

Selenoprotein N siRNA (m): sc-61519

BACKGROUND

Selenium is an essential trace element that is incorporated as selenocysteine into the primary structure of selenoproteins. Nutritional deficiency of selenium decreases selenoprotein concentrations and leads to pathologic conditions. Most of the known selenoproteins are members of the Glutathione peroxidase or iodothyronine deiodinase families. The Selenoprotein N glycoprotein localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and contains selenocysteine at its active site. There are two isoforms associated with Selenoprotein N: isoform 1, the full-length transcript; and isoform 2, which lacks exon 3. Selenoprotein N is primarily expressed in skeletal muscle, brain, lung and placenta, but isoform 2 can also be detected in heart and stomach tissues. Mutations in SEPN1, the gene encoding for Selenoprotein, cause multiminicore disease and rigid spine muscular dystrophy.

REFERENCES

1. Ferreiro, A., et al. 2002. Mutations of the selenoprotein N gene, which is implicated in rigid spine muscular dystrophy, cause the classical phenotype of multiminicore disease: reassessing the nosology of early-onset myopathies. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 71: 739-749.
2. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM[™]. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 606210. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
3. Petit, N., et al. 2003. Selenoprotein N: an endoplasmic reticulum glycoprotein expression pattern. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 12: 1045-1053.
4. Tajsharghi, H., et al. 2005. Early onset myopathy with a novel mutation in the Selenoprotein N gene (SEPN1). *Neuromuscul. Disord.* 15: 299-302.
5. D'Amico, A., et al. 2005. Two patients with "Dropped head syndrome" due to mutations in LMNA or SEPN1 genes. *Neuromuscul. Disord.* 15: 521-524.
6. Venance, S.L., et al. 2005. Rigid spine muscular dystrophy due to SEPN1 mutation presenting as cor pulmonale. *Neurology* 64: 395-396.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Sepn1 (mouse) mapping to 4 D3.

PRODUCT

Selenoprotein N 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 Selenoprotein N shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-61519-SH and Selenoprotein N shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-61519-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Selenoprotein N (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-61519A, sc-61519B and sc-61519C.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at 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 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

Selenoprotein N siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Selenoprotein N 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

Selenoprotein N (A-11): sc-365824 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Selenoprotein N 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 κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ 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 κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ 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 Selenoprotein N gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Selenoprotein N (m)-PR: sc-61519-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.