

ACOT6 siRNA (h): sc-92102

BACKGROUND

Acyl-CoA thioesterases (ACOTs) are a group of enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of acyl-CoA to form coenzyme A (CoA) and a free fatty acid. Through their catalytic activity, ACOTs are able to regulate the level of fatty acids and acyl-CoAs within the cell. ACOT6 (acyl-CoA thioesterase 6) is a 207 amino acid protein that localizes to the cytoplasm and is thought to function as an acyl-CoA thioesterase, playing a role in the maintenance of fatty acid levels throughout the body. The gene encoding ACOT6 maps to human chromosome 14, which houses over 700 genes and comprises nearly 3.5% of the human genome. Chromosome 14 encodes the presenilin 1 (PSEN1) gene, which is one of the three key genes associated with the development of Alzheimer's disease (AD). The SERPINA1 gene is also located on chromosome 14 and, when defective, leads to the genetic disorder α 1-antitrypsin deficiency, which is characterized by severe lung complications and liver dysfunction.

REFERENCES

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3. Yamada, J. 2005. Long-chain acyl-CoA hydrolase in the brain. *Amino Acids* 28: 273-278.
4. Hunt, M.C., Yamada, J., Maltais, L.J., Wright, M.W., Podesta, E.J. and Alexson, S.E. 2005. A revised nomenclature for mammalian acyl-CoA thioesterases/hydrolases. *J. Lipid Res.* 46: 2029-2032.
5. Hunt, M.C., Rautanen, A., Westin, M.A., Svensson, L.T. and Alexson, S.E. 2006. Analysis of the mouse and human acyl-CoA thioesterase (ACOT) gene clusters shows that convergent, functional evolution results in a reduced number of human peroxisomal ACOTs. *FASEB J.* 20: 1855-1864.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ACOT6 (human) mapping to 14q24.3.

PRODUCT

ACOT6 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 ACOT6 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-92102-SH and ACOT6 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-92102-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of ACOT6 (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-92102A, sc-92102B and sc-92102C.

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

ACOT6 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of ACOT6 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 ACOT6 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ACOT6 (h)-PR: sc-92102-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.