



CNIH2 siRNA (h): sc-96410

BACKGROUND

CNIH2 (cornichon homolog 2), also known as Cnrl or cornichon-like protein, is a 160 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the cornichon family and plays a role in protein maturation and transport. Like its *Drosophila* homolog, CNIH2 contains a predicted C-terminal cytoplasmic COPII-interacting domain and three putative transmembrane domains. The gene encoding CNIH2 maps to human chromosome 11, which comprises approximately 4% of human genomic DNA and is considered a gene and disease association dense chromosome. The chromosome 11 encoded Atm gene is important for regulation of cell cycle arrest and apoptosis following double strand DNA breaks. Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome, Jacobsen syndrome, Niemann-Pick disease, hereditary angioedema and Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome are also associated with defects in chromosome 11-encoded genes.

REFERENCES

1. Fabiani, J.E., et al. 2000. Hereditary angioedema. Long-term follow-up of 88 patients. Experience of the Argentine Allergy and Immunology Institute. *Allergol. Immunopathol.* 28: 267-271.
2. Jira, P.E., et al. 2003. Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and the DHCR7 gene. *Ann. Hum. Genet.* 67: 269-280.
3. Bökel, C., et al. 2006. *Drosophila* Cornichon acts as cargo receptor for ER export of the TGF α -like growth factor Gurken. *Development* 133: 459-470.
4. Schuchman, E.H. 2007. The pathogenesis and treatment of acid sphingomyelinase-deficient Niemann-Pick disease. *J. Inherit. Metab. Dis.* 30: 654-663.
5. Hoshino, H., et al. 2007. Cornichon-like protein facilitates secretion of HB-EGF and regulates proper development of cranial nerves. *Mol. Biol. Cell* 18: 1143-1152.
6. Bhuiyan, Z.A., et al. 2008. An intronic mutation leading to incomplete skipping of exon-2 in KCNQ1 rescues hearing in Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome. *Prog. Biophys. Mol. Biol.* 98: 319-327.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CNIH2 (human) mapping to 11q13.2.

PRODUCT

CNIH2 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 CNIH2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-96410-SH and CNIH2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-96410-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of CNIH2 (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-96410A, sc-96410B and sc-96410C.

PROTOCOLS

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

CNIH2 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of CNIH2 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor CNIH2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: CNIH2 (h)-PR: sc-96410-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.