FEBS Lett.* 345: 27-32.
3. Iwai, A., et al. 1995. The precursor protein of non-A β component of Alzheimer's disease amyloid is a presynaptic protein of the central nervous system. *Neuron* 14: 467-475.
4. Hashimoto, M., et al. 1997. NACP, a synaptic protein involved in Alzheimer's disease, is differentially regulated during megakaryocyte differentiation. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 237: 611-616.
5. Polymeropoulos, M.H., et al. 1997. Mutation in the α -synuclein gene identified in families with Parkinson's disease. *Science* 276: 2045-2047.
6. da Costa, C.A., et al. 2003. β -synuclein displays an antiapoptotic p53-dependent phenotype and protects neurons from 6-hydroxydopamine-induced caspase 3 activation: cross-talk with α -synuclein and implication for Parkinson's disease. *J. Biol. Chem.* 278: 37330-37335.
7. Wilson, C.A., et al. 2004. Degradative organelles containing mislocalized α - and β -synuclein proliferate in presenilin-1 null neurons. *J. Cell Biol.* 165: 335-346.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Sncg (mouse) mapping to 14 B.

PRODUCT

γ -synuclein siRNA (m) is a pool of 2 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 γ -synuclein shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-42290-SH and γ -synuclein shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42290-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of γ -synuclein (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-42290A and sc-42290B.

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

γ -synuclein siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of γ -synuclein 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

γ -synuclein (1H10D2): sc-65979 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of γ -synuclein 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 γ -synuclein gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: γ -synuclein (m)-PR: sc-42290-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.