



SLTM siRNA (h): sc-89972

BACKGROUND

SLTM (SAFB-like, transcription modulator), also known as MET (modulator of estrogen-induced transcription), is a 1,034 amino acid protein that localizes to punctate structures within the nucleus and contains one SAP domain and one RNA recognition motif. When expressed at high levels, SLTM functions to inhibit transcription and may, ultimately, lead to apoptosis. Multiple isoforms of SLTM exist due to alternative splicing events. The gene encoding SLTM maps to human chromosome 15, which houses over 700 genes and comprises nearly 3% of the human genome. Angelman syndrome, Prader-Willi syndrome, Tay-Sachs disease and Marfan syndrome are all associated with defects in chromosome 15-localized genes.

REFERENCES

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2. Zody, M.C., et al. 2006. Analysis of the DNA sequence and duplication history of human chromosome 15. *Nature* 440: 671-675.
3. Diene, G., et al. 2007. The Prader-Willi syndrome. *Ann. Endocrinol.* 68: 129-137.
4. Lalande, M. and Calciano, M.A. 2007. Molecular epigenetics of Angelman syndrome. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 64: 947-960.
5. Makoff, A.J. and Flomen, R.H. 2007. Detailed analysis of 15q11-q14 sequence corrects errors and gaps in the public access sequence to fully reveal large segmental duplications at breakpoints for Prader-Willi, Angelman, and inv dup(15) syndromes. *Genome Biol.* 8: R114.
6. Chan, C.W., et al. 2007. A novel member of the SAF (scaffold attachment factor)-box protein family inhibits gene expression and induces apoptosis. *Biochem. J.* 407: 355-362.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SLTM (human) mapping to 15q22.1.

PRODUCT

SLTM 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 SLTM shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-89972-SH and SLTM shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-89972-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of SLTM (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-89972A, sc-89972B and sc-89972C.

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

SLTM siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of SLTM 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 SLTM gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: SLTM (h)-PR: sc-89972-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.