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# SOD-3 siRNA (h): sc-44699

## BACKGROUND

The superoxide dismutase family is composed of three metalloenzymes (SOD-1, SOD-2 and SOD-3) that catalyze the oxido-reduction of reactive oxygen species (ROS) such as superoxide anion. ROS are implicated in a wide range of degenerative processes, including Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and ischemic heart disease. Cu/Zn superoxide dismutase-1 (SOD-1) is a well characterized cytosolic scavenger of oxygen free radicals that requires copper and zinc binding to potentiate its enzymatic activity. The SOD-2 precursor is a 222 amino acid protein that is encoded by nuclear chromatin, synthesized in the cytosol and imported posttranslationally into the mitochondrial matrix. SOD-3, also designated extracellular superoxide dismutase (EC-SOD), is an extracellular zinc and copper binding protein that destroys radicals that are toxic to biological systems but that are normally produced within cells. SOD-3 is found in extracellular fluids such as lymph, plasma and synovial fluid.

## REFERENCES

1. Levanon, D., et al. 1985. Architecture and anatomy of the chromosomal locus in human chromosome 21 encoding the Cu/Zn superoxide dismutase. *EMBO J.* 4: 77-84.
2. Bewley, G.C. 1988. cDNA and deduced amino acid sequence of murine Cu/Zn superoxide dismutase. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 16: 2728.
3. Beckman, J.S., et al. 1993. ALS, SOD and peroxynitrite. *Nature* 364: 584.
4. Sandstrom, J., et al. 1994. 10-fold increase in human plasma extracellular superoxide dismutase content caused by a mutation in heparin-binding domain. *J. Biol. Chem.* 269: 19163-19166.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SOD3 (human) mapping to 4p15.2.

## PRODUCT

SOD-3 siRNA (h) is a pool of 2 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see SOD-3 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-44699-SH and SOD-3 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44699-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of SOD-3 (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-44699A and sc-44699B.

## 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  $\mu$ l of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNase-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

## APPLICATIONS

SOD-3 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of SOD-3 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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ 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

SOD-3 (G-11): sc-376948 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of SOD-3 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 $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>™</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor SOD-3 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: SOD-3 (h)-PR: sc-44699-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 425 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Singh, B. and Bhat, H.K. 2012. Superoxide dismutase 3 is induced by antioxidants, inhibits oxidative DNA damage and is associated with inhibition of estrogen-induced breast cancer. *Carcinogenesis* 33: 2601-2610.
2. Wang, Y.D., et al. 2015. Farnesoid X receptor antagonizes JNK signaling pathway in liver carcinogenesis by activating SOD3. *Mol. Endocrinol.* 29: 322-331.
3. Kim, B.R., et al. 2019. RUNX3 enhances TRAIL-induced apoptosis by upregulating DR5 in colorectal cancer. *Oncogene* 38: 3903-3918.

## RESEARCH USE

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