

ATP13A2 siRNA (h): sc-88587

BACKGROUND

ATP13A2 (ATPase type 13A2), also known as KRPPD, PARK9 or HSA9947, is an 1,180 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the P5 subfamily of ATPases which play an important role in the transportation of inorganic cations. Expressed as multiple alternative spliced isoforms, ATP13A2 functions to catalyze the conversion of ATP to ADP and a free phosphate, thereby participating in the active transport of ions across cellular membranes. Defects in the gene encoding ATP13A2 are the cause of Kufor-Rakeb syndrome (KRS), a rare hereditary type of Parkinson's disease that exhibits juvenile onset and is characterized by neurodegeneration and dementia. The ATP13A2 gene maps to human chromosome 1, which spans 260 million base pairs, contains over 3,000 genes, and comprises nearly 8% of the human genome.

REFERENCES

1. Hampshire, D.J., et al. 2001. Kufor-Rakeb syndrome, pallido-pyramidal degeneration with supranuclear upgaze paresis and dementia, maps to 1p36. *J. Med. Genet.* 38: 680-682.
2. Schultheis, P.J., et al. 2004. Characterization of the P5 subfamily of P-type transport ATPases in mice. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 323: 731-738.
3. Ramirez, A., et al. 2006. Hereditary parkinsonism with dementia is caused by mutations in ATP13A2, encoding a lysosomal type 5 P-type ATPase. *Nat. Genet.* 38: 1184-1191.
4. Di Fonzo, A., et al. 2007. ATP13A2 missense mutations in juvenile parkinsonism and young onset Parkinson disease. *Neurology* 68: 1557-1562.
5. Ning, Y.P., et al. 2008. PARK9-linked parkinsonism in eastern Asia: mutation detection in ATP13A2 and clinical phenotype. *Neurology* 70: 1491-1493.
6. Lin, C.H., et al. 2008. Novel ATP13A2 variant associated with Parkinson disease in Taiwan and Singapore. *Neurology* 71: 1727-1732.
7. Vilariño-Güell, C., et al. 2009. ATP13A2 variability in Parkinson disease. *Hum. Mutat.* 30: 406-410.
8. Rakovic, A., et al. 2009. Genetic association study of the P-type ATPase ATP13A2 in late-onset Parkinson's disease. *Mov. Disord.* 24: 429-433.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ATP13A2 (human) mapping to 1p36.13.

PRODUCT

ATP13A2 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 ATP13A2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-88587-SH and ATP13A2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-88587-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of ATP13A2 (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-88587A, sc-88587B and sc-88587C.

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

ATP13A2 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of ATP13A2 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

ATP13A2 (4B7): sc-293367 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of ATP13A2 gene expression knockdown by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) or immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker[™] Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz[®] Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz[®] Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor ATP13A2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ATP13A2 (h)-PR: sc-88587-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.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.