C14orf166B siRNA (h): sc-92084



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

C14orf166B (chromosome 14 open reading frame 166B) is a 488 amino acid protein that exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms. The gene encoding C14orf166B maps to human chromosome 14q24.3. Chromosome 14 contains about 700 genes and 106 million base pairs and makes up about 3.5% of human cellular DNA. Chromosome 14 encodes the presinilin 1 (PSEN1) gene, which is one of the three key genes associated with the development of Alzheimer's disease. The SERPINA1 gene is located on chromosome 14 and when defective leads to the genetic disorder $\alpha 1$ -antitrypsin deficiency. This disorder is characterized by severe lung complications and liver dysfunction. Notably, the immunoglobulin heavy chain locus is found on chromosome 14 and has been identified as a fusion with the chromosome 19 encoded protein BCL3 in the (14;19) translocations found in a variety of B cell malignancies.

REFERENCES

- Heilig, R., et al. 2003. The DNA sequence and analysis of human chromosome 14. Nature 421: 601-607.
- 2. Godbolt, A.K., et al. 2004. A presentiin 1 R278I mutation presenting with language impairment. Neurology 63: 1702-1704.
- Stolk, J., et al. 2006. α1-antitrypsin deficiency: current perspective on research, diagnosis, and management. Int. J. Chron. Obstruct. Pulmon. Dis. 1: 151-160.
- Vetrivel, K.S., et al. 2006. Pathological and physiological functions of presenilins. Mol. Neurodegener. 1: 4.
- Albani, D., et al. 2007. Presenilin-1 mutation E318G and familial Alzheimer's disease in the Italian population. Neurobiol. Aging 28: 1682-1688.
- 6. Cruz, P.E., et al. 2007. The promise of gene therapy for the treatment of α -1 antitrypsin deficiency. Pharmacogenomics 8: 1191-1198.
- 7. Filley, C.M., et al. 2007. The genetics of very early onset Alzheimer disease. Cogn. Behav. Neurol. 20: 149-156.
- 8. Martín-Subero, J.I., et al. 2007. A comprehensive genetic and histopathologic analysis identifies two subgroups of B-cell malignancies carrying a t(14;19)(q32;q13) or variant BCL3-translocation. Leukemia 21: 1532-1544.
- 9. Micci, F., et al. 2007. Molecular cytogenetic characterization of t(14;19)(q32;p13), a new recurrent translocation in B cell malignancies. Virchows Arch. 450: 559-565.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: C14orf166B (human) mapping to 14g24.3.

PRODUCT

C14orf166B siRNA (h) is a target-specific 19-25 nt siRNA designed to knock down gene expression. Each vial contains 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA, sufficient for a 10 μM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see C14orf166B shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-92084-SH and C14orf166B shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-92084-V as alternate gene silencing 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

C14orf166B siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of C14orf166B 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 C14orf166B gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: C14orf166B (h)-PR: sc-92084-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.

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