



GABA_A R_γ3 siRNA (m): sc-42452

BACKGROUND

GAD-65 and GAD-67, glutamate decarboxylases function to catalyze the production of GABA (γ-aminobutyric acid). In the central nervous system GABA functions as the main inhibitory transmitter by increasing a Cl⁻ conductance that inhibits neuronal firing. GABA has been shown to activate both ionotropic (GABA_A) and metabotropic (GABA_B) receptors as well as a third class of receptors called GABA_C. Both GABA_A and GABA_C are ligand-gated ion channels, however, they are structurally and functionally distinct. Members of the GABA_A receptor family include GABA_A Rα1-6, GABA_A R β1-3, GABA_A Rγ1-3, GABA_A Rδ, GABA_A Rε, GABA_A Rρ1 and GABA_A Rρ2. The GABA_B family is composed of GABA_B R1α and GABA_B R1β. GABA transporters have also been identified and include GABA T-1, GABA T-2 and GABA T-3 (also designated GAT-1, -2, and -3). The GABA transporters function to terminate GABA action.

REFERENCES

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2. Cherubini, E., et al. 1991. GABA: an excitatory transmitter in early postnatal life. *Trends Neurosci.* 14: 515-519.
3. Borden, L.A., et al. 1992. Molecular heterogeneity of the γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA) transport system. Cloning of two novel high affinity GABA transporters from rat brain. *J. Biol. Chem.* 267: 21098-21104.
4. Dirx, R., Jr., et al. 1995. Targeting of the 67-kDa isoform of glutamic acid decarboxylase to intracellular organelles is mediated by its interaction with the NH₂-terminal region of the 65-kDa isoform of glutamic acid decarboxylase. *J. Biol. Chem.* 270: 2241-2246.
5. Lukasiewicz, P.D. 1996. GABA_C receptors in the vertebrate retina. *Mol. Neurobiol.* 12: 181-194.
6. Kaupmann, K., et al. 1997. Expression cloning of GABA_B receptors uncovers similarity to metabotropic glutamate receptors. *Nature* 386: 239-246.
7. Korpi, E.R., et al. 1997. GABA_A-receptor subtypes: clinical efficiency and selectivity of benzodiazepine site ligands. *Ann. Med.* 29: 275-282.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Gabrg3 (mouse) mapping to 7 C.

PRODUCT

GABA_A R_γ3 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 μM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see GABA_A R_γ3 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-42452-SH and GABA_A R_γ3 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42452-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of GABA_A R_γ3 (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-42452A, sc-42452B and sc-42452C.

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 μl of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 μl of RNase-free water makes a 10 μM solution in a 10 μM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

GABA_A R_γ3 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of GABA_A R_γ3 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 μM in 66 μl. 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 GABA_A R_γ3 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: GABA_A R_γ3 (m)-PR: sc-42452-PR (20 μl). 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.