



EXDL1 siRNA (h): sc-90195

BACKGROUND

EXDL1 (exonuclease 3'-5' domain-containing protein 1), also known as EXD1, is a 514 amino acid protein that belongs to the EXD1 family and contains one 3'-5' exonuclease domain. Existing as two alternatively spliced isoforms, the gene encoding EXDL1 maps to human chromosome 15q15.1 and mouse chromosome 2 E5. Encoding more than 700 genes, chromosome 15 is made up of approximately 106 million base pairs and is about 3% of the human genome. Angelman and Prader-Willi syndromes are associated with loss of function or deletion of genes in the 15q11-q13 region. In the case of Angelman syndrome, this loss is due to inactivity of the maternal 15q11-q13 encoded UBE3A gene in the brain by either chromosomal deletion or mutation. In cases of Prader-Willi syndrome, there is a partial or complete deletion of this region from the paternal copy of chromosome 15.

REFERENCES

1. Hurowitz, G.I., Silver, J.M., Brin, M.F., Williams, D.T. and Johnson, W.G. 1993. Neuropsychiatric aspects of adult-onset Tay-Sachs disease: two case reports with several new findings. *J. Neuropsychiatry Clin. Neurosci.* 5: 30-36.
2. Zody, M.C., Garber, M., Sharpe, T., Young, S.K., Rowen, L., O'Neill, K., Whittaker, C.A., Kamal, M., Chang, J.L., Cuomo, C.A., Dewar, K., Fitzgerald, M.G., Kodira, C.D., Madan, A., Qin, S., Yang, X., et al. 2006. Analysis of the DNA sequence and duplication history of human chromosome 15. *Nature* 440: 671-675.
3. Midla, G.S. 2008. Diagnosis and management of patients with Marfan syndrome. *JAAPA* 21: 21-25.
4. Dan, B. 2009. Angelman syndrome: current understanding and research prospects. *Epilepsia* 50: 2331-2339.
5. Ferrer-Bolufer, I., Dalmau, J., Quiroga, R., Oltra, S., Orellana, C., Monfort, S., Roselló, M., De La Osa, A. and Martinez, F. 2009. Tyrosinemia type 1 and Angelman syndrome due to paternal uniparental isodisomy 15. *J. Inherit. Metab. Dis.* 32: S349-S353.
6. Wawrzik, M., Unmehopa, U.A., Swaab, D.F., van de Nes, J., Buiting, K. and Horsthemke, B. 2010. The C15orf2 gene in the Prader-Willi syndrome region is subject to genomic imprinting and positive selection. *Neurogenetics* 11: 153-161.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: EXD1 (human) mapping to 15q15.1.

PRODUCT

EXDL1 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 EXDL1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-90195-SH and EXDL1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-90195-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of EXDL1 (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-90195A, sc-90195B and sc-90195C.

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

EXDL1 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of EXDL1 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 EXDL1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: EXDL1 (h)-PR: sc-90195-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.