

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



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SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic in



GABA T-2 siRNA (m): sc-41961



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

GAD-65 and GAD-67, glutamate decarboxylases, function to catalyze the production of GABA (γ -aminobutyric acid). In the central nervous system GABA functions as the main inhibitory transmitter by increasing a Cl- conductance that inhibits neuronal firing. GABA has been shown to activate both ionotropic (GABA_A) and metabotropic (GABA_B) receptors as well as a third class of receptors called GABA_C. Both GABA_A and GABA_C are ligandgated ion channels, however, they are structurally and functionally distinct. Members of the GABA_A receptor family include GABA_A R α 1-6, GABA_A R β 1-3, GABA_A R β 1-3, GABA_A R β 1-3, GABA_B R β 1-3, GABA T-1, GABA T-2 and GABA T-3 (also designated GAT-1, -2, and -3). The GABA transporters function to terminate GABA action.

REFERENCES

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- 2. Cherubini, E., et al. 1991. GABA: an excitatory transmitter in early postnatal life. Trends Neurosci. 14: 515-519.
- 3. Borden, L.A., et al. 1992. Molecular heterogeneity of the γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA) transport system. Cloning of two novel high affinity GABA transporters from rat brain. J. Biol. Chem. 267: 21098-21104.
- 4. Dirkx, R., Jr., et al. 1995. Targeting of the 67-kDa isoform of glutamic acid decarboxylase to intracellular organelles is mediated by its interaction with the NH₂-terminal region of the 65-kDa isoform of glutamic acid decarboxylase. J. Biol. Chem. 270: 2241-2246.
- Lukasiewicz, P.D. 1996. GABA_C receptors in the vertebrate retina. Mol. Neurobiol. 12: 181-194.
- Kaupmann, K., et al. 1997. Expression cloning of GABA_B receptors uncovers similarity to metabotropic glutamate receptors. Nature 386: 239-246.
- 7. Korpi, E.R., et al. 1997. $GABA_A$ -receptor subtypes: clinical efficiency and selectivity of benzodiazepine site ligands. Ann. Med. 29: 275-282.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Slc6a13 (mouse) mapping to 6 F1.

PRODUCT

GABA T-2 siRNA (m) 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 GABA T-2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-41961-SH and GABA T-2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41961-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of GABA T-2 (m) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-41961A, sc-41961B and sc-41961C.

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

GABA T-2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of GABA T-2 expression in mouse 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor GABA T-2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: GABA T-2 (m)-PR: sc-41961-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