



Factor XIII A siRNA (h): sc-72083

BACKGROUND

Hemostasis following tissue injury involves the deployment of essential plasma procoagulants (Prothrombin and Factors V, VIII, IX and X), which are involved in a blood coagulation cascade leading to the formation of insoluble Fibrin clots and the promotion of platelet aggregation. Coagulation Factor VII (serum Prothrombin conversion accelerator, proconvertin, F7, Factor VII) is a 406 amino acid, vitamin K-dependent, single chain serine protease that is synthesized in the liver and circulates as an inactive precursor. Factor IX A-, Factor X A-, Factor XII A- or Thrombin-mediated proteolytic cleavage of Factor VII at Arg 152-Ile 153 generates Factor VII A, an active serine protease composed of a catalytic heavy chain disulfide linked to a light chain, containing two EGF-like domains. Coagulation Factor XIII is a terminal effector in the blood coagulation cascade. Plasma Factor XIII is a heterotetramer composed of two A subunits and two B subunits. The A subunits have catalytic function, and the noncatalytic B subunits may serve as plasma carrier molecules.

REFERENCES

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2. Hagen, F.S., et al. 1986. Characterization of a cDNA coding for human factor VII. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83: 2412-2416.
3. O'Hara, P.J., et al. 1987. Nucleotide sequence of the gene coding for human factor VII, a vitamin K-dependent protein participating in blood coagulation. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84: 5158-5162.
4. Davie, E.W., et al. 1991. The coagulation cascade: initiation, maintenance, and regulation. *Biochemistry* 30: 10363-10370.
5. Chambers, R.C., et al. 2000. Thrombin is a potent inducer of connective tissue growth factor production via proteolytic activation of protease-activated receptor-1. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275: 35584-35591.
6. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2001. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 227500. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
7. LocusLink Report (LocusID: 2162). <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/LocusLink/>

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: F13A1 (human) mapping to 6p25.1.

PRODUCT

Factor XIII A 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see Factor XIII A shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-72083-SH and Factor XIII A shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-72083-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Factor XIII A (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-72083A, sc-72083B and sc-72083C.

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

Factor XIII A siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of Factor XIII A 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 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

Factor XIII A (A-4): sc-271122 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Factor XIII A 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 (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2005 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:32,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2031 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-mouse IgG-FITC: sc-2010 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-mouse IgG-TR: sc-2781 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor Factor XIII A gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Factor XIII A (h)-PR: sc-72083-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.