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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](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

Msx-2 siRNA (h): sc-43946

BACKGROUND

Msx homeobox genes encode for transcription factors that control morphogenesis and are expressed at sites of epithelial-mesenchymal interaction during embryogenesis, such as the tooth. Two of these genes, Msx-1 and Msx-2, are key factors for the development of tooth and craniofacial skeleton. Msx-1 also down-regulates a master gene of skeletal cells differentiation. Msx-1 and Msx-2 contribute to the initial patterning of dentition as well as playing a pivotal role in terminal cell differentiation. In addition, Msx-1 and Msx-2 are expressed in the epidermis, hair follicles and fibroblasts of the developing fetal skin. In adult skin, Msx-1 and Msx-2 expression is confined to epithelially derived structures. Msx-2 is detected as a diffuse cytoplasmic signal in fetal epidermis and portions of the hair follicle and dermis, but is localized to the nucleus in the adult epidermis. Msx-1 and Msx-2 are also expressed during critical developmental stages of neural tube and neural crest, suggesting that these genes play an important role in organogenesis.

REFERENCES

1. Maas, R., et al. 1997. The genetic control of early tooth development. *Crit. Rev. Oral Biol. Med.* 8: 4-39.
2. Stelnicki, E.J., et al. 1997. The human homeobox genes Msx-1, Msx-2, and Mox-1 are differentially expressed in the dermis and epidermis in fetal and adult skin. *Differentiation* 62: 33-41.
3. Foerst-Potts, L., et al. 1997. Disruption of Msx-1 and Msx-2 reveals roles for these genes in craniofacial, eye, and axial development. *Dev. Dyn.* 209: 70-84.
4. Lezot, F., et al. 2000. Biomineralization, life-time of odontogenic cells and differential expression of the two homeobox genes Msx-1 and Dlx-2 in transgenic mice. *J. Bone Miner. Res.* 15: 430-441.
5. Blin-Wakkach, C., et al. 2001. Endogenous Msx1 antisense transcript: *in vivo* and *in vitro* evidences, structure, and potential involvement in skeleton development in mammals. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 98: 7336-7341.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MSX2 (human) mapping to 5q35.2.

PRODUCT

Msx-2 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 Msx-2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43946-SH and Msx-2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43946-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Msx-2 (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-43946A, sc-43946B and sc-43946C.

PROTOCOLS

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

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

Msx-2 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of Msx-2 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

Msx-2 (B-2): sc-393986 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Msx-2 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 λ BP-HRP: sc-516132 or m-IgG λ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516132-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 λ BP-FITC: sc-516185 or m-IgG λ BP-PE: sc-516186 (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 Msx-2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Msx-2 (h)-PR: sc-43946-PR (20 μ l, 449 bp). 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.