

Synaptotagmin VI siRNA (h): sc-76618

BACKGROUND

Synaptotagmins are a large gene family of synaptic vesicle type III integral membrane proteins that function as regulators of both exocytosis and endocytosis and are involved in neurotransmitter secretion from small secretory vesicles. Calcium binds to Synaptotagmin I which triggers neurotransmitter release at the synapse. Synaptotagmin II is phosphorylated by WNK1 in a process that regulates calcium-dependent interactions. Synaptotagmin III is involved in calcium-dependent exocytosis of secretory vesicles in endocrine cells and neurons. Synaptotagmin IV is expressed in neuronal tissues, and has the highest mRNA levels in the hippocampus. The proximity of the Synaptotagmin IV gene to markers of several psychiatric disorders suggest an involvement of synaptotagmin IV in human disease. Synaptotagmin V is a dense-core vesicle-specific protein that regulates a specific type of calcium-regulated secretion. Synaptotagmin VI interacts with adaptor protein-2 in a calcium-independent manner. Synaptotagmin VII is widely expressed in non-neuronal tissues.

REFERENCES

1. Hilbush, B.S. and Morgan, J.I. 1994. A third Synaptotagmin gene, Syt3, in the mouse. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91: 8195-8199.
2. Li, C., et al. 1995. Ca²⁺-dependent and -independent activities of neural and non-neural Synaptotagmins. *Nature* 375: 594-599.
3. Kishore, B.K., et al. 1998. Expression of Synaptotagmin VIII in rat kidney. *Am. J. Physiol.* 275: F131-F142.
4. Xi, D., et al. 1999. Analysis of Synaptotagmin I-IV messenger RNA expression and developmental regulation in the rat hypothalamus and pituitary. *Neuroscience* 88: 425-435.
5. Ferguson, G.D., et al. 2000. The human synaptotagmin IV gene defines an evolutionary break point between syntenic mouse and human chromosome regions but retains ligand inducibility and tissue specificity. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275: 36920-3696.
6. LocusLink Report (LocusID: 6860). <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SYT6 (human) mapping to 1p13.2.

PRODUCT

Synaptotagmin VI 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 Synaptotagmin VI shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-76618-SH and Synaptotagmin VI shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-76618-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Synaptotagmin VI (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-76618A, sc-76618B and sc-76618C.

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

Synaptotagmin VI siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of Synaptotagmin VI 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

Synaptotagmin VI (A-5): sc-390320 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Synaptotagmin VI 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 Synaptotagmin VI gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Synaptotagmin VI (h)-PR: sc-76618-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.