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## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



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- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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# ALAS-E siRNA (h): sc-44726

## BACKGROUND

5-aminolevulinic synthase 1 (ALAS-H) and 2 (ALAS-E) are two isoforms of ALAS, an enzyme catalyzing the first step of the heme biosynthetic pathway in mammals. The erythroid-specific isoenzyme, ALAS-E, regulates the first step of hematopoietic cell differentiation and iron metabolism in the liver. ALAS-H is a housekeeping protein which mediates synthesis of early heme in the mitochondria of most cells. Succinyl CoA associates with ALAS-E in protein conformation change and translocation of ALAS-E into the mitochondria and does not interact with ALAS-H. The ALAS-E 5'-flanking region contains binding sites for nuclear activators such as GATA-1, NF-E2 and EKLf. Since the ALAS gene maps to the X chromosome, mutation of the gene leads to the pyridoxine-refractory X-linked sideroblastic anemia.

## REFERENCES

1. Conboy, J.G., Cox, T.C., Bottomley, S.S., Bawden, M.J. and May, B.K. 1992. Human erythroid 5-aminolevulinic synthase. Gene structure and species-specific differences in alternative RNA splicing. *J. Biol. Chem.* 267: 18753-18758.
2. Kramer, M.F., Gunaratne, P. and Ferreira, G.C. 2000. Transcriptional regulation of the murine erythroid-specific 5-aminolevulinic synthase gene. *Gene* 247: 153-166.
3. Furuyama, K. and Sassa, S. 2000. Interaction between succinyl CoA synthetase and the heme-biosynthetic enzyme ALAS-E is disrupted in sideroblastic anemia. *J. Clin. Invest.* 105: 757-764.
4. Zhang, J. and Ferreira, G.C. 2002. Transient state kinetic investigation of 5-aminolevulinic synthase reaction mechanism. *J. Biol. Chem.* 277: 44660-44669.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ALAS2 (human) mapping to Xp11.21.

## PRODUCT

ALAS-E 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see ALAS-E shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-44726-SH and ALAS-E shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44726-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of ALAS-E (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-44726A, sc-44726B and sc-44726C.

## RESEARCH USE

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

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://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  $\mu$ 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

ALAS-E siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of ALAS-E 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

ALAS-E (D-4): sc-166739 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of ALAS-E 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 ALAS-E gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ALAS-E (h)-PR: sc-44726-PR (20  $\mu$ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.