# MYL4 siRNA (h): sc-93643



The Power to Question

#### **BACKGROUND**

Myosin is a highly conserved, ubiquitously expressed protein that interacts with Actin to generate the force for cellular movements. Conventional myosins are hexameric proteins consisting of two heavy chain subunits, a pair of non-phosphorylatable light chain subunits and a pair of phosphorylatable light chain subunits. Three general classes of myosin have been cloned: smooth muscle myosins, striated muscle myosins and non-muscle myosins. MYL4 (myosin light chain 4), also known as myosin light chain 1, embryonic mucle/atrial isoform and myosin light chain alkali, GT-1 isoform, is a 197 amino acid protein that is one of the numerous regulatory myosin light chains. Regulatory myosin light chains, also known as MLCs, regulate contraction in smooth muscle and non-muscle cells via phosphorylation by myosin light chain kinase (MLCK). Phosphorylation of regulatory myosin light chains is catalyzed by MLCK in the presence of calcium and calmodulin and it increases the actin-activated myosin atpase activity, thereby regulating the contractile activi-ty. Myosin light chain is also located in striated skeletal muscle, where its function remains undefined.

#### **REFERENCES**

- 1. Gilbert, F. 1999. Disease genes and chromosomes: disease maps of the human genome. Chromosome 16. Genet. Test. 3: 243-254.
- Martin, J., Han, C., Gordon, L.A., Terry, A., Prabhakar, S., She, X., Xie, G., Hellsten, U., Chan, Y.M., Altherr, M., Couronne, O., Aerts, A., Bajorek, E., Black, S., et al. 2004. The sequence and analysis of duplication-rich human chromosome 16. Nature 432: 988-994.
- Maris, C., Dominguez, C. and Allain, F.H. 2005. The RNA recognition motif, a plastic RNA-binding platform to regulate post-transcriptional gene expression. FEBS J. 272: 2118-2131.
- 4. Clery, A., Blatter, M. and Allain, F.H. 2008. RNA recognition motifs: boring? Not quite. Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol. 18: 290-298.
- Shaw-Smith, C. 2010. Genetic factors in esophageal atresia, tracheo-esophageal fistula and the VACTERL association: roles for FOXF1 and the 16q24.1 FOX transcription factor gene cluster, and review of the literature. Eur. J. Med. Genet. 53: 6-13.
- Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2009. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 160770. World Wide Web URL: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/

### **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: MYL4 (human) mapping to 17q21.32.

# **PRODUCT**

MYL4 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see MYL4 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-93643-SH and MYL4 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-93643-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  $\mu$ 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**

MYL4 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of MYL4 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.

### **GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING**

MYL (F-5): sc-365243 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of MYL4 gene expression knockdown by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) or immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

#### **RT-PCR REAGENTS**

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor MYL4 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: MYL4 (h)-PR: sc-93643-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.

### **PROTOCOLS**

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