

CCDC22 siRNA (h): sc-91292

BACKGROUND

CCDC22 (coiled-coil domain-containing protein 22), also known as JM1 or CXorf37, is a 627 amino acid cytoplasmic and nuclear protein. The gene that encodes CCDC22 maps to human chromosome X, which consists of about 153 million base pairs and nearly 1,000 genes. The combination of an X and Y chromosome lead to normal male development while two copies of X lead to normal female development. There are a number of conditions related to an unusual number and combination of sex chromosomes being inherited. More than one copy of the X chromosome with a Y chromosome causes Klinefelter's syndrome or single copy of X, alone, leads to Turner's syndrome. More than two copies of the X chromosome, in the absence of a Y chromosome, is known as triple X syndrome. Color blindness, hemophilia and Duchenne muscular dystrophy are well known X chromosome-linked conditions which affect males more frequently, as males carry a single X chromosome.

REFERENCES

1. Givens, J.R., et al. 1975. Features of Turner's syndrome in women with polycystic ovaries. *Obstet. Gynecol.* 45: 619-624.
2. Bernardino-Sgherri, J., et al. 2002. Overall DNA methylation and chromatin structure of normal and abnormal X chromosomes. *Cytogenet. Genome Res.* 99: 85-91.
3. Tomsig, J.L., et al. 2003. Identification of targets for calcium signaling through the copine family of proteins. Characterization of a coiled-coil copine-binding motif. *J. Biol. Chem.* 278: 10048-10054.
4. Deeb, S.S. 2005. The molecular basis of variation in human color vision. *Clin. Genet.* 67: 369-377.
5. Bojesen, A., et al. 2006. The metabolic syndrome is frequent in Klinefelter's syndrome and is associated with abdominal obesity and hypogonadism. *Diabetes Care* 29: 1591-1598.
6. Hayashi, T., et al. 2006. Novel form of a single X-linked visual pigment gene in a unique dichromatic color-vision defect. *Vis. Neurosci.* 23: 411-417.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CCDC22 (human) mapping to Xp11.23.

PRODUCT

CCDC22 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 CCDC22 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-91292-SH and CCDC22 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-91292-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of CCDC22 (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-91292A, sc-91292B and sc-91292C.

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

CCDC22 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of CCDC22 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 CCDC22 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: CCDC22 (h)-PR: sc-91292-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.