# β-1,4-GalNAc-T siRNA (h): sc-77837



The Power to Question

### **BACKGROUND**

The chondroitin N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase family includes  $\beta$ -1,4-GalNAc-T,  $\beta$ -1,4-GalNAc-T2,  $\beta$ -1,4-GalNAc-T3 and  $\beta$ -1,4-GalNAc-T4. The  $\beta$ -1,4-GalNAc-T protein consists of a short N-terminal residue, a transmembrane region and a long C-terminal residue, which includes a catalytic domain and localizes to the Golgi apparatus.  $\beta$ -1,4-GalNAc-T utilizes simple ganglioside GM3 as a substrate for more complex gangliosides GM2, GM1 and GD1a.  $\beta$ -1,4-GalNAc-T is expressed in normal brain tissues and in various malignant transformed cells, such as malignant melanoma, neuroblastoma and adult T cell leukemia. Mice lacking the  $\beta$ -1,4-GalNAc-T protein develop significant and progressive behavioral neuropathies, including deficits in reflexes, strength, coordination and balance.  $\beta$ -1,4-GalNAc-T is a potential molecular marker for detecting melanoma cells and monitoring tumor progression.

## **REFERENCES**

- 1. Hidari, J.K., et al. 1994.  $\beta$  1-4N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase can synthesize both asialoglycosphingolipid GM2 and glycosphingolipid GM2 *in vitro* and *in vivo:* isolation and characterization of a  $\beta$  1-4N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase cDNA clone from rat ascites hepatoma cell line AH7974F. Biochem. J. 303: 957-965.
- 2. Lutz, M.S., et al. 1994. Cloned  $\beta$  1,4 N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase synthesizes GA2 as well as gangliosides GM2 and GD2. GM3 synthesis has priority over GA2 synthesis for utilization of lactosylceramide substrate *in vivo*. J. Biol. Chem. 269: 29227-29231.
- 3. Haraguchi, M., et al. 1995. The effects of the site-directed removal of N-glycosylation sites from  $\beta$ -1,4-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase on its function. Biochem. J. 312: 273-280.
- Sango, K., et al. 1995. β1,4-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase involved in ganglioside synthesis: cDNA sequence, expression, and chromosome mapping of the mouse gene. Genomics 27: 362-365.
- 5. Furukawa, K., et al. 1996. Genomic organization and chromosomal assignment of the human  $\beta$ 1, 4-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase gene. Identification of multiple transcription units. J. Biol. Chem. 271: 20836-20844.

### **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: CSGALNACT1 (human) mapping to 8p21.3.

### **PRODUCT**

 $\beta$ -1,4-GalNAc-T 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 μM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see  $\beta$ -1,4-GalNAc-T shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-77837-SH and  $\beta$ -1,4-GalNAc-T shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-77837-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of  $\beta$ -1,4-GaINAc-T (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-77837A, sc-77837B and sc-77837C.

#### 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  $\mu$ l of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNAse-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

### **APPLICATIONS**

 $\beta$ -1,4-GalNAc-T siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of  $\beta$ -1,4-GalNAc-T 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 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  $\beta$ -1,4-GalNAc-T gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer:  $\beta$ -1,4-GalNAc-T (h)-PR: sc-77837-PR (20  $\mu$ I, 543 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

# **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

 Ji, X.Y., et al. 2016. Design and synthesis of cajanine analogues against hepatitis C virus through down-regulating host chondroitin sulfate N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 1. J. Med. Chem. 59: 10268-10284.

## **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.

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