



# ALB siRNA (m): sc-45607

## BACKGROUND

Serum albumin (ALB), the main protein in plasma, has a very good binding capacity for water, fatty acids, calcium, sodium, bilirubin, hormones, potassium and drugs. The primary function of ALB is to regulate the colloidal osmotic pressure of blood. Albumin is synthesized in the liver as prealbumin, which has an N-terminal peptide that is removed before the nascent protein is released from the rough endoplasmic reticulum. The product, proalbumin, is in turn cleaved in the Golgi vesicles to produce the secreted form of albumin. Mutations in the ALB gene may result in familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia (FDH), a form of euthyroid hyperthyroxinemia that is due to increased affinity of ALB for T<sub>4</sub>. FDH is the most common cause of inherited euthyroid hyperthyroxinemia in Caucasian populations.

## REFERENCES

1. Ruiz, M., et al. 1982. Familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia: a syndrome that can be confused with thyrotoxicosis. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 306: 635-639.
2. Angelisova, P., et al. 1986. The characteristics of monoclonal antibodies against human albumin. *Folia Biol.* 32: 289-294.
3. Bennett, P.H., et al. 1995. Screening and management of microalbuminuria in patients with diabetes mellitus: recommendations to the Scientific Advisory Board of the National Kidney Foundation from an ad hoc committee of the Council on Diabetes Mellitus of the National Kidney Foundation. *Am. J. Kidney Dis.* 25: 107-112.
4. Wachtell, K., et al. 2003. Albuminuria and cardiovascular risk in hypertensive patients with left ventricular hypertrophy: the LIFE study. *Ann. Intern. Med.* 139: 901-906.
5. Salmasi, A.M., et al. 2003. The degree of albuminuria is related to left ventricular hypertrophy in hypertensive diabetics and is associated with abnormal left ventricular filling: a pilot study. *Angiology* 54: 671-678.
6. Tavoulari, S., et al. 2004. The recombinant subdomain IIIB of human serum albumin displays activity of gonadotrophin surge-attenuating factor. *Hum. Reprod.* 19: 849-858.
7. Mitrogianni, Z., et al. 2004. Tyrosine nitration in plasma proteins from patients undergoing hemodialysis. *Am. J. Kidney Dis.* 44: 286-292.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Alb (mouse) mapping to 5 E1.

## PRODUCT

ALB 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 ALB shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-45607-SH and ALB shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-45607-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of ALB (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-45607A, sc-45607B and sc-45607C.

## 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

ALB siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of ALB 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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ 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

ALB (F-8): sc-374670 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of ALB 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 $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  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 $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  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 ALB gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ALB (m)-PR: sc-45607-PR (20  $\mu$ 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](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.