SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

TBC1D23 siRNA (h): sc-78179

BACKGROUND

GTPase-activating proteins (GAPs) accelerate the intrinsic rate of GTP hydrolysis of Ras-related proteins, resulting in downregulation of their active form. TBC1D23 (TBC1 domain family, member 23), also known as HCV non-structural protein 4A-transactivated protein 1, NS4ATP1, FLJ11046 or DKFZp667G062, is a 699 amino acid protein containing a Rab-GAP TBC domain and a rhodanese domain. Two TBC1D23 isoforms exist as a result of alternative splicing events, and TBC1D23 is encoded by a gene which maps to human chromosome 3q12.1. Chromosome 3 houses over 1,100 genes, including a chemokine receptor (CKR) gene cluster and a variety of human cancer-related gene loci. Key tumor suppressing genes on chromosome 3 include those that encode the apoptosis mediator RASSF1, the cell migration regulator HYAL1 and the 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. De Jonghe, P., et al. 1997. Mutilating neuropathic ulcerations in a chromosome 3q13-q22 linked Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2B family. J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiatr. 62: 570-573.
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. Ishibashi, K., et al. 2009. Identification and characterization of a novel Tre-2/Bub2/Cdc16 (TBC) protein that possesses Rab3A-GAP activity. Genes Cells 14: 41-52.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TBC1D23 (human) mapping to 3q12.1.

PRODUCT

TBC1D23 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 TBC1D23 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-78179-SH and TBC1D23 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-78179-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TBC1D23 (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-78179A, sc-78179B and sc-78179C.

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 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

TBC1D23 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of TBC1D23 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 TBC1D23 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TBC1D23 (h)-PR: sc-78179-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.