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- Trockeneiszuschlag
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SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

PTP siRNA (m): sc-45947

BACKGROUND

Protein tyrosine phosphatases, or PTPs, are type I transmembrane proteins, membrane associated proteins or proteins localized in nuclei. Examples of transmembrane PTPs are LAR, PTPα, PTPβ, PTPγ, PTPδ, PTPε, PTPζ, PTPκ and PTP . Transmembrane PTPs play diverse roles during development and in adult tissues. Immunodepletion studies have suggested LAR to be a regulator of Insulin receptor phosphorylation. PTPα activity is increased twofold in response to phorbol ester stimulation, resulting in serine phosphorylation either directly or indirectly by members of the PKC family. Overexpression of v-H-ras and Neu, but not Myc or Int2, in mammary tumors has been shown to induce PTPε expression. An alternative splicing event leads to a nervous tissue-specific chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan called phosphacan, which represents the amino terminal portion of PTPζ. PTPκ and PTP share a conserved amino terminal 160 amino acid MAM domain which facilitates homophilic binding. PTP localizes to points of cell contact and may be involved in regulating the assembly and disassembly of cadherin/catenin complexes *in vivo*.

REFERENCES

1. Ahmad, F., et al. 1995. Increased abundance of the receptor-type protein-tyrosine phosphatase LAR accounts for the elevated Insulin receptor dephosphorylating activity in adipose tissue of obese human subjects. J. Clin. Invest. 95: 2806-2812.
2. den Hertog, J., et al. 1995. Stimulation of receptor protein-tyrosine phosphatase α activity and phosphorylation by phorbol ester. Cell Growth Differ. 6: 303-307.
3. Elson, A., et al. 1995. Protein-tyrosine phosphatase epsilon. An isoform specifically expressed in mouse mammary tumors initiated by v-Ha-Ras or Neu. J. Biol. Chem. 270: 26116-26122.
4. Brady-Kalnay, S.M., et al. 1995. Receptor protein tyrosine phosphatase PTP associates with cadherins and catenins *in vivo*. J. Cell Biol. 130: 977-986.
5. Zondag, G.C., et al. 1995. Homophilic interactions mediated by receptor tyrosine phosphatases and κ. A critical role for the novel extracellular MAM domain. J. Biol. Chem. 270: 14247-14250.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ptprm (mouse) mapping to 17 E1.1.

PRODUCT

PTPμ 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 μM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see PTPμ shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-45947-SH and PTPμ shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-45947-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PTPμ (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-45947A, sc-45947B and sc-45947C.

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

PTPμ siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of PTPμ 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 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

PTPμ (2C10): sc-56957 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of PTPμ 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 PTPμ gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PTPμ (m)-PR: sc-45947-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.