SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

TMEM158 siRNA (m): sc-76685

BACKGROUND

TMEM158, also known as RIS 1 (Ras-induced senescence protein 1) or p40BBP (40 kDa BINP-binding protein), is a 300 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms. The gene encoding TMEM158 maps to human chromosome 3, which is made up of about 214 million bases encoding over 1,100 genes. Notably, there is a chemokine receptor gene cluster and a variety of human cancer related loci on chromosome 3. Particular regions of the chromosome 3 short arm are deleted in many types of cancer cells. Key tumor suppressing genes on chromosome 3 encode apoptosis mediator RASSF1, cell migration regulator HYAL1 and angiogenesis suppressor SEMA3B. Marfan syndrome, porphyria, von Hippel-Lindau syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta and Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease are a few of the numerous genetic diseases associated with chromosome 3.

REFERENCES

1. Müller, S., et al. 2000. Molecular cytogenetic dissection of human chromosomes 3 and 21 evolution. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 97: 206-211.
2. Braga, E.A., et al. 2003. New tumor suppressor genes in hot spots of human chromosome 3: new methods of identification. Mol. Biol. 37: 194-211.
3. Tsend-Ayush, E., et al. 2004. Plasticity of human chromosome 3 during primate evolution. Genomics 83: 193-202.
4. Yue, Y., et al. 2005. Comparative cytogenetics of human chromosome 3q21.3 reveals a hot spot for ectopic recombination in hominoid evolution. Genomics 85: 36-47.
5. Darai, E., et al. 2005. Evolutionarily plastic regions at human 3p21.3 coincide with tumor breakpoints identified by the "elimination test". Genomics 86: 1-12.
6. Yue, Y., et al. 2005. Genomic structure and paralogous regions of the inversion breakpoint occurring between human chromosome 3p12.3 and orangutan chromosome 2. Cytogenet. Genome Res. 108: 98-105.
7. Muzny, D.M., et al. 2006. The DNA sequence, annotation and analysis of human chromosome 3. Nature 440: 1194-1198.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Tmem158 (mouse) mapping to 9 F4.

PRODUCT

TMEM158 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 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see TMEM158 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-76685-SH and TMEM158 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-76685-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TMEM158 (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-76685A, sc-76685B and sc-76685C.

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 µl of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 µl of RNAse-free water makes a 10 µM solution in a 10 µM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

TMEM158 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TMEM158 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 µM in 66 µl. 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 TMEM158 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TMEM158 (m)-PR: sc-76685-PR (20 µl). 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.