



Ribosomal Protein L9 siRNA (h): sc-89182

BACKGROUND

Ribosomes, the organelles that catalyze protein synthesis, are composed of a small subunit (40S) and a large subunit (60S) that consist of over 80 distinct ribosomal proteins. Mammalian ribosomal proteins are encoded by multigene families that contain processed pseudogenes and one functional intron-containing gene within their coding regions. Ribosomal Protein L9, also known as RPL9, is a 192 amino acid protein that is a component of the 60S subunit. Localized to the cytoplasm and expressed ubiquitously, Ribosomal Protein L9 belongs to the L6P family of ribosomal proteins and functions in protein synthesis. Like most ribosomal proteins, Ribosomal Protein L9 exists as multiple processed pseudogenes that are scattered throughout the genome. Due to alternative splicing events, Ribosomal Protein L9 is expressed as two isoforms.

REFERENCES

1. Hori, N., et al. 1993. A new human ribosomal protein sequence, homologue of rat L9. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 21: 4395.
2. Mazuruk, K., et al. 1996. Structural organization and chromosomal localization of the human Ribosomal Protein L9 gene. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1305: 151-162.
3. Kenmochi, N., et al. 1998. A map of 75 human ribosomal protein genes. *Genome Res.* 8: 509-523.
4. Angelastro, J.M., et al. 2002. Nerve growth factor selectively regulates expression of transcripts encoding ribosomal proteins. *BMC Neurosci.* 3: 3.
5. Yoshihama, M., et al. 2002. The human ribosomal protein genes: sequencing and comparative analysis of 73 genes. *Genome Res.* 12: 379-390.
6. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 603686. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: RPL9 (human) mapping to 4p14.

PRODUCT

Ribosomal Protein L9 siRNA (h) is a pool of 2 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 Ribosomal Protein L9 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-89182-SH and Ribosomal Protein L9 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-89182-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Ribosomal Protein L9 (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-89182A and sc-89182B.

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.

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

Ribosomal Protein L9 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of Ribosomal Protein L9 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

Ribosomal Protein L9 (ST-7): sc-100828 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Ribosomal Protein L9 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 Ribosomal Protein L9 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Ribosomal Protein L9 (h)-PR: sc-89182-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.