SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

SCO2 siRNA (h): sc-61507

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The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The SCO1 and SCO2 protein homologs belong to the SCO1/2 family of proteins. SCO1 and SCO2 both localize to the mitochondrion and are inner membrane proteins crucial for copper insertion or transport to the active site of cytochrome c oxidase (COX). COX is a crucial component in energy production because it functions as the terminal enzyme in the respiratory chain. SCO1 is predominantly expressed in highly oxidative phosphorylation tissues such as brain, heart and muscle, while SCO2 is ubiquitously expressed. Defects in the gene encoding for SCO1 may cause cytochrome c oxidase deficiency, a heterogenous disorder. Defects in the gene encoding for SCO2 may cause cardioencephalomyopathy with cytochrome c oxidase deficiency, a fatal infantile disorder characterized by hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, lactic acidosis and gliosis.

REFERENCES

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2. Balatri, E., et al. 2003. Solution structure of SCO1: a thioredoxin-like protein involved in cytochrome c oxidase assembly. Structure 11: 1431-1443.
3. Horng, Y.C., et al. 2004. Specific copper transfer from the COX17 metallochaperone to both SCO1 and COX11 in the assembly of yeast cytochrome c oxidase. J. Biol. Chem. 279: 35334-35340.
4. Leary, S.C., et al. 2004. Human SCO1 and SCO2 have independent, cooperative functions in copper delivery to cytochrome c oxidase. Hum. Mol. Genet. 13: 1839-1848.
5. Williams, J.C., et al. 2005. Crystal structure of human SCO1: implications for redox signaling by a mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase assembly protein. J. Biol. Chem. 280: 15202-15211.
6. Horng, Y.C., et al. 2005. Human SCO1 and SCO2 function as copper-binding proteins. J. Biol. Chem. 280: 34113-34122.
7. Horvath, R., et al. 2005. Congenital cataract, muscular hypotonia, developmental delay and sensori-neural hearing loss associated with a defect in copper metabolism. J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 28: 479-492.
8. Abajian, C. and Rosenzweig, A.C. 2006. Crystal structure of yeast SCO1. J. Biol. Inorg. Chem. 11: 459-466.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SCO2 (human) mapping to 22q13.33.

PRODUCT

SCO2 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 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see SCO2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-61507-SH and SCO2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-61507-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of SCO2 (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-61507A, sc-61507B and sc-61507C.

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 µl of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 µl of RNAse-free water makes a 10 µM solution in a 10 µM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

SCO2 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of SCO2 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 µM in 66 µl. 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 SCO2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: SCO2 (h)-PR: sc-61507-PR (20 µl). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Li, J., et al. 2013. α particle-induced bystander effect is mediated by Ros via a p53-dependent SCO2 pathway in hepatoma cells. Int. J. Radiat. Biol. 89: 1028-1034.

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.