

CECR6 siRNA (h): sc-72858

BACKGROUND

Adenosine deaminase is an enzyme that is present in most tissues and exists predominantly as a monomer, although in some tissues it is associated with adenosine deaminase-binding protein. Adenosine deaminase degrades extracellular adenosine, which is toxic for lymphocytes. A novel family of growth factors that share sequence similarity to adenosine deaminase has been identified. The cat eye syndrome critical region protein (CECR) family includes CECR1, CECR2, CECR3, CECR4, CECR5, CECR6, CECR7, CECR8 and CECR9. The genes encoding CECR proteins are candidates for Cat Eye Syndrome (CES), a developmental disorder associated with the duplication of a 2 Mb region of 22q11.2. CES is characterized by the combination of coloboma of the iris and anal atresia with fistula, downslanting palpebral fissures, preauricular tags and/or pits, frequent occurrence of heart and renal malformations, and normal or near-normal mental development. CECR family members are widely expressed. Specifically, CECR1 has the highest expression in adult heart, lung, lymphoblasts and placenta. CECR2 is also involved in neurulation and chromatin remodeling. Mutations in the CECR2 gene result in neural tube defects.

REFERENCES

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2. Franco, R., et al. 1998. Enzymatic and extraenzymatic role of ectoadenosine deaminase in lymphocytes. *Immunol. Rev.* 161: 27-42.
3. Riaz, M.A., et al. 2000. The human homolog of insect-derived growth factor, CECR1, is a candidate gene for features of cat eye syndrome. *Genomics* 64: 277-285.
4. Maier, S.A., et al. 2001. Characterization of the adenosine deaminase-related growth factor (ADGF) gene family in *Drosophila*. *Gene* 280: 27-36.
5. Footz, T.K., et al. 2001. Analysis of the cat eye syndrome critical region in humans and the region of conserved synteny in mice: a search for candidate genes at or near the human chromosome 22 pericentromere. *Genome Res.* 11: 1053-1070.
6. Banting, G.S., et al. 2005. CECR2, a protein involved in neurulation, forms a novel chromatin remodeling complex with SNF2L. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 14: 513-524.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CECR6 (human) mapping to 22q11.1.

PRODUCT

CECR6 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 CECR6 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-72858-SH and CECR6 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-72858-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of CECR6 (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-72858A, sc-72858B and sc-72858C.

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

CECR6 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of CECR6 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor CECR6 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: CECR6 (h)-PR: sc-72858-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.