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.

SPATA10 siRNA (m): sc-153711

BACKGROUND

SPATA10, also known as SPATS2 (spermatogenesis-associated serine-rich protein 2), SCR59 (serine-rich spermatocytes and round spermatid 59 kDa protein) or p59scr, is a 545 amino acid cytoplasmic protein that belongs to the SPATS2 family. The gene encoding SPATA10 maps to human chromosome 12q13.12 and mouse chromosome 15 F1. Chromosome 12 makes up about 4.5% of the human genome and is linked to a number of skeletal deformities, including hypochondrogenesis, achondrogenesis and Kniest dysplasia. Noonan syndrome, which includes heart and facial developmental defects among the primary symptoms, is caused by a mutant form of PTPN11 gene product, SH-PTP2. Chromosome 12 is also home to a homeobox gene cluster, which encodes crucial transcription factors for morphogenesis, and the natural killer complex gene cluster, encoding C-type lectin proteins which mediate the NK cell response to MHC I interaction. Trisomy 12p leads to facial development defects, seizure disorders and a host of other symptoms which vary in severity depending on the extent of mosaicism. It is most severe in cases of complete trisomy.

REFERENCES

1. Allen, T.L., et al. 1996. Cytogenetic and molecular analysis in trisomy 12p. Am. J. Med. Genet. 63: 250-256.
2. Delgado Carrasco, J., et al. 2001. Achondrogenesis type II-hypochondrogenesis: radiological features. Case report. An. Esp. Pediatr. 55: 553-557.
3. Senoo, M., et al. 2002. Identification of a novel protein p59^{scr}, which is expressed at specific stages of mouse spermatogenesis. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 292: 992-998.
4. Yokoyama, T., et al. 2003. A case of Kniest dysplasia with retinal detachment and the mutation analysis. Am. J. Ophthalmol. 136: 1186-1188.
5. Ohira, M., et al. 2003. Neuroblastoma oligo-capping cDNA project: toward the understanding of the genesis and biology of neuroblastoma. Cancer Lett. 197: 63-68.
6. Forzano, F., et al. 2007. A familial case of achondrogenesis type II caused by a dominant COL2A1 mutation and "patchy" expression in the mosaic father. Am. J. Med. Genet. A 143A: 2815-2820.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Spats2 (mouse) mapping to 15 F1.

PRODUCT

SPATA10 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 SPATA10 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-153711-SH and SPATA10 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-153711-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of SPATA10 (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-153711A, sc-153711B and sc-153711C.

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

SPATA10 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of SPATA10 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

SPATA10 (C-11): sc-390306 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of SPATA10 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 SPATA10 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: SPATA10 (m)-PR: sc-153711-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.