

OR2C1 siRNA (h): sc-93130

BACKGROUND

Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose to initiate a neuronal response that leads to the perception of smell. While they share a seven transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone receptors, olfactory receptors are responsible for the recognition and transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene family is the largest in the genome. OR2C1 (olfactory receptor 2C1), also known as OR2C2P, OR16-1, OR16-2 or OLFmf3, is a 312 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the G protein-coupled receptor 1 family. The gene that encodes OR2C1 consists of nearly 1,000 bases and maps to human chromosome 16p13.3. Encoding over 900 genes and consisting of approximately 90 million base pairs, chromosome 16 makes up nearly 3% of the human genome and is associated with a variety of genetic disorders, such as giant axonal neuropathy, Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome and Crohn's disease. An association with systemic lupus erythematosus and a number of other autoimmune disorders with the pericentromeric region of chromosome 16 has led to the identification of SLC5A11 as a potential autoimmune modifier.

REFERENCES

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PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: OR2C1 (human) mapping to 16p13.3.

PRODUCT

OR2C1 siRNA (h) is a pool of 2 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 OR2C1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-93130-SH and OR2C1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-93130-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of OR2C1 (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-93130A and sc-93130B.

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

OR2C1 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of OR2C1 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 OR2C1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: OR2C1 (h)-PR: sc-93130-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.