



GABA_A Rp1 siRNA (h): sc-42457

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 R α 1-6, GABA_A R β 1-3, GABA_A R γ 1-3, GABA_A R δ , GABA_A R ϵ , GABA_A Rp1 and GABA_A Rp2. The GABA_B family is composed of GABA_B R1 α and GABA_B R1 β . 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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3. Lukasiewicz, P.D. 1996. GABA_C receptors in the vertebrate retina. *Mol. Neurobiol.* 12: 181-194.
4. Kaupmann, K., et al. 1997. Expression cloning of GABA_B receptors uncovers similarity to metabotropic glutamate receptors. *Nature* 386: 239-246.
5. Wegelius, K., et al. 1998. Distribution of GABA receptor ρ subunit transcripts in the rat brain. *Eur. J. Neurosci.* 10: 350-357.
6. Boue-Grabot, E., et al. 1998. Expression of GABA receptor ρ subunits in rat brain. *J. Neurochem.* 70: 899-907.
7. Bailey, M.E., et al. 1999. Genetic linkage and radiation hybrid mapping of the three human GABA_C receptor ρ subunit genes: GABRR1, GABRR2 and GABRR3. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1447: 307-312.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GABRR1 (human) mapping to 6q15.

PRODUCT

GABA_A Rp1 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 GABA_A Rp1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-42457-SH and GABA_A Rp1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42457-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of GABA_A Rp1 (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-42457A, sc-42457B and sc-42457C.

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

GABA_A Rp1 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of GABA_A Rp1 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 GABA_A Rp1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: GABA_A Rp1 (h)-PR: sc-42457-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.