VAMP-5 siRNA (h): sc-94732



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The Syntaxin family of proteins anchor themselves to the cytoplasmic surface of cellular membranes and bind to proteins that are involved in exocytosis, including VAMPs (vesicle-associated membrane proteins), NSF (N-ethyl-maleimide-sensitive factor), SNAP 25 (synaptosomal-associated protein of 25 kDa), SNAPs (soluble NSF attachment proteins) and synaptotagmin. VAMPs are vesicular factors that are important components of the machinery controlling docking and/or fusion of secretory vesicles. VAMPs are thought to function as inhibitors of exocytosis. VAMP-5 (vesicle-associated membrane protein 5) is a 116 amino acid single-pass type IV membrane protein that belongs to the synaptobrevin family. VAMP-5 may participate in trafficking events that are associated with myogenesis, such as myoblast fusion and/or Glut4 trafficking. Containing one v-SNARE coiled-coil homology domain, VAMP-5 localizes to the Golgi apparatus and is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 2p11.2.

REFERENCES

- Edelmann, L., et al. 1995. Synaptobrevin binding to synaptophysin: a potential mechanism for controlling the exocytosis fusion machine. EMBO J. 14: 224-231.
- Zeng, Q., et al. 1998. A novel synaptobrevin/VAMP homologous protein (VAMP5) is increased during *in vitro* myogenesis and present in the plasma membrane. Mol. Biol. Cell. 9: 2423-2437.
- 3. Zeng, Q., et al. 2003. The cytoplasmic domain of Vamp4 and Vamp5 is responsible for their correct subcellular targeting: the N-terminal extension of VAMP4 contains a dominant autonomous targeting signal for the *trans-*Golgi network. J. Biol. Chem. 278: 23046-23054.
- Basso, D., et al. 2004. Altered glucose metabolism and proteolysis in pancreatic cancer cell conditioned myoblasts: searching for a gene expression pattern with a microarray analysis of 5000 skeletal muscle genes. Gut 53: 1159-1166.
- 5. Brinkman, J.F., et al. 2005. VAMP5 and VAMP8 are most likely not involved in primary open-angle glaucoma. Mol. Vis. 11: 582-586.
- Tran, T.H., et al. 2007. VAMP4 cycles from the cell surface to the *trans*-Golgi network via sorting and recycling endosomes. J. Cell. Sci. 120: 1028-1041.
- Elfving, B., et al. 2008. Differential expression of synaptic vesicle proteins after repeated electroconvulsive seizures in rat frontal cortex and hippocampus. Synapse 62: 662-670.
- 8. Rose, A.J., et al. 2009. Effects of contraction on localization of GLUT4 and v-SNARE isoforms in rat skeletal muscle. Am. J. Physiol. Regul. Integr. Comp. Physiol. 297: R1228-R1237.
- Elbein, S.C., et al. 2009. Genome-wide linkage and admixture mapping of type 2 diabetes in African American families from the American Diabetes Association GENNID (Genetics of NIDDM) Study Cohort. Diabetes 58: 268-274.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: VAMP5 (human) mapping to 2p11.2.

PRODUCT

VAMP-5 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 μM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see VAMP-5 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-94732-SH and VAMP-5 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-94732-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of VAMP-5 (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-94732A and sc-94732B.

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

 $\mbox{VAMP-5}$ siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of $\mbox{VAMP-5}$ 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor VAMP-5 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: VAMP-5 (h)-PR: sc-94732-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.