

PSS1 siRNA (h): sc-72365

BACKGROUND

Phosphatidylserine synthases (PSS) are widespread, ancestral enzymes with a highly conserved function. PSS is a membrane protein responsible for catalyzing the calcium-dependent base exchange of serine with existing phospholipid head groups in the biosynthesis of phosphatidylserine (PtdSer), a major anionic phospholipid expressed on the inner layer of the plasma membrane. Two forms of PSS exist, PSS1 and PSS2, both localizing to the mitochondria-associated membrane. These two forms are encoded by different genes but share very similar characteristics, differing only in their substrate specificity. The primary substrate for PSS1 is phosphatidylcholine and the substrate for PSS2 is phosphatidylethanolamine. PSS1 and PSS2 are directly inhibited by PtdSer and this inhibition is important for feedback control of PtdSer synthesis. Cells overexpressing PSS1 and PSS2 are significantly resistant to UV-induced apoptosis.

REFERENCES

1. Stone, S.J., et al. 1999. Cloning and expression of murine liver phosphatidylserine synthase (PSS)2: differential regulation of phospholipid metabolism by PSS1 and PSS2. *Biochem. J.* 342: 57-64.
2. Stone, S.J., et al. 2000. Phosphatidylserine synthase-1 and -2 are localized to mitochondria-associated membranes. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275: 34534-34540.
3. Kuge, O., et al. 2003. Purification and characterization of Chinese hamster phosphatidylserine synthase 2. *J. Biol. Chem.* 278: 42692-42698.
4. Kuge, O., et al. 2003. Biosynthetic regulation and intracellular transport of phosphatidylserine in mammalian cells. *J. Biochem.* 133: 397-403.
5. Mozzi, R., et al. 2003. Metabolism and functions of phosphatidylserine in mammalian brain. *Neurochem. Res.* 28: 195-214.
6. Yu, A., et al. 2004. Resistance to UV-induced apoptosis in Chinese hamster ovary cells overexpressing phosphatidylserine synthases. *Biochem. J.* 381: 609-618.
7. Ohsawa, T., et al. 2004. Functional analysis of Chinese hamster phosphatidylserine synthase 1 through systematic alanine mutagenesis. *Biochem. J.* 381: 853-859.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PTDSS1 (human) mapping to 8q22.1.

PRODUCT

PSS1 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 PSS1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-72365-SH and PSS1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-72365-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PSS1 (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-72365A, sc-72365B and sc-72365C.

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

PSS1 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of PSS1 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

PSS1 (B-5): sc-515376 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of PSS1 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 PSS1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PSS1 (h)-PR: sc-72365-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.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.