

# ACSM5 siRNA (h): sc-93223

## BACKGROUND

The acyl-CoA synthetase medium-chain (ACSM) family is comprised of ACSM1, ACSM2A, ACSM2B, ACSM3, ACSM4 and ACSM5, which encode for enzymes catalyzing the activation of medium-chain length fatty acids. ACSM5 is a 579 amino acid protein has a broad substrate specificity and utilizes magnesium or manganese as a cofactor. ACSM5 is expressed in kidney and liver. The gene encoding ACSM5 maps to human chromosome 16, which encodes over 900 genes and comprises nearly 3% of the human genome. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, as is Crohn's disease, which is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition.

## REFERENCES

1. Ben Hamida, C., et al. 1997. Homozygosity mapping of giant axonal neuropathy gene to chromosome 16q24.1. *Neurogenetics* 1: 129-133.
2. Karlsson, J., et al. 2003. Novel quantitative trait loci controlling development of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis and proportion of lymphocyte subpopulations. *J. Immunol.* 170: 1019-1026.
3. Forabosco, P., et al. 2006. Meta-analysis of genome-wide linkage studies of systemic lupus erythematosus. *Genes Immun.* 7: 609-614.
4. Carneiro, L.A., et al. 2007. Nod-like receptors in innate immunity and inflammatory diseases. *Ann. Med.* 39: 581-593.
5. King, K., et al. 2007. Identification, evolution, and association study of a novel promoter and first exon of the human NOD2 (CARD15) gene. *Genomics* 90: 493-501.
6. Gervasini, C., et al. 2007. High frequency of mosaic CREBBP deletions in Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome patients and mapping of somatic and germline breakpoints. *Genomics* 90: 567-573.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ACSM5 (human) mapping to 16p12.3.

## PRODUCT

ACSM5 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 ACSM5 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-93223-SH and ACSM5 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-93223-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of ACSM5 (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-93223A, sc-93223B and sc-93223C.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://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  $\mu$ 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

ACSM5 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of ACSM5 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 ACSM5 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ACSM5 (h)-PR: sc-93223-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.