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Calbindin D9K siRNA (h): sc-43654

BACKGROUND

The family of EF-hand type Ca²⁺-binding proteins includes Calbindin (previously designated vitamin D-dependent Ca²⁺-binding protein), Calbindin D9K, S-100 α and β , Calgranulin A (also designated MRP8), Calgranulin B (also designated MRP14) and Calgranulin C, and the Parvalbumin family members, including Parvalbumin α and Parvalbumin β (also designated oncomodulin). The gene encoding human Calbindin D9K is located on the X chromosome and consists of three exons and contains four Alu repeats. Calbindin D9K protein is present in cartilage, bone and certain teeth, such as the ameloblasts of incisors and molars. In addition, Calbindin D9K mRNA is detected in proximal small intestine, but not in human kidney, uterus or placenta (however, the protein is present in these tissues in other species). Rat Calbindin D9K binds the estrogen receptor because the gene encoding it contains an estrogen response element downstream from its promoter. In contrast, the homologous human sequence differs by two essential nucleotides and does not bind the estrogen receptor, suggesting that this change suppresses gene expression in human tissues, such as uterus and possibly placenta.

REFERENCES

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2. Bruns, M.E., et al. 1978. Placental calcium binding protein in rats. Apparent identity with vitamin D-dependent calcium binding protein from rat intestine. *J. Biol. Chem.* 253: 3186-3190.
3. Marche, P., et al. 1978. Intestinal and placental calcium-binding proteins in vitamin D-deprived or -supplemented rats. *Life Sci.* 23: 2555-2561.
4. Delorme, A.C., et al. 1979. Vitamin D-dependent calcium-binding protein. Changes during gestation, prenatal and postnatal development in rats. *J. Dev. Physiol.* 3: 181-194.
5. Garel, J.M., et al. 1981. C cell activity during the prenatal and postnatal periods in the rat. *Endocrinology* 109: 1573-1577.
6. Delorme, A.C., et al. 1982. Biochemical characterization of mouse vitamin D-dependent calcium-binding protein. Evidence for its presence in embryonic life. *Biochem. J.* 205: 49-57.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: S100G (human) mapping to Xp22.2.

PRODUCT

Calbindin D9K 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 Calbindin D9K shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43654-SH and Calbindin D9K shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43654-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Calbindin D9K (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-43654A, sc-43654B and sc-43654C.

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

Calbindin D9K siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of Calbindin D9K 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

Calbindin D9K (D-5): sc-74462 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Calbindin D9K 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.

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.