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OPN1MW siRNA (m): sc-44885

BACKGROUND

G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs), which are characterized by containing seven transmembrane α helices, elicit G protein-mediated signaling cascades in response to a variety of stimuli. The opsin subfamily, which represents approximately 90 percent of all GPCRs, is comprised of photoreceptors that are activated by light. It includes the red, green and blue-sensitive opsins and rhodopsin. The opsin subfamily consists of an apoprotein covalently linked to 11-*cis*-retinal, which undergoes isomerization upon the absorption of photons. This isomerization leads to a conformational change of the protein, which results in the activation of hundreds of G proteins. Color is perceived in humans by three pigments, which localize to retinal cone photoreceptor cells. They are the blue-, green- and red-sensitive opsins, which are encoded by OPN1SW, OPN1MW and OPN1LW, respectively. Mutations in the OPN1MW and OPN1LW encoded opsins lead to the X-linked disorders protanopia and deuteranopia, respectively. Mutations in the OPN1SW encoded opsin leads to tritanopia, an autosomal dominant disorder, which is characterized by decreased sensitivity to blue light.

REFERENCES

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7. Iiri, T., et al. 1998. G protein diseases furnish a model for the turn-on switch. *Nature* 394: 35-38.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: *Opn1mw* (mouse) mapping to X A7.3.

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.

PRODUCT

OPN1MW siRNA (m) 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 OPN1MW shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-44885-SH and OPN1MW shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44885-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of OPN1MW (m) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-44885A, sc-44885B and sc-44885C.

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

OPN1MW siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of OPN1MW expression in mouse 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor OPN1MW gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: OPN1MW (m)-PR: sc-44885-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.