

# NTAL siRNA (h): sc-62703

## BACKGROUND

Non-T cell activation linker (NTAL), a transmembrane adaptor protein, is also designated membrane-associated adapter molecule, Williams-Beuren syndrome chromosome region 15 protein or LAB (linker of activated B cells). NTAL is present in membrane microdomains (rafts) of B cells, NK cells and myeloid cells, and in monocytes and mast cells, but not in resting T lymphocytes. NTAL becomes rapidly tyrosine-phosphorylated upon cross-linking of the B cell receptor (BCR) or of high-affinity Fc  $\gamma$  and Fc  $\epsilon$  receptors of myeloid cells and then associates with the cytoplasmic signaling molecules. NTAL is highly expressed in spleen, lymph node germinal centers and peripheral blood lymphocytes. Defects in the gene encoding for NTAL may cause the musculo-skeletal and cardio-vascular abnormalities that characterize the rare developmental disorder Williams-Beuren syndrome (WBS).

## REFERENCES

1. Martindale, D.W., et al. 2000. Comparative genomic sequence analysis of the Williams syndrome region (LIMK1-RFC2) of human chromosome 7q11.23. *Mamm. Genome* 11: 890-898.
2. Janssen, E., et al. 2003. LAB: a new membrane-associated adaptor molecule in B cell activation. *Nat. Immunol.* 4: 117-123.
3. Koonpaew, S., et al. 2004. The importance of three membrane-distal tyrosines in the adaptor protein NTAL/LAB. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279: 11229-11235.
4. Tkaczyk, C., et al. 2004. NTAL phosphorylation is a pivotal link between the signaling cascades leading to human mast cell degranulation following Kit activation and Fc  $\epsilon$  RI aggregation. *Blood* 104: 207-214.
5. Tedoldi, S., et al. 2005. Transmembrane adaptor molecules: a new category of lymphoid-cell markers. *Blood* 107: 213-221.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: LAT2 (human) mapping to 7q11.23.

## PRODUCT

NTAL 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 NTAL shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-62703-SH and NTAL shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-62703-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of NTAL (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-62703A, sc-62703B and sc-62703C.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## 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

NTAL siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of NTAL 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.

## GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

NTAL (F-9): sc-398825 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of NTAL 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 $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  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 $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  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 NTAL gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: NTAL (h)-PR: sc-62703-PR (20  $\mu$ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.