

OR7G2 siRNA (h): sc-97585

BACKGROUND

Olfactory receptors interact with odorant molecules in the nose to initiate a neuronal response that leads to the perception of smell. While they share a seven transmembrane domain structure with many neurotransmitter and hormone receptors, olfactory receptors are responsible for the recognition and transduction of odorant signals. The olfactory receptor gene family is the largest in the genome. OR7G2 (olfactory receptor 7G2), also known as OR19-6, OR19-13 or OST260, is a 324 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the G protein-coupled receptor 1 family. The gene that encodes OR7G2 consists of nearly 1,000 bases and maps to human chromosome 19p13.2. Chromosome 19 consists of over 63 million bases, houses approximately 1,400 genes and is recognized for having the greatest gene density of the human chromosomes. It is the genetic home for a number of immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily members, including the killer cell and leukocyte Ig-like receptors, a number of ICAMs, the CEACAM and PSG families and Fc receptors (FcRs).

REFERENCES

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3. Rouquier, S., et al. 1998. Distribution of olfactory receptor genes in the human genome. *Nat. Genet.* 18: 243-250.
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8. Malnic, B., et al. 2004. The human olfactory receptor gene family. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 101: 2584-2589.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: OR7G2 (human) mapping to 19p13.2.

PROTOCOLS

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

PRODUCT

OR7G2 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 OR7G2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-97585-SH and OR7G2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-97585-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of OR7G2 (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-97585A, sc-97585B and sc-97585C.

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

OR7G2 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of OR7G2 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 OR7G2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: OR7G2 (h)-PR: sc-97585-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.