



claudin-15 siRNA (h): sc-43056

BACKGROUND

The claudin superfamily consists of many structurally related proteins in humans. These proteins are important structural and functional components of tight junctions in paracellular transport. Claudins are located in both epithelial and endothelial cells in all tight junction-bearing tissues. Three classes of proteins are known to localize to tight junctions, including the claudins, Occludin and junction adhesion molecule (JAM). Claudins, which consist of four trans-membrane domains and two extracellular loops, make up tight junction strands. Claudin expression is often highly restricted to specific regions of different tissues and may have an important role in transcellular transport through tight junctions. Claudin-15 is a 228 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the claudin family and plays an important role in cell-adhesion activity and tight junction-specific events.

REFERENCES

1. Fanning, A.S., et al. 1999. Transmembrane proteins in the tight junction barrier. *J. Am. Soc. Nephrol.* 10: 1337-1345.
2. Fujita, K., et al. 2000. Clostridium perfringens enterotoxin binds to the second extracellular loop of claudin-3, a tight junction integral membrane protein. *FEBS Lett.* 476: 258-261.
3. Nishiyama, R., et al. 2001. IL-2 receptor β subunit dependent and independent regulation of intestinal epithelial tight junctions. *J. Biol. Chem.* 276: 35571-35580.
4. Heiskala, M., et al. 2001. The roles of Claudin superfamily proteins in paracellular transport. *Traffic* 2: 93-98.
5. Anderson, J.M. 2001. Molecular structure of tight junctions and their role in epithelial transport. *News Physiol. Sci.* 16: 126-130.
6. Rahner, C., et al. 2001. Heterogeneity in expression and subcellular localization of claudins 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the rat liver, pancreas and gut. *Gastroenterology* 120: 411-422.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CLDN15 (human) mapping to 7q22.1.

PRODUCT

claudin-15 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 claudin-15 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43056-SH and claudin-15 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43056-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of claudin-15 (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-43056A, sc-43056B and sc-43056C.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

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

claudin-15 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of claudin-15 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 claudin-15 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: claudin-15 (h)-PR: sc-43056-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.