



Coronin 2A siRNA (m): sc-44686

BACKGROUND

Coronins are a family of WD repeat-containing, Actin-binding proteins that localize to submembrane areas and regulate cell motility and cytoskeletal rearrangement. Coronin 1A (CORO1A, CLIPINA, CLABP, TACO, p57) can form coiled coil-mediated homotrimeric complexes that influence early phagosome formation. PKC-dependent phosphorylation of Coronin 1B (CORO1B) at Serine 2 regulates leading edge dynamics and cell motility in fibroblasts through interactions with Arp2/3 complex. Coronin 1C (CORO1C, Coronin 3, HCRNN4) is abundant in differentiating Neuro-2a cells, PC-12 cells and primary oligodendrocytes, where it is thought to influence neuron morphogenesis and migration. Coronin 2A (CORO2A, CLIPINB, IR10, WDR2) is a component of the approximately 1.5-2 megadalton N-CoR (nuclear receptor corepressor) complex of 10-12 proteins, which recruits HDACs to generate repressive chromatin. Coronin 7 (CORO7, CRN7) localizes to the Golgi membrane and influences the organization of intracellular membrane compartments and vesicular trafficking. Coronin 2B (CORO2B, CLIPINC) and Coronin 6 (CORO6) are similar to other members of this family, since they possess a conserved basic N-terminal motif and three-ten WD repeats clustered in one to two core domains.

REFERENCES

1. Mishima, M., et al. 1999. Coronin localizes to leading edges and is involved in cell spreading and lamellipodium extension in vertebrate cells. *J. Cell Sci.* 112: 2833-2842.
2. Spoerl, Z., et al. 2002. Oligomerization, F-Actin interaction, and membrane association of the ubiquitous mammalian Coronin 3 are mediated by its carboxyl terminus. *J. Biol. Chem.* 277: 48858-48867.
3. Yoon, H.G., et al. 2003. Purification and functional characterization of the human N-CoR complex: the roles of HDAC3, TBL1 and TBLR1. *EMBO J.* 22: 1336-1346.
4. Rybakina, V., et al. 2004. Coronin 7, the mammalian POD-1 homologue, localizes to the Golgi apparatus. *FEBS Lett.* 573: 161-167.
5. Gatfield, J., et al. 2005. Association of the leukocyte plasma membrane with the Actin cytoskeleton through coiled coil-mediated trimeric coronin 1 molecules. *Mol. Biol. Cell* 16: 2786-2798.
6. Hasse, A., et al. 2005. Coronin 3 and its role in murine brain morphogenesis. *Eur. J. Neurosci.* 21: 1155-1168.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Coro2a (mouse) mapping to 4 B1.

PRODUCT

Coronin 2A 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 Coronin 2A shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-44686-SH and Coronin 2A shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44686-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Coronin 2A (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-44686A, sc-44686B and sc-44686C.

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

Coronin 2A siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Coronin 2A 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

Coronin 2A (H-2): sc-376194 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Coronin 2A 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 Coronin 2A gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Coronin 2A (m)-PR: sc-44686-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.