

CPSF7 siRNA (h): sc-72992

BACKGROUND

3' ends of eukaryotic mRNAs can undergo processing events that include endonucleolytic cleavage and polyadenylation. Cleavage and polyadenylation specificity factors (CPSF) mediate 3' cleavage of the transcript and subsequent polyadenylation. CPSF7 (cleavage and polyadenylation specific factor 7), also known as MGC9315, FLJ12529 or FLJ39024, is a 471 amino acid nuclear protein belonging to the RRM CPSF6/7 family. As a result of alternative splicing events, two CPSF7 isoforms exist. CPSF7 contains one RRM (RNA recognition motif) domain, and is encoded by a gene which maps to human chromosome 11q12.2. Chromosome 11 houses over 1,400 genes and comprises nearly 4% of the human genome. Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome, Jacobsen syndrome, Niemann-Pick disease, hereditary angioedema and Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome are associated with defects in genes that maps to chromosome 11.

REFERENCES

1. Jenny, A., et al. 1996. Sequence similarity between the 73-kilodalton protein of mammalian CPSF and a subunit of yeast polyadenylation factor I. *Science* 274: 1514-1517.
2. Salinas, C.A., et al. 1998. Characterization of a *Drosophila* homologue of the 160-kDa subunit of the cleavage and polyadenylation specificity factor CPSF. *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 257: 672-680.
3. Fabiani, J.E., et al. 2000. Hereditary angioedema. Long-term follow-up of 88 patients. Experience of the Argentine Allergy and Immunology Institute. *Allergol Immunopathol* 28: 267-271.
4. Edmonds, M. 2002. A history of poly A sequences: from formation to factors to function. *Prog. Nucleic Acid Res. Mol. Biol.* 71: 285-389.
5. Jira, P.E., et al. 2003. Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and the DHCR7 gene. *Ann. Hum. Genet.* 67: 269-280.
6. Olsen, J.V., et al. 2006. Global, *in vivo*, and site-specific phosphorylation dynamics in signaling networks. *Cell* 127: 635-648.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CPSF7 (human) mapping to 11q12.2.

PRODUCT

CPSF7 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 CPSF7 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-72992-SH and CPSF7 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-72992-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of CPSF7 (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-72992A, sc-72992B and sc-72992C.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at 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 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

CPSF7 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of CPSF7 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

CPSF7 (A-9): sc-393880 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of CPSF7 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 CPSF7 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: CPSF7 (h)-PR: sc-72992-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.