



# 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](mailto:mail@szabo-scandic.com)

[www.szabo-scandic.com](http://www.szabo-scandic.com)

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

# TMCO2 siRNA (m): sc-154325

## BACKGROUND

TMCO2 (transmembrane and coiled-coil domain-containing protein 2) is a 182 amino acid single-pass membrane protein. The gene that encodes TMCO2 contains approximately 5,747 bases and maps to human chromosome 1p34.2. Chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes Lamin A. When defective, the LMNA gene product can build up in the nucleus and cause characteristic nuclear blebs. The mechanism of rapidly enhanced aging is unclear and is a topic of continuing exploration. The MUTYH gene is located on chromosome 1 and is partially responsible for familial adenomatous polyposis. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1.

## REFERENCES

1. Eudy, J.D., Yao, S., Weston, M.D., Ma-Edmonds, M., Talmadge, C.B., Cheng, J.J., Kimberling, W.J. and Sumegi, J. 1998. Isolation of a gene encoding a novel member of the nuclear receptor superfamily from the critical region of Usher syndrome type IIa at 1q41. *Genomics* 50: 382-384.
2. Eudy, J.D., Weston, M.D., Yao, S., Hoover, D.M., Rehm, H.L., Ma-Edmonds, M., Yan, D., Ahmad, I., Cheng, J.J., Ayuso, C., Cremers, C., Davenport, S., Moller, C., Talmadge, C.B., Beisel, K.W., Tamayo, M., et al. 1998. Mutation of a gene encoding a protein with extracellular matrix motifs in Usher syndrome type IIa. *Science* 280: 1753-1757.
3. Lau, E.K., Tayebi, N., Ingraham, L.J., Winfield, S.L., Koprivica, V., Stone, D.L., Zimran, A., Ginns, E.I. and Sidransky, E. 1999. Two novel polymorphic sequences in the glucocerebrosidase gene region enhance mutational screening and founder effect studies of patients with Gaucher disease. *Hum. Genet.* 104: 293-300.
4. Bowling, E.L., Brown, M.D. and Trundle, T.V. 2000. The Stickler syndrome: case reports and literature review. *Optometry* 71: 177-182.
5. Tayebi, N., Callahan, M., Madike, V., Stubblefield, B.K., Orvisky, E., Krasnewich, D., Fillano, J.J. and Sidransky, E. 2001. Gaucher disease and parkinsonism: a phenotypic and genotypic characterization. *Mol. Genet. Metab.* 73: 313-321.
6. Plasilova, M., Russell, A.M., Wanner, A., Wolf, A., Dobbie, Z., Müller, H.J. and Heinemann, K. 2004. Exclusion of an extracolonic disease modifier locus on chromosome 1p33-36 in a large Swiss familial adenomatous polyposis kindred. *Eur. J. Hum. Genet.* 12: 365-371.
7. Oliveira, S.A., Li, Y.J., Noureddine, M.A., Zuchner, S., Qin, X., Pericak-Vance, M.A. and Vance, J.M. 2005. Identification of risk and age-at-onset genes on chromosome 1p in Parkinson disease. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 77: 252-264.
8. Betarbet, R., Anderson, L.R., Gearing, M., Hodges, T.R., Fritz, J.J., Lah, J.J. and Levey, A.I. 2008. Fas-associated factor 1 and Parkinson's disease. *Neurobiol. Dis.* 31: 309-315.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: *Tmco2* (mouse) mapping to 4 D2.2.

## PRODUCT

TMCO2 siRNA (m) is a target-specific 19-25 nt siRNA designed to knock down gene expression. Each vial contains 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA, sufficient for a 10  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see TMCO2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-154325-SH and TMCO2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-154325-V as alternate gene silencing products.

## 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  $\mu$ l of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNase-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

## APPLICATIONS

TMCO2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TMCO2 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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ 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.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor TMCO2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TMCO2 (m)-PR: sc-154325-PR (20  $\mu$ 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](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.