

TANC siRNA (h): sc-94500

BACKGROUND

TANC (tetratricopeptide repeat, ankyrin repeat and coiled-coil domain-containing protein), also known as TANC1, is a 1,861 amino acid postsynaptic cell membrane protein that contains 11 ANK repeats, 3 TPR repeats and belongs to the TANC family. While it may be a scaffolding component in the postsynaptic density, TANC interacts with TNIK, SAPAP1, α -internexin, CaMKII, NMDA ϵ 2 and GluR-1. It is also thought that TANC interacts directly with SAP 97, PSD-95 and Homer. Upon stimulation by Rap 2, MINK1 and TNIK may phosphorylate TANC. The TANC gene encodes 2 alternatively spliced isoforms, contains 264,025 bases and maps to human chromosome 2q24.2. Making up approximately 8% of the human genome, chromosome 2 consists of 237 million bases and encodes over 1,400 genes. A number of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2 including Harlequin ichthyosis, sitosterolemia and Alström syndrome.

REFERENCES

1. Patel, S.B., et al. 1998. Mapping a gene involved in regulating dietary cholesterol absorption. The sitosterolemia locus is found at chromosome 2p21. *J. Clin. Invest.* 102: 1041-1044.
2. Zumsteg, U., et al. 2000. Alstrom syndrome: confirmation of linkage to chromosome 2p12-13 and phenotypic heterogeneity in three affected sibs. *J. Med. Genet.* 37: E8.
3. Shulenin, S., et al. 2001. An ATP-binding cassette gene (ABCG5) from the ABCG (white) gene subfamily maps to human chromosome 2p21 in the region of the sitosterolemia locus. *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* 92: 204-208.
4. Hearn, T., et al. 2002. Mutation of ALMS1, a large gene with a tandem repeat encoding 47 amino acids, causes Alström syndrome. *Nat. Genet.* 31: 79-83.
5. Kelsell, D.P., et al. 2005. Mutations in ABCA12 underlie the severe congenital skin disease harlequin ichthyosis. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 76: 794-803.
6. Suzuki, T., et al. 2005. A novel scaffold protein, TANC, possibly a rat homolog of *Drosophila* rolling pebbles (rols), forms a multiprotein complex with various postsynaptic density proteins. *Eur. J. Neurosci.* 21: 339-350.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TANC1 (human) mapping to 2q24.2.

PRODUCT

TANC 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 TANC shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-94500-SH and TANC shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-94500-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TANC (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-94500A, sc-94500B and sc-94500C.

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

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

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

TANC (H-8): sc-514679 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of TANC 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-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ 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-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG 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 TANC gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TANC (h)-PR: sc-94500-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.