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SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

RBM14 siRNA (m): sc-152728

BACKGROUND

RBM14 (RNA-binding protein 14), also known as SIP, CoAA, PSP2, SYTIP1 or TMEM137, is a 669 amino acid protein that localizes to the nucleus and contains two RRM (RNA recognition motif) domains. Expressed ubiquitously with higher expression in heart, brain, liver, kidney, colon, lung and skeletal muscle, RBM14 exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms which exhibit different cellular functions. Isoform one, designated CoAA, is thought to function as a nuclear receptor coactivator which interacts with MSG1 and PRIP and, via these interactions, may enhance transcription. Alternatively, isoform two, known as CoAM, is thought to function as a transcriptional repressor which may modulate the transcriptional activities of coactivators, including CoAA. Via its ability to control transcription, RBM14 may be involved in the pathogenesis of several cancers, such as kidney cell carcinoma.

REFERENCES

1. Iwasaki, T., et al. 2001. Identification and characterization of RRM-containing coactivator activator (CoAA) as TRBP-interacting protein, and its splice variant as a coactivator modulator (CoAM). J. Biol. Chem. 276: 33375-33383.
2. Fox, A.H., et al. 2002. Paraspeckles: a novel nuclear domain. Curr. Biol. 12: 13-25.
3. Perani, M., et al. 2005. The proto-oncoprotein SYT interacts with SYT-interacting protein/coactivator activator (SIP/CoAA), a human nuclear receptor coactivator with similarity to EWS and TLS/FUS family of proteins. J. Biol. Chem. 280: 42863-42876.
4. Yang, Z., et al. 2007. Switched alternative splicing of oncogene CoAA during embryonal carcinoma stem cell differentiation. Nucleic Acids Res. 35: 1919-1932.
5. Sui, Y., et al. 2007. Gene amplification and associated loss of 5' regulatory sequences of CoAA in human cancers. Oncogene 26: 822-835.
6. Kang, Y.K., et al. 2008. Dual roles for coactivator activator and its counterbalancing isoform coactivator modulator in human kidney cell tumorigenesis. Cancer Res. 68: 7887-7896.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Rbm14 (mouse) mapping to 19 A.

PRODUCT

RBM14 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 RBM14 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-152728-SH and RBM14 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-152728-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of RBM14 (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-152728A, sc-152728B and sc-152728C.

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

RBM14 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of RBM14 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

RBM14 (4E1): sc-517183 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of RBM14 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 RBM14 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: RBM14 (m)-PR: sc-152728-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.