CCDC128 siRNA (h): sc-94861



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

CCDC128 (coiled-coil domain-containing protein 128), also known as KLRAQ1 (KLRAQ motif-containing protein 1) or FLJ16566, is a 780 amino acid protein expressed as four isoforms produced by alternative splicing. The gene that encodes CCDC128 maps to human chromosome 2p16.3. As the second largest human chromosome, chromosome 2 makes up approximately 8% of the human genome and contains 237 million bases encoding over 1,400 genes. A number of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2. Harlequin icthyosis, a rare skin deformity, is associated with mutations in the ABCA12 gene. The lipid metabolic disorder sitosterolemia is associated with ABCG5 and ABCG8. An extremely rare recessive genetic disorder, Alström syndrome, is related to mutations in the ALMS1 gene. Chromosome 2 contains a probable vestigial second centromere as well as vestigial telomeres, which gives credence to the hypothesis that human chromosome 2 formed as a result of an ancient fusion of two ancestral chromosomes, which are still present in modern day apes.

REFERENCES

- 1. IJdo, J.W., et al. 1991. Origin of human chromosome 2: an ancestral telomere-telomere fusion. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88: 9051-9055.
- Avarello, R., et al. 1992. Evidence for an ancestral alphoid domain on the long arm of human chromosome 2. Hum. Genet. 89: 247-249.
- 3. Hillier, L.W., et al. 2005. Generation and annotation of the DNA sequences of human chromosomes 2 and 4. Nature 434: 724-731.
- 4. Thomas, A.C., et al. 2006. ABCA12 is the major harlequin ich-thyosis gene. J. Invest. Dermatol. 126: 2408-2413.
- Akiyama, M., et al. 2007. Compound heterozygous ABCA12 mutations including a novel nonsense mutation underlie harlequin ichthyosis. Dermatology 215: 155-159.
- Marshall, J.D., et al. 2007. Alström syndrome. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 15: 1193-1202.
- Marshall, J.D., et al. 2007. Spectrum of ALMS1 variants and evaluation of genotype-phenotype correlations in Alström syndrome. Hum. Mutat. 28: 1114-1123.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PPP1R21 (human) mapping to 2p16.3.

PRODUCT

CCDC128 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 CCDC128 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-94861-SH and CCDC128 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-94861-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of CCDC128 (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-94861A, sc-94861B and sc-94861C.

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

CCDC128 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of CCDC128 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 CCDC128 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: CCDC128 (h)-PR: sc-94861-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 831.457.3801 fax 831.457.3801 Europe +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 www.scbt.com