

ARRDC2 siRNA (h): sc-97772

BACKGROUND

ARRDC1, ARRDC2 (which exists as multiple alternatively spliced isoforms), ARRDC4 and ARRDC5 are arrestin domain-containing proteins that are encoded by genes which map to human chromosomes 9, 15 and 19. Chromosome 9, on which the ARRDC1 gene is localized, contains 145 million base pairs and comprises 4% of the human genome, encoding nearly 900 genes. Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, which is characterized by harmful vascular defects, and familial dysautonomia, are both associated with chromosome 9. Notably, chromosome 9 encompasses the largest interferon family gene cluster. The ARRDC2 and ARRDC5 genes map to chromosome 19, which consists of over 63 million bases, houses approximately 1,400 genes and is recognized for having the greatest gene density of the human chromosomes. Unlike other ARRDC genes, the ARRDC4 gene maps to human chromosome 15, which houses over 700 genes and comprises nearly 3% of the human genome. Angelman syndrome, Prader-Willi syndrome, Tay-Sachs disease and Marfan syndrome are all associated with defects in chromosome 15-localized genes.

REFERENCES

1. Orsini, M.J. and Benovic, J.L. 1998. Characterization of dominant negative arrestins that inhibit β 2-adrenergic receptor internalization by distinct mechanisms. *J. Biol. Chem.* 273: 34616-34622.
2. Chen, Z., et al. 2002. Agonist-induced internalization of the platelet-activating factor receptor is dependent on arrestins but independent of G-protein activation. Role of the C terminus and the (D/N)PXXY motif. *J. Biol. Chem.* 277: 7356-7362.
3. Moodie, S.J., et al. 2002. Analysis of candidate genes on chromosome 19 in coeliac disease: an association study of the KIR and LILR gene clusters. *Eur. J. Immunogenet.* 29: 287-291.
4. Temtamy, S.A., et al. 2007. Phenotypic and cytogenetic spectrum of 9p trisomy. *Genet. Couns.* 18: 29-48.
5. Diene, G., et al. 2007. The Prader-Willi syndrome. *Ann. Endocrinol.* 68: 129-137.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ARRDC2 (human) mapping to 19p13.11.

PRODUCT

ARRDC2 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 ARRDC2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-97772-SH and ARRDC2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-97772-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of ARRDC2 (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-97772A, sc-97772B and sc-97772C.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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

ARRDC2 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of ARRDC2 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 ARRDC2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ARRDC2 (h)-PR: sc-97772-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

PROTOCOLS

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