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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.

TRIP11 siRNA (m): sc-154677

BACKGROUND

TRIP11 (thyroid hormone receptor interactor 11), also known as TRIP230 or AI450776, is a 595 amino acid mouse protein that is the homolog of human GMAP-210 (Golgi microtubule-associated protein 210). GMAP-210 is a 1,978 amino acid peripheral Golgi protein that localizes to the *cis*-Golgi network and belongs to the golgin family of proteins. Microtubule ends bind to GMAP-210, which links the *cis*-Golgi network to the minus ends of centrosome-nucleated microtubules. This interaction may be essential for the proper morphology and structural maintenance of the Golgi apparatus. GMAP-210 also associates with thyroid hormone receptor-β. Overexpression of GMAP-210 disrupts the microtubule network and causes a significant enlargement and fragmentation of the Golgi apparatus; it also blocks anterograde and retrograde transport between the ER and the Golgi apparatus.

REFERENCES

1. Infante, C., et al. 1999. GMAP-210, *cis*-Golgi network-associated protein, is a minus end microtubule-binding protein. J. Cell Biol. 145: 83-98.
2. Ramos-Morales, F., et al. 2001. Two splice variants of Golgi-microtubule-associated protein of 210 kDa (GMAP-210) differ in their binding to the *cis*-Golgi network. Biochem. J. 357: 699-708.
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4. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 604505. World Wide Web URL: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/
5. Gillingham, A.K., et al. 2004. The GTPase Arf1p and the ER to Golgi cargo receptor Erv14p cooperate to recruit the golgin Rud3p to the *cis*-Golgi. J. Cell Biol. 167: 281-292.
6. Linstedt, A.D. 2004. Positioning the Golgi apparatus. Cell 118: 271-272.
7. Ríos, R.M., et al. 2004. GMAP-210 recruits γ Tubulin complexes to *cis*-Golgi membranes and is required for Golgi ribbon formation. Cell 118: 323-335.
8. Barr, F.A., et al. 2005. Golgi positioning: are we looking at the right MAP? J. Cell Biol. 168: 993-998.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Trip11 (mouse) mapping to 12 E.

PRODUCT

TRIP11 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 TRIP11 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-154677-SH and TRIP11 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-154677-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TRIP11 (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-154677A, sc-154677B and sc-154677C.

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

TRIP11 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TRIP11 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

GMAP-210 (E-2): sc-515208 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of TRIP11 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 TRIP11 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TRIP11 (m)-PR: sc-154677-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.