

KA2 siRNA (m): sc-42496

BACKGROUND

Glutamate receptors mediate most excitatory neurotransmission in the brain and play an important role in neural plasticity, neural development and neurodegeneration. Ionotropic glutamate receptors are categorized into NMDA receptors and kainate/AMPA receptors, both of which contain glutamate-gated, cation-specific ion channels. Kainate/AMPA receptors are co-localized with NMDA receptors in many synapses and consist of the structurally related subunits GluR-1 to -7, KA1 and KA2. KA1 (also designated EEA1) and KA2 (also designated EEA2) form heteromeric receptors with GluR subunits when coexpressed, forming ion channels with various properties. The kainate/AMPA receptors are primarily responsible for the fast excitatory neuro-transmission by glutamate.

REFERENCES

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4. Herb, A., et al. 1992. The KA-2 subunit of excitatory amino acid receptors shows widespread expression in brain and forms ion channels with distantly related subunits. *Neuron* 8: 775-785.
5. Stern, P., et al. 1992. Fast and slow components of unitary EPSCs on stellate cells elicited by focal stimulation in slices of rat visual cortex. *J. Physiol.* 449: 247-278.
6. Hollmann, M., et al. 1994. Cloned glutamate receptors. *Annu. Rev. Neurosci.* 17: 31-108.
7. Kamboj, R.K., et al. 1994. Molecular cloning, expression, and pharmacological characterization of humEAA1, a human kainate receptor subunit. *J. Neurochem.* 62: 1-9.
8. Schiffer, H.H., et al. 1997. Rat GluR7 and a carboxy-terminal splice variant, GluR7b, are functional kainate receptor subunits with a low sensitivity to glutamate. *Neuron* 19: 1141-1146.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Grik5 (mouse) mapping to 7 A3.

PRODUCT

KA2 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 KA2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-42496-SH and KA2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42496-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of KA2 (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-42496A, sc-42496B and sc-42496C.

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

KA2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of KA2 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor KA2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: KA2 (m)-PR: sc-42496-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.