SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

UGT1A siRNA (m): sc-77352

BACKGROUND

Glucuronidation, an important bile acid detoxification pathway, is catalyzed by enzymes belonging to the UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) superfamily. UGT genes are classified into the UGT1A and UGT2B subfamilies. Although each subfamily and each isoform shows tissue-specific patterns of distribution, the underlying mechanisms for this tissue specificity have not been fully elucidated. The human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1 (UGT1) locus encodes at least ten UGT1A proteins (UGT1A1-UGT1A10) that play a prominent role in drug and xenobiotic metabolism. Research indicates that nuclear receptors such as pregnane X receptor (PXR), constitutive androstane receptor (CAR) and peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) can regulate UGTs, which may contribute to the tissue-specific expression pattern of UGTs. Deficiency in the expression and/or activity of UGTs may lead to genetic and acquired diseases such as Crigler-Najjar syndrome and Gilbert syndrome. Based on their ability to catalyze the glucuronidation of xenobiotics and endobiotics, UGTs play a critical role in hormonal homeostasis, energy metabolism, bilirubin clearance and xenobiotic detoxification.

REFERENCES

1. Moghrabi, N., et al. 1992. Chromosomal assignment of human phenol and bilirubin UDP-glucuronosyltransferase genes (UGT1A-subfamily). Ann. Hum. Genet. 56: 81-91.
2. Owens, I.S., et al. 1996. The novel UGT1 gene complex links bilirubin, xenobiotics, and therapeutic drug metabolism by encoding UDP-glucuronosyltransferase isozymes with a common carboxyl terminus. J. Pharmacokinet. Biopharm. 24: 491-508.
3. Ciotti, M., et al. 1997. Genetic defects at the UGT1 locus associated with Crigler-Najjar type I disease, including a prenatal diagnosis. Am. J. Med. Genet. 68: 173-178.
4. Strassburg, C.P., et al. 1997. Differential down-regulation of the UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 1A locus is an early event in human liver and biliary cancer. Cancer Res. 57: 2979-2985.
5. Maruo, Y., et al. 2000. Prolonged unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia associated with breast milk and mutations of the bilirubin uridine diphosphate-glucuronosyltransferase gene. Pediatrics 106: E59.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ugt1a1 (mouse) mapping to 1 D.

PRODUCT

UGT1A 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 UGT1A shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-77352-SH and UGT1A shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-77352-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of UGT1A (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-77352A, sc-77352B and sc-77352C.

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

UGT1A siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of UGT1A1 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 UGT1A1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: UGT1A (m)-PR: sc-77352-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 or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.