



Lingo-1 siRNA (m): sc-60939

BACKGROUND

Lingo-1 is a 614-amino acid protein that plays an important role in the negative regulation of myelination by oligodendrocytes in the central nervous system (CNS). Lingo-1 is a nervous system-specific transmembrane protein that interacts with NgR1 and p75 to make up a receptor complex that binds to Nogo, a protein that inhibits axonal regeneration. Reduction of Lingo-1 activity downregulates RhoA (a protein related to cytoskeleton regulation) activity, promotes oligodendrocyte differentiation, and increases axonal myelination in neuronal tissues. Conversely, overexpression of Lingo-1 activates RhoA and inhibits oligodendrocyte differentiation and myelination. Lingo-1 up-regulation may be a characteristic of activity-induced neural plasticity responses. Lingo-1 may be a critical deterrent of myelin and nerve fiber repair in multiple sclerosis, an inflammatory disease that causes gradual destruction of myelin in the CNS.

REFERENCES

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3. Mi, S., et al. 2004. Lingo-1 is a component of the Nogo-66 receptor/p75 signaling complex. *Nat. Neurosci.* 7: 221-228.
4. Okafuji, T. and Tanaka, H. 2005. Expression pattern of Lingo-1 in the developing nervous system of the chick embryo. *Gene Expr. Patterns* 6: 57-62.
5. Mi, S., et al. 2005. Lingo-1 negatively regulates myelination by oligodendrocytes. *Nat. Neurosci.* 8: 745-751.
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7. Trifunovski, A., et al. 2006. Selective decline of Nogo mRNA in the aging brain. *Neuroreport* 17: 913-916.
8. Satoh, J., et al. 2007. TROY and Lingo-1 expression in astrocytes and macrophages/microglia in multiple sclerosis lesions. *Neuropathol. Appl. Neurobiol.* 33: 99-107.
9. Lee, X., et al. 2007. NGF regulates the expression of axonal Lingo-1 to inhibit oligodendrocyte differentiation and myelination. *J. Neurosci.* 27: 220-225.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Lingo1 (mouse) mapping to 9 B.

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.

PRODUCT

Lingo-1 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 Lingo-1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-60939-SH and Lingo-1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60939-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Lingo-1 (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-60939A, sc-60939B and sc-60939C.

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

Lingo-1 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Lingo-1 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor Lingo-1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Lingo-1 (m)-PR: sc-60939-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.