

CCDC67 siRNA (h): sc-96673

BACKGROUND

The coiled-coil domain is a structural motif found in proteins that are involved in a diverse array of biological functions such as the regulation of gene expression, cell division, membrane fusion and drug extrusion and delivery. CCDC67 (coiled-coil domain-containing protein 67) is a 604 amino acid protein that is encoded by a gene which maps to human chromosome 11. With approximately 135 million base pairs and 1,400 genes, chromosome 11 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. Atm mutation leads to the disorder known as ataxia-telangiectasia. The blood disorders Sickle cell anemia and thalassemia are caused by HBB gene mutations, while Wilms' tumors, WAGR syndrome and Denys-Drash syndrome are associated with mutations of the WT1 gene.

REFERENCES

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2. Loussouarn, G., et al. 2006. KCNQ1 K⁺ channel-mediated cardiac channelopathies. *Methods Mol. Biol.* 337: 167-183.
3. Taylor, T.D., et al. 2006. Human chromosome 11 DNA sequence and analysis including novel gene identification. *Nature* 440: 497-500.
4. Zehelein, J., et al. 2006. Skipping of exon 1 in the KCNQ1 gene causes Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome. *J. Biol. Chem.* 281: 35397-35403.
5. Ataga, K.I., et al. 2007. β -thalassaemia and sickle cell anaemia as paradigms of hypercoagulability. *Br. J. Haematol.* 139: 3-13.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CCDC67 (human) mapping to 11q21.

PRODUCT

CCDC67 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 CCDC67 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-96673-SH and CCDC67 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-96673-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of CCDC67 (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-96673A, sc-96673B and sc-96673C.

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

CCDC67 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of CCDC67 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 CCDC67 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: CCDC67 (h)-PR: sc-96673-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.