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SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

TEX9 siRNA (m): sc-154227

BACKGROUND

TEX9 (testis-expressed sequence 9 protein) is a 391 amino acid protein. The gene that encodes TEX9 contains roughly 80,448 bases and maps to human chromosome 15q21.3. Housing approximately 106 million base pairs and encoding more than 700 genes, chromosome 15 makes up about 3% of the human genome. Angelman and Prader-Willi syndromes are associated with loss of function or deletion of genes in the 15q11-q13 region. In the case of Angelman syndrome, this loss is due to inactivity of the maternal 15q11-q13 encoded UBE3A gene in the brain by either chromosomal deletion or mutation. In cases of Prader-Willi syndrome, there is a partial or complete deletion of this region from the paternal copy of chromosome 15. Tay-Sachs disease is a lethal disorder associated with mutations of the HEXA gene, which is encoded by chromosome 15. Marfan syndrome is associated with chromosome 15 through the FBN1 gene.

REFERENCES

1. Knoll, J.H., et al. 1989. Angelman and Prader-Willi syndromes share a common chromosome 15 deletion but differ in parental origin of the deletion. Am. J. Med. Genet. 32: 285-290.
2. Hurowitz, G.I., et al. 1993. Neuropsychiatric aspects of adult-onset Tay-Sachs disease: two case reports with several new findings. J. Neuropsychiatry Clin. Neurosci. 5: 30-36.
3. Boer, H., et al. 2002. Psychotic illness in people with Prader Willi syndrome due to chromosome 15 maternal uniparental disomy. Lancet 359: 135-136.
4. Midla, G.S. 2008. Diagnosis and management of patients with Marfan syndrome. JAAPA 21: 21-25.
5. Dan, B. 2009. Angelman syndrome: current understanding and research prospects. Epilepsia 50: 2331-2339.
6. Ferrer-Bolufer, I., et al. 2009. Tyrosinemia type 1 and Angelman syndrome due to paternal uniparental isodisomy 15. J. Inherit. Metab. Dis. 32: S349-S53.
7. Wawrzik, M., et al. 2010. The C15orf2 gene in the Prader-Willi syndrome region is subject to genomic imprinting and positive selection. Neurogenetics 11: 153-161.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Tex9 (mouse) mapping to 9 D.

PRODUCT

TEX9 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 TEX9 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-154227-SH and TEX9 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-154227-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TEX9 (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-154227A, sc-154227B and sc-154227C.

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

TEX9 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TEX9 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

TEX9 (D-2): sc-398987 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of TEX9 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 TEX9 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TEX9 (m)-PR: sc-154227-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.