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SDCCAG3 siRNA (m): sc-153284

BACKGROUND

SDCCAG3 (serologically defined colon cancer antigen 3) is a 435 amino acid protein that belongs to the SDCCAG3 family. Localizing to cytoplasm, the SDCCAG3 protein may be involved in modulation of TNF response, as well as in presentation of TNFRSF1A on the cell surface. The SDCCAG3 protein contains a region similar to the coiled-coil domain of the myosin tail. The same domain is present in the proteins related to the organelles/proteins trafficking, such as kinesin, Golgin-160 and dynein. Existing as four alternatively spliced isoforms, the SDCCAG3 gene is conserved in chimpanzee, bovine, mouse, rat, chicken and zebrafish, and maps to human chromosome 9q34.3. Chromosome 9 consists of about 145 million bases and 4% of the human genome and encodes nearly 900 genes. Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, which is characterized by harmful vascular defects, is associated with the chromosome 9 gene encoding endoglin protein, ENG. Familial dysautonomia is also associated with chromosome 9 through the gene IKBKAP. Chromosome 9 is partnered with chromosome 22 in the translocation leading to the aberrant production of Bcr-Abl fusion protein often found in leukemias.

REFERENCES

1. Humphray, S.J., et al. 2004. DNA sequence and analysis of human chromosome 9. *Nature* 429: 369-374.
2. Neznanov, N., et al. 2005. Serologically defined colon cancer antigen 3 is necessary for the presentation of TNF receptor 1 on cell surface. *DNA Cell Biol.* 24: 777-785.
3. Zheng, X., et al. 2006. Bcr and its mutants, the reciprocal t(9;22)-associated Abl/Bcr fusion proteins, differentially regulate the cytoskeleton and cell motility. *BMC Cancer* 6: 262.
4. Coppo, P., et al. 2006. Bcr-Abl activates Stat3 via JAK and MEK pathways in human cells. *Br. J. Haematol.* 134: 171-179.
5. Hims, M.M., et al. 2007. A humanized IKBKAP transgenic mouse models a tissue-specific human splicing defect. *Genomics* 90: 389-396.
6. Burmeister, T., et al. 2007. Atypical Bcr-Abl mRNA transcripts in adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *Haematologica* 92: 1699-1702.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: *Sdccag3* (mouse) mapping to 2 A3.

PRODUCT

SDCCAG3 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 SDCCAG3 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-153284-SH and SDCCAG3 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-153284-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of SDCCAG3 (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-153284A, sc-153284B and sc-153284C.

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

SDCCAG3 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of SDCCAG3 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

SDCCAG3 (E-2): sc-398909 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of SDCCAG3 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-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ 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-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ 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 SDCCAG3 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: SDCCAG3 (m)-PR: sc-153284-PR (20 μ l). 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.