

CES2 siRNA (m): sc-62099

BACKGROUND

CES1 and CES2 are the two major liver carboxylesterases which belong to the type-B carboxylesterase/lipase family. Helping the body in the detoxification of a wide range of xenobiotics, CES1 and CES2 are involved in the hydrolyzing activation of therapeutic ester and amide pro-drugs, as well as in the detoxification of several narcotic compounds. The catalytic activity of CES1 and CES2 is influenced by both the esterification site and the structure/moiety of the amino acid. While CES1 shows high affinity for aromatic and aliphatic esters, CES2 shows high affinity for 3,6-diacetyl and 6-monoacetyl esters, such as those found in morphine and morphine derivatives. Since CES1 and CES2 are crucial in the breakdown of various foreign molecules, several therapeutic compounds, such as anti-tumor agents, are structurally designed to target the catalytic sites of one or both of these key carboxylesterase proteins.

REFERENCES

1. Kim, S.R., et al. 2004. Twelve novel single nucleotide polymorphisms in the CES2 gene encoding human carboxylesterase 2 (hCE-2). *Drug Metab. Pharmacokinet.* 18: 327-332.
2. Furihata, T., et al. 2005. Dexamethasone-induced methylprednisolone hemisuccinate hydrolase: its identification as a member of the rat carboxylesterase 2 family and its unique existence in plasma. *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 69: 1287-1297.
3. Kubo, T., et al. 2005. Functional characterization of three naturally occurring single nucleotide polymorphisms in the CES2 gene encoding carboxylesterase 2 (HCE-2). *Drug Metab. Dispos.* 33: 1482-1487.
4. Landowski, C.P., et al. 2006. Nucleoside ester prodrug substrate specificity of liver carboxylesterase. *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.* 316: 572-580.
5. Geshi, E., et al. 2006. A single nucleotide polymorphism in the carboxylesterase gene is associated with the responsiveness to imidapril medication and the promoter activity. *Hypertens. Res.* 28: 719-725.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ces2 (mouse) mapping to 8 D3.

PRODUCT

CES2 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 CES2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-62099-SH and CES2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-62099-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of CES2 (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-62099A, sc-62099B and sc-62099C.

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

CES2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of CES2 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 CES2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: CES2 (m)-PR: sc-62099-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.