

SNAT4 siRNA (h): sc-44994

BACKGROUND

The sodium-coupled neutral amino acid transporters (SNAT) of the SLC-38 gene family include system A subtypes SNAT1, SNAT2 and SNAT4 and system N subtypes SNAT3 and SNAT5. The SLC-38 transporters are essential for the uptake of nutrients, energy production, metabolism, detoxification and the cycling of neurotransmitters. SNAT4, also designated ATA3, NAT-3 or PAAT, has been mapped to human chromosome 12q13. Tissue expression of the SNAT4 protein is most predominant in embryonic and adult liver and, to a much lesser extent, in the muscle, kidney and pancreas. System A transport proteins may play a significant role in fetal development and inhibition of the transport system has been associated with fetal growth retardation.

REFERENCES

1. Wang, H., et al. 2000. Cloning and functional expression of ATA1, a subtype of amino acid transporter A, from human placenta. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 273: 1175-1179.
2. Hatanaka, T., et al. 2000. Primary structure, functional characteristics and tissue expression pattern of human ATA2, a subtype of amino acid transport System A. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1467: 1-6.
3. Gu, S., et al. 2001. Characterization of an N-system amino acid transporter expressed in retina and its involvement in glutamine transport. *J. Biol. Chem.* 276: 24137-24144.
4. Gu, S., et al. 2001. A novel human amino acid transporter, hNAT3: cDNA cloning, chromosomal mapping, genomic structure, expression and functional characterization. *Genomics* 74: 262-272.
5. Freeman, T.L., et al. 2002. ATA2-mediated amino acid uptake following partial hepatectomy is regulated by redistribution to the plasma membrane. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 400: 215-222.
6. Palii, S.S., et al. 2004. Transcriptional control of the human sodium-coupled neutral amino acid transporter System A gene by amino acid availability is mediated by an intronic element. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279: 3463-3471.
7. Sidoryk, M., et al. 2004. Increased expression of a glutamine transporter SNAT3 is a marker of malignant gliomas. *Neuroreport* 15: 575-578.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SLC38A4 (human) mapping to 12q13.11.

PRODUCT

SNAT4 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 SNAT4 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-44994-SH and SNAT4 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44994-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of SNAT4 (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-44994A, sc-44994B and sc-44994C.

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

SNAT4 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of SNAT4 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

SNAT4 (F-5): sc-515125 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of SNAT4 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 SNAT4 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: SNAT4 (h)-PR: sc-44994-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.