

# DNAH5 siRNA (h): sc-92043

## BACKGROUND

Dyneins are multisubunit, high molecular weight ATPases that interact with microtubules to generate force by converting the chemical energy of ATP into the mechanical energy of movement. Cytoplasmic or axonemal Dynein heavy, intermediate, light and light-intermediate chains are all components of minus end-directed motors; complexes that transport cellular cargo toward the central region of the cell. Axonemal Dynein motors contain one to three non-identical heavy chains and cause a sliding of microtubules in the axonemes of cilia and flagella in a mechanism necessary for cilia to beat and propel the cell. DNAH5 (Dynein, axonemal, heavy chain 5), also known as HL1, PCD, CILD3 or KTGNR, is a 4,624 amino acid member of the Dynein family and functions to produce force toward the minus ends of microtubules and may play an important role in the structural and functional integrity of cellular cilia. Defects in the gene encoding DNAH5 are the cause of primary ciliary dyskinesia type 3 (CILD3) and Kartagener syndrome type 2 (KTGS2), both of which are characterized by ciliary abnormalities.

## REFERENCES

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4. Olbrich, H., et al. 2002. Mutations in DNAH5 cause primary ciliary dyskinesia and randomization of left-right asymmetry. *Nat. Genet.* 30: 143-144.
5. Horváth, J., et al. 2005. Identification and analysis of axonemal Dynein light chain 1 in primary ciliary dyskinesia patients. *Am. J. Respir. Cell Mol. Biol.* 33: 41-47.
6. Hornef, N., et al. 2006. DNAH5 mutations are a common cause of primary ciliary dyskinesia with outer Dynein arm defects. *Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med.* 174: 120-126.
7. Olbrich, H., et al. 2006. Axonemal localization of the dynein component DNAH5 is not altered in secondary ciliary dyskinesia. *Pediatr. Res.* 59: 418-422.
8. Zuccarello, D., et al. 2008. Mutations in dynein genes in patients affected by isolated non-syndromic asthenozoospermia. *Hum. Reprod.* 23: 1957-1962.
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## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: DNAH5 (human) mapping to 5p15.2.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.

## PRODUCT

DNAH5 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see DNAH5 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-92043-SH and DNAH5 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-92043-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of DNAH5 (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-92043A, sc-92043B and sc-92043C.

## 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

DNAH5 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of DNAH5 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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ 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 DNAH5 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: DNAH5 (h)-PR: sc-92043-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.