



RAI15 siRNA (m): sc-76339

BACKGROUND

Retinoic acid (RA) represents the oxidized form of vitamin A and, via interactions with retinoic acid receptors (RARs), plays a crucial role in development, cellular growth and differentiation. The gene encoding RAI15 maps to human chromosome 2, which houses over 1,400 genes and comprises nearly 8% of the human genome. Harlequin ichthyosis, a rare and morbid skin deformity, is associated with mutations in the ABCA12 gene, while the lipid metabolic disorder sitosterolemia is associated with defects in the ABCG5 and ABCG8 genes. Additionally, an extremely rare recessive genetic disorder, Alström syndrome, is caused by mutations in the ALMS1 gene, which maps to chromosome 2.

REFERENCES

1. Ijdo, J.W., et al. 1991. Origin of human chromosome 2: an ancestral telomere-telomere fusion. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88: 9051-9055.
2. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 611395. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
3. Hillier, L.W., et al. 2005. Generation and annotation of the DNA sequences of human chromosomes 2 and 4. *Nature* 434: 724-731.
4. Thomas, A.C., et al. 2006. ABCA12 is the major harlequin ichthyosis gene. *J. Invest. Dermatol.* 126: 2408-2413.
5. Akiyama, M., et al. 2007. Compound heterozygous ABCA12 mutations including a novel nonsense mutation underlie harlequin ichthyosis. *Dermatology* 215: 155-159.
6. Hauge, H., et al. 2007. Characterization of the FAM110 gene family. *Genomics* 90: 14-27.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Smyd5 (mouse) mapping to 6 C3.

PRODUCT

RAI15 siRNA (m) 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 RAI15 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-76339-SH and RAI15 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-76339-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of RAI15 (m) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-76339A, sc-76339B and sc-76339C.

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.

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

RAI15 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of RAI15 expression in mouse 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 RAI15 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: RAI15 (m)-PR: sc-76339-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.