

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten! See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0 F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7 <u>mail@szabo-scandic.com</u> www.szabo-scandic.com

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Adducin α siRNA (m): sc-43254



BACKGROUND

Adducins are a family of cytoskeleton proteins encoded by three genes (α , β , γ). Adducin is a protein associated with the inner leaflet of the plasma membrane and is one of the proteins localized at the spectrin-actin junction of the membrane skeleton. The cortical actin cytoskeletal network is lost during apoptosis and Adducins are central in the cortical actin network organization. Adducin α is a cytoskeletal protein involved with sodium-pump activity in the renal tubule and is associated with hypertension. The expression of Adducin α and Adducin γ is ubiquitous in contrast to the restricted expression of Adducin β . Adducin β is expressed at high levels in brain and hematopoietic tissues, such as bone marrow, in humans, and in spleen in mice.

REFERENCES

- Burns, M.E., et al. 1998. Rabphilin-3A: a multifunctional regulator of synaptic vesicle traffic. J. Gen. Physiol. 111: 243-255.
- 2. Gilligan, D.M., et al. 1999. Targeted disruption of the Adducin β gene (Add2) causes red blood cell spherocytosis in mice. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 96: 10717-10722.
- 3. Busjahn, A., et al. 1999. Linkage but lack of association for blood pressure and the Adducin α locus in normotensive twins. J. Hypertens. 17: 1437-1441.
- 4. Muro, A.F., et al. 2000. Mild spherocytic hereditary elliptocytosis and altered levels of Adducins α and γ in Adducin β -deficient mice. Blood 95: 3978-3985.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Add1 (mouse) mapping to 5 B2.

PRODUCT

Adducin α 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 Adducin α shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-43254-SH and Adducin α shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43254-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Adducin α (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-43254A, sc-43254B and sc-43254C.

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

Adducin α siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Adducin α 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-44233, sc-44234, sc-44235, sc-44236, sc-44237 and sc-44238.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

Adducin α (4D1): sc-33633 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Adducin α 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-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG 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-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG 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 Adducin α gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Adducin α (m)-PR: sc-43254-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

 Popov, S., et al. 2014. Lack of salt-inducible kinase 2 (SIK2) prevents the development of cardiac hypertrophy in response to chronic high-salt intake. PLoS ONE 9: e95771.

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.