

MuSK siRNA (h): sc-43952

BACKGROUND

Receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) represent an important class of transmembrane signaling molecules. Binding of the extracellular domain of an RTK to its cognate ligand leads to receptor dimerization and the activation of the intrinsic tyrosine kinase activity of its intracellular kinase domain. The specificity of this type of cellular communication is conferred in part by the distribution of the receptor, which determines the cells that are capable of responding to a given ligand. MuSK, for muscle-specific kinase, is an RTK that is uniquely specific to the skeletal muscle lineage. MuSK is expressed at low levels in proliferating myoblasts, but is induced upon terminal differentiation and myotube fusion. In the embryo, MuSK is expressed in developing muscle, but its level of expression is dramatically reduced in mature muscle, where it is abundant only at the neuromuscular junction. The human MuSK gene maps to chromosome 9q31.3, overlapping a region containing the Fukuyama muscular dystrophy mutation.

REFERENCES

1. Shoyab, M., et al. 1989. Structure and function of human amphiregulin: a member of the epidermal growth factor family. *Science* 243: 1074-1076.
2. Janssen, J.W.G., et al. 1991. A novel putative tyrosine kinase receptor with oncogenic potential. *Oncogene* 6: 2113-2120.
3. Schlessinger, J., et al. 1992. Growth factor signaling by receptor tyrosine kinases. *Neuron* 9: 383-391.
4. Biesecker, L.G., et al. 1995. Identification of alternative exons, including a novel exon, in the tyrosine kinase receptor gene Etk2/tyro3 that explain differences in 5' cDNA sequences. *Oncogene* 10: 2239-2242.
5. Taylor, I.C.A., et al. 1995. Overexpression of the Sky receptor tyrosine kinase at the cell surface or in the cytoplasm results in ligand-independent activation. *Oncogene* 11: 2619-2626.
6. Valenzuela, D.M., et al. 1995. Receptor tyrosine kinase specific for the skeletal muscle lineage: expression in embryonic muscle, at the neuromuscular junction, and after injury. *Neuron* 15: 573-584.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MUSK (human) mapping to 9q31.3.

PRODUCT

MuSK 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 MuSK shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43952-SH and MuSK shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43952-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of MuSK (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-43952A, sc-43952B and sc-43952C.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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

MuSK siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of MuSK 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

MuSK (1-YD2): sc-134398 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of MuSK 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-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor MuSK gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: MuSK (h)-PR: sc-43952-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

PROTOCOLS

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