# group VI iPLA<sub>2</sub> siRNA (m): sc-43820



The Power to Question

#### **BACKGROUND**

Phospholipases catalyze the release of fatty acids from phospholipids. One member of the phospholipase family, iPLA2, is detected as a membrane-bound protein with multiple smaller isoforms, which result from alternative splicing. Two isoforms, ankyrin- iPLA2-1 and 2, lack the catalytic domain and are thought to be involved in the negative regulation of iPLA2 activity. The SH-iPLA2 isoform is cytoplasmically localized. Another phopholipase, sPLA2, belongs to a family of secretory phospholipases A2, which represent an expanding family of related enzymes. sPLA2 has both membrane bound and secreted forms that are encoded by a single gene. sPLA2 is involved in the regulation of phospholipid metabolism in biomembranes and in eicosanoid biosynthesis.

# **REFERENCES**

- Scott, D.L., White, S.P., Browning, J.L., Rosa, J.J., Gelb, M.H. and Sigler, P.B. 1991. Structures of free and inhibited human secretory phospho-lipase A<sub>2</sub> from inflammatory exudate. Science 254: 1007-1010.
- Lehninger, A., Nelson, A., and Cox, M. 1993. Principles of Biochemistry Second Edition. Worth Publishers.
- Cupillard, L., Koumanov, K., Mattei, M.G., Lazdunski, M. and Lambeau, G. 1997. Cloning, chromosomal mapping, and expression of a novel human secretory phospholipase A<sub>2</sub>. J. Biol. Chem. 272: 15745-15752.
- 4. Kitadokoro, K., Hagishita, S., Sato, T., Ohtani, M. and Miki, K. 1998. Crystal structure of human secretory phospholipase A<sub>2</sub>-IIA complex with the potent indolizine inhibitor 120-1032. J. Biochem. 123: 619-623.
- 5. Ma, Z., Wang, X., Nowatzke, W., Ramanadham, S. and Turk, J. 1999. Human pancreatic islets express mRNA species encoding two distinct catalytically active isoforms of group VI phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> (iPLA<sub>2</sub>) that arise from an exon-skipping mechanism of alternative splicing of the transcript from the iPLA<sub>2</sub> gene on chromosome 22q13.1. J. Biol. Chem. 274: 9607-9616.
- Larsson-Forsell, P.K., Kennedy, B.P. and Claesson, H.E. 1999. The human calcium-independent phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> gene multiple enzymes with distinct properties from a single gene. Eur. J. Biochem. 262: 575-585.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Pla2g6 (mouse) mapping to 15 E1.

## **PRODUCT**

group VI iPLA $_2$  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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see group VI iPLA $_2$  shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-43820-SH and group VI iPLA $_2$  shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43820-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of group VI iPLA $_2$  (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-43820A, sc-43820B and sc-43820C.

#### 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  $\mu$ l of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNAse-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

## **APPLICATIONS**

group VI iPLA $_2$  siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of group VI iPLA $_2$  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.

## **GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING**

group VI iPLA $_2$  (D-4): sc-376563 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of iPLA $_2$  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-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>TM</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

# **RT-PCR REAGENTS**

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor group VI iPLA $_2$  gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: group VI iPLA $_2$  (m)-PR: sc-43820-PR (20  $\mu$ I). 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.