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SSTR2 siRNA (h): sc-44119

BACKGROUND

SSTRs (for somatostatin receptors) represent a family of G protein-coupled receptors which mediate the diverse biological actions of somatostatin (SST). There are five distinct subtypes of SSTRs that bind two natural ligands, SST-14 and SST-28. SSTR2 gives rise to spliced variants, SSTR2A and 2B. SSTRs share common signaling pathways such as the ability to inhibit adenylyl cyclase via GTP binding proteins. Some of the subtypes are also coupled to tyrosine phosphatase (SSTR1,2), Ca²⁺ channels (SSTR2), Na⁺/H⁺ exchanger (SSTR1), PLA-2 (SSTR4), and MAP kinase (SSTR4). Individual target cells typically express more than one SSTR subtype and often all five isoforms. Subtypes of SSTR can form functional homo- and heterodimers.

REFERENCES

- Patel, Y.C., et al. 1994. Expression of multiple somatostatin receptor genes in AtT-20 cells. Evidence for a novel somatostatin-28 selective receptor subtype. *J. Biol. Chem.* 269: 1506-1509.
- Reardon, D.B., et al. 1997. Activation *in vitro* of somatostatin receptor subtypes 2, 3, or 4 stimulates protein tyrosine phosphatase activity in membranes from transfected Ras-transformed NIH 3T3 cells: coexpression with catalytically inactive SHP-2 blocks responsiveness. *Mol. Endocrinol.* 11: 1062-1069.
- Patel, Y.C. 1999. Somatostatin and its receptor family. *Front Neuroendocrinol.* 20: 157-198.
- Sharma, K., et al. 1999. C-terminal region of human somatostatin receptor 5 is required for induction of Rb and G₁ cell cycle arrest. *Mol. Endocrinol.* 13: 82-90.
- Kumar, U., et al. 1999. Subtype-selective expression of the five somatostatin receptors (hSSTR1-5) in human pancreatic islet cells: a quantitative double-label immuno-histochemical analysis. *Diabetes* 48: 77-85.
- Rocheville, M., et al. 2000. Receptors for dopamine and somatostatin: formation of hetero-oligomers with enhanced functional activity. *Science* 288: 154-157.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SSTR2 (human) mapping to 17q25.1.

PRODUCT

SSTR2 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 SSTR2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-44119-SH and SSTR2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44119-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of SSTR2 (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-44119A, sc-44119B and sc-44119C.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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

SSTR2 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of SSTR2 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

SSTR2 (A-8): sc-365502 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of SSTR2 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 SSTR2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: SSTR2 (h)-PR: sc-44119-PR (20 μ l, 425 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

PROTOCOLS

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