



# nephrocystin-5 siRNA (h): sc-72270

## BACKGROUND

The nephrocystin proteins comprise a family of five enzymes that commonly interact with p130Cas, proline-rich tyrosine kinases, calmodulin and tensin, indicating that these proteins may participate in a common signaling pathway. Localized to the outer segments and primary cilia of photoreceptor cells, nephrocystin-5 is complexed with RPGR (retinitis pigmentosa GTPase regulator) and interacts directly with calmodulin. Nephrocystin-5 is thought to participate with RPGR in a pathway of ciliary function in the kidney and retina. Mutations in the gene encoding nephrocystin-5 are the primary cause of Senior-Loken syndrome 5, a juvenile disorder characterized by defects in the waste filtering system of the kidney, as well as retinal degradation.

## REFERENCES

1. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 609237. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
2. Otto, E.A., et al. 2005. Nephrocystin-5, a ciliary IQ domain protein, is mutated in Senior-Loken syndrome and interacts with RPGR and calmodulin. *Nat. Genet.* 37: 282-288.
3. Fliegauf, M., et al. 2006. Nephrocystin specifically localizes to the transition zone of renal and respiratory cilia and photoreceptor connecting cilia. *J. Am. Soc. Nephrol.* 17: 2424-2433.
4. Guyon, R., et al. 2007. Analysis of six candidate genes as potential modifiers of disease expression in canine XLPRA1, a model for human X-linked retinitis pigmentosa 3. *Mol. Vis.* 13: 1094-1105.
5. von Schnakenburg, C., et al. 2007. Nephrocystin and ciliary defects not only in the kidney? *Pediatr. Nephrol.* 22: 765-769.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: IQCB1 (human) mapping to 3q13.33.

## PRODUCT

nephrocystin-5 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 nephrocystin-5 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-72270-SH and nephrocystin-5 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-72270-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of nephrocystin-5 (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-72270A, sc-72270B and sc-72270C.

## 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

nephrocystin-5 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of nephrocystin-5 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.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor nephrocystin-5 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: nephrocystin-5 (h)-PR: sc-72270-PR (20  $\mu$ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.