# MRP-S16 siRNA (h): sc-90541



The Power to Question

## **BACKGROUND**

Mitochondrial ribosomes consist of a large 39S subunit and a small 28S subunit, both of which are comprised of multiple mitochondrial ribosomal proteins (MRPs) that are encoded by nuclear genes and are essential for protein synthesis within mitochondria. MRP-S16 (mitochondrial ribosomal protein S16) is a 137 amino acid protein that localizes to the mitochondrion, where it exists as a component of the 28S ribosomal subunit and works in conjunction with other MRPs to mediate protein synthesis. Defects in the gene encoding MRP-S16 are the cause of COXPD2 (combined phosphorylation deficiency type 2), a disease characterized by severe multi-system failure and symptoms such as fatal neonatal metabolic acidosis with agenesis of the corpus callosum.

# **REFERENCES**

- 1. Lai, C.H., Chou, C.Y., Chang, L.Y., Liu, C.S. and Lin, W. 2000. Identification of novel human genes evolutionarily conserved in *Caenorhabditis elegans* by comparative proteomics. Genome Res. 10: 703-713.
- Kenmochi, N., Suzuki, T., Uechi, T., Magoori, M., Kuniba, M., Higa, S., Watanabe, K. and Tanaka, T. 2001. The human mitochondrial ribosomal protein genes: mapping of 54 genes to the chromosomes and implications for human disorders. Genomics 77: 65-70.
- Cavdar Koc, E., Burkhart, W., Blackburn, K., Moseley, A. and Spremulli, L.L. 2001. The small subunit of the mammalian mitochondrial ribosome. Identification of the full complement of ribosomal proteins present. J. Biol. Chem. 276: 19363-19374.
- Suzuki, T., Terasaki, M., Takemoto-Hori, C., Hanada, T., Ueda, T., Wada, A. and Watanabe, K. 2001. Proteomic analysis of the mammalian mitochondrial ribosome. Identification of protein components in the 28 S small subunit. J. Biol. Chem. 276: 33181-33195.
- Gan, X., Kitakawa, M., Yoshino, K., Oshiro, N., Yonezawa, K. and Isono, K. 2002. Tag-mediated isolation of yeast mitochondrial ribosome and mass spectrometric identification of its new components. Eur. J. Biochem. 269: 5203-5214.
- Zhang, Z. and Gerstein, M. 2003. Identification and characterization of over 100 mitochondrial ribosomal protein pseudogenes in the human genome. Genomics 81: 468-480.
- 7. Miller, C., Saada, A., Shaul, N., Shabtai, N., Ben-Shalom, E., Shaag, A., Hershkovitz, E. and Elpeleg, O. 2004. Defective mitochondrial translation caused by a ribosomal protein (MRPS16) mutation. Ann. Neurol. 56: 734-738.
- Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2006. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 609204. World Wide Web URL: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/
- Emdadul Haque, M., Grasso, D., Miller, C., Spremulli, L.L. and Saada, A. 2008. The effect of mutated mitochondrial ribosomal proteins S16 and S22 on the assembly of the small and large ribosomal subunits in human mitochondria. Mitochondrion 8: 254-261.

#### **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: MRPS16 (human) mapping to 10q22.2.

### **PRODUCT**

MRP-S16 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  $\mu\text{M}$  solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see MRP-S16 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-90541-SH and MRP-S16 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-90541-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of MRP-S16 (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-90541A, sc-90541B and sc-90541C.

#### 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  $\mu$ l of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNAse-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

# **APPLICATIONS**

MRP-S16 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of MRP-S16 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 µM in 66 µl. 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 MRP-S16 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: MRP-S16 (h)-PR: sc-90541-PR (20  $\mu$ 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.

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3801 Fax 831.457.3801 Europe +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 www.scbt.com