



FAM161B siRNA (h): sc-92308

BACKGROUND

FAM161B is a 647 amino acid protein that belongs to the FAM161 family. The gene that encodes FAM161B consists of approximately 16,413 bases and maps to human chromosome 14q24.3. Housing over 700 genes, chromosome 14 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. 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. An inversion of the long arm of chromosome 14 is thought to be involved in T-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), a cancer that affects T lymphocytes.

REFERENCES

1. Zech, L., et al. 1984. Inversion of chromosome 14 marks human T-cell chronic lymphocytic leukaemia. *Nature* 308: 858-860.
2. Aisenberg, A.C., et al. 1985. Rearrangement of the gene for the β chain of the T-cell receptor in T-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia and related disorders. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 313: 529-533.
3. Schellenberg, G.D., et al. 1992. Genetic linkage evidence for a familial Alzheimer's disease locus on chromosome 14. *Science* 258: 668-671.
4. Avramopoulos, D., et al. 2005. Linkage to chromosome 14q in Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients without psychotic symptoms. *Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet.* 132B: 9-13.
5. Lerner, A.J., et al. 2009. Genotype-phenotype relationships of presenilin-1 mutations in Alzheimer's disease: an update. *J. Alzheimers Dis.* 17: 259-265.
6. Topic, A., et al. 2009. α -1-antitrypsin phenotypes in adult liver disease patients. *Ups. J. Med. Sci.* 114: 228-234.
7. Langmann, T., et al. 2010. Nonsense mutations in FAM161A cause RP28-associated recessive retinitis pigmentosa. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 87: 376-381.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: FAM161B (human) mapping to 14q24.3.

PRODUCT

FAM161B 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 FAM161B shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-92308-SH and FAM161B shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-92308-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of FAM161B (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-92308A, sc-92308B and sc-92308C.

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

FAM161B siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of FAM161B 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 FAM161B gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: FAM161B (h)-PR: sc-92308-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.