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SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

MCCA siRNA (h): sc-45692

BACKGROUND

3-methylcrotonyl-CoA:carboxylase (MCC) is an enzyme crucial in the breakdown of the branched chain amino acid leucine. Methylcrotonoyl-CoA carboxylase α chain (MCCA), also designated 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase 1, is located in the mitochondrial matrix. MCCA functions as a heterodimer and catalyzes the carboxylation of 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA to form 3-methylglutaconyl-CoA. MCCA has a Biotin cofactor. The gene encoding for the 725 amino acid MCCA protein maps to chromosome 3q26-q28 and consists of 19 exons. Defects in this gene are associated with 3-methylcrotonylglycinuria (MCGI), an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by muscular hypotonia and atrophy. Human MCC deficiency, also inherited recessively, is characterized by 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA accumulation. Symptoms may be highly variable, ranging from completely asymptomatic to metabolic acidosis and death in infancy.

REFERENCES

1. Bartlett, K., et al. 1984. Isolated biotin-resistant 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency presenting with life-threatening hypoglycaemia. J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 7: 182.
2. Chandler, C.S., et al. 1986. Multiple biotin-containing proteins in 3T3-L1 cells. Biochem. J. 237: 123-130.
3. Holzinger, A., et al. 2001. Cloning of the human MCCA and MCCB genes and mutations therein reveal the molecular cause of 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA: carboxylase deficiency. Hum. Mol. Genet. 10: 1299-1306.
4. Baumgartner, M.R., et al. 2001. The molecular basis of human 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency. J. Clin. Invest. 107: 495-504.
5. Gallardo, M.E., et al. 2001. The molecular basis of 3-methylcrotonylglycinuria, a disorder of leucine catabolism. Am. J. Hum. Gen. 68: 334-346.
6. Baumgartner, M.R., et al. 2004. Isolated 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency: evidence for an allele-specific dominant negative effect and responsiveness to biotin therapy. Am. J. Hum. Gen. 75: 790-800.
7. Rodriguez, J.M., et al. 2004. Fungal metabolic model for 3-methylcrotonyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency. J. Biol. Chem. 279: 4578-4587.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MCCC1 (human) mapping to 3q27.1.

PRODUCT

MCCA 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 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see MCCA shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-45692-SH and MCCA shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-45692-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of MCCA (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-45692A, sc-45692B and sc-45692C.

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 µl of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 µl of RNAse-free water makes a 10 µM solution in a 10 µM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

MCCA siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of MCCA 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 µM in 66 µl. 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

MCCA (B-7): sc-365754 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of MCCA 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-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ 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-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ 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 MCCA gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: MCCA (h)-PR: sc-45692-PR (20 µl). 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.

PROTOCOLS

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