



L1TD1 siRNA (h): sc-88192

BACKGROUND

L1TD1 (LINE-1 type transposase domain containing 1), also known as ECAT11 (ES cell-associated protein 11), is an 865 amino acid protein that belongs to the transposase 22 family and is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 1p31.3. Chromosome 1 spans 260 million base pairs, contains over 3,000 genes and comprises nearly 8% of the human genome. Chromosome 1 houses a large number of disease-associated genes, including those that are involved in familial adenomatous polyposis, Stickler syndrome, Parkinson's disease, Gaucher disease, schizophrenia and Usher syndrome. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers, including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma.

REFERENCES

1. Eudy, J.D., et al. 1998. Mutation of a gene encoding a protein with extracellular matrix motifs in Usher syndrome type IIa. *Science* 280: 1753-1757.
2. Bowling, E.L., et al. 2000. The Stickler syndrome: case reports and literature review. *Optometry* 71: 177-182.
3. Tayebi, N., et al. 2001. Gaucher disease and parkinsonism: a phenotypic and genotypic characterization. *Mol. Genet. Metab.* 73: 313-321.
4. Plasilova, M., et al. 2004. Exclusion of an extracolonic disease modifier locus on chromosome 1p33-36 in a large Swiss familial adenomatous polyposis kindred. *Eur. J. Hum. Genet.* 12: 365-371.
5. Brandenberger, R., et al. 2004. Transcriptome characterization elucidates signaling networks that control human ES cell growth and differentiation. *Nat. Biotechnol.* 22: 707-716.
6. Oliveira, S.A., et al. 2005. Identification of risk and age-at-onset genes on chromosome 1p in Parkinson disease. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 77: 252-264.
7. Yamamoto, E., et al. 2008. LINE-1 hypomethylation is associated with increased CpG island methylation in *Helicobacter pylori*-related enlarged-fold gastritis. *Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev.* 17: 2555-2564.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: L1TD1 (human) mapping to 1p31.3.

PRODUCT

L1TD1 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 L1TD1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-88192-SH and L1TD1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-88192-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of L1TD1 (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-88192A, sc-88192B and sc-88192C.

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

L1TD1 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of L1TD1 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 L1TD1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: L1TD1 (h)-PR: sc-88192-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.