ATP5G1 siRNA (h): sc-93700



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Chromosome 17 makes up over 2.5% of the human genome with about 81 million bases encoding over 1,200 genes. Two key tumor suppressor genes are associated with chromosome 17, namely, p53 and BRCA1. Tumor suppressor p53 is necessary for maintenance of cellular genetic integrity by moderating cell fate through DNA repair versus cell death. Malfunction or loss of p53 expression is associated with malignant cell growth and Li-Fraumeni syndrome. Like p53, BRCA1 is directly involved in DNA repair, though specifically it is recognized as a genetic determinant of early onset breast cancer and predisposition to cancers of the ovary, colon, prostate gland and fallopian tubes. Chromosome 17 is also linked to neurofibromatosis, a condition characterized by neural and epidermal lesions, and dysregulated Schwann cell growth. Alexander disease, Birt-Hogg-Dube syndrome and Canavan disease are also associated with chromosome 17.

REFERENCES

- 1. Welsch, M.J., et al. 2005. Birt-Hogg-Dube syndrome. Int. J. Dermatol. 44: 668-673.
- 2. Nusbaum, R., et al. 2006-2007. Susceptibility to breast cancer: hereditary syndromes and low penetrance genes. Breast Dis. 27: 21-50.
- 3. Al-Dirbashi, O.Y., et al. 2007. Quantification of N-acetylaspartic acid in urine by LC-MS/MS for the diagnosis of Canavan disease. J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 30: 612.
- 4. Dann, R.B., et al. 2007. Strategies for ovarian cancer prevention. Obstet. Gynecol. Clin. North Am. 34: 667-686.
- Farrell, C.J. and Plotkin, S.R. 2007. Genetic causes of brain tumors: neurofibromatosis, tuberous sclerosis, von Hippel-Lindau, and other syndromes. Neurol. Clin. 25: 925-946.
- Suela, J., et al. 2007. Neurofibromatosis 1, and not TP53, seems to be the main target of chromosome 17 deletions in *de novo* acute myeloid leukemia. J. Clin. Oncol. 25: 1151-1152.
- 7. Tai, Y.C., et al. 2007. Breast cancer risk among male BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation carriers. J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 99: 1811-1814.
- 8. Yan, J., et al. 2007. BLIMP1 regulates cell growth through repression of p53 transcription. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 104: 1841-1846.
- 9. Murakami, N., et al. 2008. Novel deletion mutation in GFAP gene in an infantile form of Alexander disease. Pediatr. Neurol. 38: 50-52.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ATP5G1 (human) mapping to 17q21.32.

PRODUCT

ATP5G1 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 μM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see ATP5G1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-93700-SH and ATP5G1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-93700-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 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

ATP5G1 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of ATP5G1 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

ATP5G1 (1A12): sc-293324 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of ATP5G1 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 κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG κ 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 ATP5G1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ATP5G1 (h)-PR: sc-93700-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.

PROTOCOLS

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

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3800 fax 831.457.3801 **Europe** +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 **www.scbt.com**