

PIG-G siRNA (h): sc-89264

BACKGROUND

Phosphatidylinositolglycans (PIGs) are multi-pass transmembrane proteins that localize to endoplasmic reticulum. PIGs exhibit a variety of functions, but all are crucial for biosynthesis of the glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchor. Some PIG proteins are components of the GPI transamidase complex and play a role in the recognition of either the GPI attachment signal or the lipid portion of GPI. Other PIGs belong to the glycosyltransferase complex (GPI-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase or GPI-GnT) and function in the transfer of N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) to phosphatidylinositol (PI). An array of other PIGs play distinct roles in GPI synthesis. PIG-G (phosphatidylinositol glycan anchor biosynthesis, class G), also known as GPI ethanolamine phosphate transferase 2 or GPI7 homolog, is a 983 amino acid protein that exists as five alternatively spliced isoforms. Competing with PIG-O for the binding of PIG-F, PIG-G forms a complex with PIG-F, which is required for stabilization of the structure. Together PIG-G and PIG-F function as an ethanolamine phosphate transferase and catalyze the transfer of ethanolamine phosphate to the second mannose of GPI.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PIGG (human) mapping to 4p16.3.

PRODUCT

PIG-G 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 PIG-G shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-89264-SH and PIG-G shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-89264-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PIG-G (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-89264A, sc-89264B and sc-89264C.

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

PIG-G siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of PIG-G 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 PIG-G gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PIG-G (h)-PR: sc-89264-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.