

GPR160 siRNA (h): sc-78301

BACKGROUND

G protein-coupled receptors (GPRs), also known as seven transmembrane receptors, heptahelical receptors or 7TM receptors, comprise a superfamily of proteins that play a role in many different stimulus-response pathways. GPR signaling is an evolutionarily ancient mechanism used by all eukaryotes to sense environmental stimuli and mediate cell-cell communication. G protein-coupled receptors translate extracellular signals into intracellular signals (G protein activation) and they respond to a variety of signaling molecules, such as hormones and neurotransmitters. The gene encoding GPR160 maps to human chromosome 3, which houses over 1,100 genes, including a chemokine receptor (CKR) gene cluster and a variety of human cancer-related gene loci. GPR160 expression has been shown to be upregulated in prostate cancer.

REFERENCES

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2. Raming, K., et al. 1998. Identification of a novel G protein-coupled receptor expressed in distinct brain regions and a defined olfactory zone. *Recept. Channels* 6: 141-151.
3. Schöneberg, T., et al. 1999. Structural basis of G protein-coupled receptor function. *Mol. Cell. Endocrinol.* 151: 181-193.
4. Schwalbe, H. and Wess, G. 2002. Dissecting G protein-coupled receptors: structure, function, and ligand interaction. *Chembiochem* 3: 915-919.
5. Small, K.M., et al. 2002. False positive non-synonymous polymorphisms of G protein-coupled receptor genes. *FEBS Lett.* 516: 253-256.
6. Schöneberg, T., et al. 2002. The structural basis of G protein-coupled receptor function and dysfunction in human diseases. *Rev. Physiol. Biochem. Pharmacol.* 144: 143-227.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GPR160 (human) mapping to 3q26.2.

PRODUCT

GPR160 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 GPR160 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-78301-SH and GPR160 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-78301-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of GPR160 (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-78301A, sc-78301B and sc-78301C.

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 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

GPR160 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of GPR160 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor GPR160 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: GPR160 (h)-PR: sc-78301-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.