SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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.

RBM44 siRNA (m): sc-152751

BACKGROUND

RBM44 (RNA-binding motif protein 44) is a 1,051 amino acid protein that contains one RRM (RNA recognition motif) domain. The RBM44 gene is conserved in chimpanzee, bovine, mouse and rat, and maps to human chromosome 2q37.3. As the second largest human chromosome, chromosome 2 makes up approximately 8% of the human genome and contains 237 million bases encoding over 1,400 genes. A number of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2. Harlequin icthyosis, a rare skin deformity, is associated with mutations in the ABCA12 gene. The lipid metabolic disorder sitosterolemia is associated with ABCG5 and ABCG8. An extremely rare recessive genetic disorder, Alström syndrome, is related to mutations in the ALMS1 gene. Chromosome 2 contains a probable vestigial second centromere as well as vestigial telomeres, which gives credence to the hypothesis that human chromosome 2 formed as a result of an ancient fusion of two ancestral chromosomes, which are still present in modern day apes.

REFERENCES

1. Ijdo, J.W., Baldini, A., Ward, D.C., Reeders, S.T. and Wells, R.A. 1991. Origin of human chromosome 2: an ancestral telomere-telomere fusion. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88: 9051-9055.
2. Avarello, R., Pedicini, A., Caiulo, A., Zuffardi, O. and Fraccaro, M. 1992. Evidence for an ancestral alphoid domain on the long arm of human chromosome 2. Hum. Genet. 89: 247-249.
3. Hillier, L.W., Graves, T.A., Fulton, R.S., Fulton, L.A., Pepin, K.H., Minx, P., Wagner-McPherson, C., Layman, D., Wylie, K., Sekhon, M., Becker, M.C., Fewell, G.A., Delehaunty, K.D., Miner, T.L., Nash, W.E., Kremitzki, C., et al. 2005. Generation and annotation of the DNA sequences of human chromosomes 2 and 4. Nature 434: 724-731.
4. Thomas, A.C., Cullup, T., Norgett, E.E., Hill, T., Barton, S., Dale, B.A., Sprecher, E., Sheridan, E., Taylor, A.E., Wilroy, R.S., DeLozier, C., Burrows, N., Goodyear, H., Fleckman, P., Stephens, K.G., Mehta, L., et al. 2006. ABCA12 is the major harlequin ichthyosis gene. J. Invest. Dermatol. 126: 2408-2413.
5. Akiyama, M., Sakai, K., Sato, T., McMillan, J.R., Goto, M., Sawamura, D. and Shimizu, H. 2007. Compound heterozygous ABCA12 mutations including a novel nonsense mutation underlie harlequin ichthyosis. Dermatology 215: 155-159.
6. Marshall, J.D., Hinman, E.G., Collin, G.B., Beck, S., Cerqueira, R., Maffei, P., Milan, G., Zhang, W., Wilson, D.I., Hearn, T., Tavares, P., Vettor, R., Veronese, C., Martin, M., So, W.V., Nishina, P.M. and Naggert, J.K. 2007. Spectrum of ALMS1 variants and evaluation of genotype-phenotype correlations in Alström syndrome. Hum. Mutat. 28: 1114-1123.
7. Rooryck, C., Souakri, N., Cailley, D., Bouron, J., Goizet, C., Delrue, M.A., Marlin, S., Lacombe, F.D. and Arveiler, B. 2010. Array-CGH analysis of a cohort of 86 patients with oculoauriculovertebral spectrum. Am. J. Med. Genet. A 152A: 1984-1989.
8. You, Y.H., Song, Y.Y., Meng, F.L., He, L.H., Zhang, M.J., Yan, X.M. and Zhang, J.Z. 2010. Time-series gene expression profiles in AGS cells stimulated with *Helicobacter pylori*. World J. Gastroenterol. 16: 1385-1396.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Rbm44 (mouse) mapping to 1 D.

PRODUCT

RBM44 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 RBM44 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-152751-SH and RBM44 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-152751-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of RBM44 (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-152751A, sc-152751B and sc-152751C.

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

RBM44 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of RBM44 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor RBM44 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: RBM44 (m)-PR: sc-152751-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.