



# glycogen synthase 1 siRNA (h): sc-61104

## BACKGROUND

Glycogen [starch] synthase belongs to the mammalian/fungal glycogen synthase family of proteins. Two forms of this protein exist, a liver form and a muscle form, both of which have the same function in the glycogen biosynthesis pathway. Glycogen synthase transfers the glycosyl residue from UDP-Glucose to the nonreducing end of  $\alpha$ -1,4-glucan. The liver glycogen synthase protein is truncated by 34 amino acids compared to the muscle form. However, these enzymes differ significantly in their amino- and carboxyl-terminal regions. Muscle glycogen synthase serves to fuel muscular activity only and is regulated by muscle contraction and by catecholamines. Liver glycogen synthase mediates blood glucose homeostasis in response to nutritional cues. Defects in the gene encoding liver glycogen synthase results in glycogen storage disease type 0 (GSD0), a rare form of fasting ketotic hypoglycemia.

## REFERENCES

1. Pitcher, J., et al. 1988. Identification of the 38 kDa subunit of rabbit skeletal muscle glycogen synthase as glycogenin. *Eur. J. Biochem.* 169: 497-502.
2. Bai, G., et al. 1990. The primary structure of rat liver glycogen synthase deduced by cDNA cloning. Absence of phosphorylation sites 1a and 1b. *J. Biol. Chem.* 265: 7843-7848.
3. Gerich, J.E. 1993. Control of glycaemia. *Baillieres Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* 7: 551-586.
4. Nuttall, F.Q., et al. 1994. Primary structure of human liver glycogen synthase deduced by cDNA cloning. *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 311: 443-449.
5. Roach, P.J. 2002. Glycogen and its metabolism. *Curr. Mol. Med.* 2: 101-120.
6. Ferrer, J.C., et al. 2003. Control of glycogen deposition. *FEBS Lett.* 546: 127-132.
7. Weinstein, D.A., et al. 2006. Hepatic glycogen synthase deficiency: an infrequently recognized cause of ketotic hypoglycemia. *Mol. Genet. Metab.* 87: 284-288.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GYS1 (human) mapping to 19q13.33.

## PRODUCT

glycogen synthase 1 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see glycogen synthase 1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-61104-SH and glycogen synthase 1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-61104-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of glycogen synthase 1 (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-61104A, sc-61104B and sc-61104C.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.

## 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

glycogen synthase 1 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of glycogen synthase 1 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  $\mu$ 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.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor glycogen synthase 1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: glycogen synthase 1 (h)-PR: sc-61104-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.