



# 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) 

# TMEM214 siRNA (m): sc-154444

## BACKGROUND

TMEM214, also known as transmembrane protein 214, is a 689 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the TMEM214 family. Existing as two alternatively spliced isoforms, the gene encoding TMEM214 maps to human chromosome 2. Chromosome 2 is the second largest human chromosome, which consists of 237 million bases, encodes over 1,400 genes and makes up approximately 8% of the human genome. A number of genetic diseases are linked to genes on chromosome 2. Harlequin ichthyosis, a rare and morbid 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 due to mutations in the ALMS1 gene. Interestingly, chromosome 2 contains what appears to be a vestigial second centromere and vestigial telomeres which gives credence to the hypothesis that human chromosome 2 is the result of an ancient fusion of two ancestral chromosomes seen in modern form today in apes.

## REFERENCES

- Baldini, A., Ried, T., Shridhar, V., Ogura, K., D'Aiuto, L., Rocchi, M. and Ward, D.C. 1993. An alphoid DNA sequence conserved in all human and great ape chromosomes: evidence for ancient centromeric sequences at human chromosomal regions 2q21 and 9q13. *Hum. Genet.* 90: 577-583.
- Patel, S.B., Salen, G., Hidaka, H., Kwiterovich, P.O., Stalenoef, A.F., Miettinen, T.A., Grundy, S.M., Lee, M.H., Rubenstein, J.S., Polymeropoulos, M.H. and Brownstein, M.J. 1998. Mapping a gene involved in regulating dietary cholesterol absorption. The sitosterolemia locus is found at chromosome 2p21. *J. Clin. Invest.* 102: 1041-1044.
- Zumsteg, U., Muller, P.Y. and Miserez, A.R. 2000. Alstrom syndrome: confirmation of linkage to chromosome 2p12-13 and phenotypic heterogeneity in three affected sibs. *J. Med. Genet.* 37: E8.
- Shulenin, S., Schriml, L.M., Remaley, A.T., Fojo, S., Brewer, B., Allikmets, R. and Dean, M. 2001. An ATP-binding cassette gene (ABCG5) from the ABCG (white) gene subfamily maps to human chromosome 2p21 in the region of the Sitosterolemia locus. *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* 92 204-208.
- Hearn, T., Renforth, G.L., Spalluto, C., Hanley, N.A., Piper, K., Brickwood, S., White, C., Connolly, V., Taylor, J.F., Russell-Eggitt, I., Bonneau, D., Walker, M. and Wilson, D.I. 2002. Mutation of ALMS1, a large gene with a tandem repeat encoding 47 amino acids, causes Alström syndrome. *Nat. Genet.* 31: 79-83.
- Kelsell, D.P., Norgett, E.E., Unsworth, H., Teh, M.T., Cullup, T., Mein, C.A., Dopping-Hepenstal, P.J., Dale, B.A., Tadini, G., Fleckman, P., Stephens, K.G., Sybert, V.P., Mallory, S.B., North, B.V., Witt, D.R., Sprecher, E., et al. 2005. Mutations in ABCA12 underlie the severe congenital skin disease harlequin ichthyosis. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 76: 794-803.
- Horvath, J.E., Gulden, C.L., Vallente, R.U., Eichler, M.Y., Ventura, M., McPherson, J.D., Graves, T.A., Wilson, R.K., Schwartz, S., Rocchi, M. and Eichler, E.E. 2005. Punctuated duplication seeding events during the evolution of human chromosome 2p11. *Genome Res.* 15: 914-927.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Tmem214 (mouse) mapping to 5 B1.

## PRODUCT

TMEM214 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see TMEM214 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-154444-SH and TMEM214 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-154444-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TMEM214 (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-154444A, sc-154444B and sc-154444C.

## 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

TMEM214 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TMEM214 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 TMEM214 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TMEM214 (m)-PR: sc-154444-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.