PNMAL1 siRNA (h): sc-97847



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

PNMAL1 (PNMA-like 1) is a 439 amino acid protein that exists as three alternatively spliced isoforms and belongs to the PNMA family. Conserved in chimpanzee, canine, bovine, mouse and rat, PNMAL1 is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 19q13.32. Consisting of approximately 63 million bases and making up over 2% of human genomic DNA, chromosome 19 contains the greatest gene density of the human chromosomes. Chromosome 19 is the genetic home for a number of immunoglobulin superfamily members, including killer cell and leukocyte lg-like receptors, ICAMs, the CEACAM and PSG families, and Fc α receptors. Key genes for eye color and hair color also map to chromosome 19. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome, spinocerebellar ataxia type 6, the stroke disorder CADASIL, hypercholesterolemia and Insulin-dependent diabetes are also linked to chromosome 19.

REFERENCES

- LaPoint, S.F., et al. 2000. Cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy (CADASIL). Adv. Anat. Pathol. 7: 307-321.
- 2. Buchet-Poyau, K., et al. 2002. Search for the second Peutz-Jeghers syndrome locus: exclusion of the STK13, PRKCG, KLK10, and PSCD2 genes on chromosome 19 and the STK11IP gene on chromosome 2. Cytogenet. Genome Res. 97: 171-178.
- 3. Grimwood, J., et al. 2004. The DNA sequence and biology of human chromosome 19. Nature 428: 529-535.
- 4. Parham, P. 2005. Immunogenetics of killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors. Mol. Immunol. 42: 459-462.
- Tews, B., et al. 2006. Identification of novel oligodendroglioma-associated candidate tumor suppressor genes in 1p36 and 19q13 using microarraybased expression profiling. Int. J. Cancer 119: 792-800.
- Vikelis, M., et al. 2007. A novel CADASIL-causing mutation in a stroke patient. Swiss Med. Wkly. 137: 323-325.
- 7. Schraders, M., et al. 2008. Integrated genomic and expression profiling in mantle cell lymphoma: identification of gene-dosage regulated candidate genes. Br. J. Haematol. 143: 210-221.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PNMAL1 (human) mapping to 19q13.32.

PRODUCT

PNMAL1 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 μM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see PNMAL1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-97847-SH and PNMAL1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-97847-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PNMAL1 (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-97847A, sc-97847B and sc-97847C.

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

PNMAL1 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of PNMAL1 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

PNMAL1 (D-4): sc-377122 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of PNMAL1 gene expression knockdown by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) or immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz[®] Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz[®] Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor PNMAL1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PNMAL1 (h)-PR: sc-97847-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