

BBS4 siRNA (m): sc-60256

BACKGROUND

Bardet-Biedl syndrome (BBS) is a pleiotropic genetic disorder characterized by obesity, photoreceptor degeneration, polydactyly, hypogenitalism, renal abnormalities and developmental delay. Other associated clinical findings in BBS patients include diabetes, hypertension and congenital heart defects. BBS is a heterogeneous disorder mapping to eight genetic loci and encoding eight proteins, BBS1-8. Five BBS proteins encode basal body or cilia proteins, suggesting that BBS is a ciliary dysfunction disorder. BBS4 is expressed in the olfactory epithelium and localizes to the centriolar satellites of centrosomes and basal bodies of primary cilia. BBS4 regulates the p150 subunit of the Dynein transport machinery (DCTN1) to attract pericentriolar material-1 protein (PCM1) and its associated components to the satellites. Loss of BBS4 is correlated with obesity caused by abnormal lipid profiles, liver dysfunction, elevated Insulin and abnormal leptin levels.

REFERENCES

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4. Hichri, H., et al. 2005. Testing for triallelism: analysis of six BBS genes in a Bardet-Biedl syndrome family cohort. *Eur. J. Hum. Genet.* 13: 607-616.
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7. Lee, S., et al. 2005. Essential role for the Prader-Willi syndrome protein necdin in axonal outgrowth. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 14: 627-637.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Bbs4 (mouse) mapping to 9 B.

PRODUCT

BBS4 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 BBS4 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-60256-SH and BBS4 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60256-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of BBS4 (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-60256A, sc-60256B and sc-60256C.

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

BBS4 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of BBS4 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

BBS4 (1292CT845.130.218): sc-517315 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of BBS4 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).

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor BBS4 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: BBS4 (m)-PR: sc-60256-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.