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δ -catenin siRNA (m): sc-43022



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The catenins, α , β and γ , are proteins which bind to the highly conserved, intracellular cytoplasmic tail of E-cadherin. Together, the catenin/cadherin complexes play an important role mediating cellular adhesion. α -catenin was initially described as an E-cadherin associated protein, and since has been shown to associate with other members of the cadherin family, such as N-cadherin and P-cadherin. β -catenin associates with the cytoplasmic portion of E-cadherin, which is necessary for the function of E-cadherin as an adhesion molecule. β -catenin has also been found in complexes with the tumor suppressor protein APC. γ -catenin, also known as plakoglobin, binds with α -catenin and N-cadherin. δ -catenin interacts with presenilin 1 and is expressed in the brain. The gene encoding δ -catenin maps to human chromosome 5p15.2. A hemizygous loss of the gene encoding δ -catenin leads to the mental retardation associated with Cri-du-Chat syndrome. In addition, the transmembrane phosphatase PTPm associates with catenin/cadherin complexes and may regulate complex signaling.

REFERENCES

- 1. Knudsen, K.A., et al. 1995. Interaction of α -actinin with the cadherin/catenin cell-cell adhesion complex via α -catenin. J. Cell Biol. 130: 67-77.
- Brady-Kalnay, S.M., et al. 1995. Receptor protein tyrosine phosphatase PTP associates with cadherins and catenins in vivo. J. Cell Biol. 130: 977-986.
- 3. Breen, E., et al. 1995. Role of the E-cadherin/ α -catenin complex in modulating cell-cell and cell-matrix adhesive properties of invasive colon carcinoma cells. Ann. Surg. Oncol. 2: 378-385.
- 4. Pierceall, W.E., et al. 1995. Frequent alterations in E-cadherin and α and β -catenin expression in human breast cancer cell lines. Oncogene 11: 1319-1326.
- 5. Sacco, P.A., et al. 1995. Identification of plakoglobin domains required for association with N-cadherin and α -catenin. J. Biol. Chem. 270: 20201-20206.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ctnnd2 (mouse) mapping to 15 B2.

PRODUCT

 δ -catenin 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 μM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see δ -catenin shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-43022-SH and δ -catenin shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43022-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of δ -catenin (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-43022A, sc-43022B and sc-43022C.

PROTOCOLS

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

STORAGE AND RESUSPENSION

Store lyophilized siRNA duplex at -20 $^{\circ}$ C with desiccant. Stable for at least one year from the date of shipment. Once resuspended, store at -20 $^{\circ}$ 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

 $\delta\text{-catenin}$ siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of $\delta\text{-catenin}$ 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 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-44234, sc-44235, sc-44236, sc-44237 and sc-44238.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

 δ -catenin (40.1): sc-81793 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of δ -catenin 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 δ -catenin gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: δ -catenin (m)-PR: sc-43022-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.

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