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ACC β siRNA (h): sc-43597

BACKGROUND

Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) is a complex multifunctional enzyme system which catalyzes the carboxylation of acetyl-CoA to malonyl-CoA, the rate-limiting step in fatty acid synthesis. Exercise diminishes the activity of acetyl-CoA carboxylase in human muscle. ACC α (ACC1) is the rate-limiting enzyme in the biogenesis of long-chain fatty acids, and ACC β (ACC2) is thought to control mitochondrial fatty acid oxidation. These two isoforms of ACC control the amount of fatty acids in the cells. ACC β is thought to control fatty acid oxidation by means of the ability of malonyl-CoA to inhibit carnitine-palmitoyl-CoA transferase I, the rate-limiting step in fatty acid uptake and oxidation by mitochondria. The gene encoding ACC β maps to human chromosome 12 and encodes a mitochondrial protein expressed in heart and skeletal muscle. The catalytic core of ACC β is homologous to that of ACC α , except for an additional peptide of about 150 amino acids at the N-terminus.

REFERENCES

1. Ha, J., et al. 1996. Cloning of human acetyl-CoA carboxylase β and its unique features. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93: 11466-11470.
2. Kim, K.H. 1997. Regulation of mammalian acetyl-coenzyme A carboxylase. *Annu. Rev. Nutr.* 17: 77-99.
3. Dean, D., et al. 2000. Exercise diminishes the activity of acetyl-CoA carboxylase in human muscle. *Diabetes* 49: 1295-1300.
4. Abu-Elheiga, L., et al. 2000. The subcellular localization of acetyl-CoA carboxylase 2. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 97: 1444-1449.
5. Lee, J.J., et al. 2001. Cloning of human acetyl-CoA carboxylase β promoter and its regulation by muscle regulatory factors. *J. Biol. Chem.* 276: 2576-2585.
6. LocusLink Report (LocusID: 32). <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/LocusLink/>

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ACACB (human) mapping to 12q24.11.

PRODUCT

ACC β 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 ACC β shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43597-SH and ACC β shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43597-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of ACC β (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-43597A, sc-43597B and sc-43597C.

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.

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

ACC β siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of ACC β 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

ACC β (F-9): sc-377313 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of ACC β 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 Marker[™] 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 ACC β gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ACC β (h)-PR: sc-43597-PR (20 μ l, 571 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60 $^{\circ}$ C and the extension temperature should be 68-72 $^{\circ}$ C.