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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.

mPRγ siRNA (m): sc-155918

BACKGROUND

The steroid progesterone induces the resumption of maturation in oocytes via a nongenomic pathway through binding to a novel, membrane progestin receptor (mPR). This pathway inhibits adenylyl cyclase and reduces intracellular cAMP, and also activates mitogen-activated protein kinase to effect signal transduction pathways. Five distinct groups, designated α, β, γ, δ and ε, comprise this gene family, and while all contain seven transmembrane domains, they show distinct distributions in reproductive, neural, kidney and intestinal tissues, respectively. These characteristics separate them from nuclear progestin receptors, and instead imply similarity to G protein-coupled receptors.

REFERENCES

1. Sheng, Y., et al. 2001. Regulation of *Xenopus* oocyte meiosis arrest by G protein βγ subunits. Curr. Biol. 11: 405-416.
2. Curran-Rauhut, M.A., et al. 2002. The distribution of progestin receptor mRNA in rat brainstem. Brain Res. Gene Expr. Patterns 1: 151-157.
3. Zhu, Y., et al. 2003. Cloning, expression, and characterization of a membrane progestin receptor and evidence it is an intermediary in meiotic maturation of fish oocytes. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 100: 2231-2236.
4. Zhu, Y., et al. 2003. Identification, classification, and partial characterization of genes in humans and other vertebrates homologous to a fish membrane progestin receptor. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 100: 2237-2242.
5. Kudwa, A.E., et al. 2003. Double oestrogen receptor α and β knockout mice reveal differences in neural oestrogen-mediated progestin receptor induction and female sexual behaviour. J. Neuroendocrinol. 15: 978-983.
6. Lonstein, J.S., et al. 2004. Immunocytochemical investigation of nuclear progestin receptor expression within dopaminergic neurones of the female rat brain. J. Neuroendocrinol. 16: 534-543.
7. Kudwa, A.E., et al. 2004. Estrogen receptor beta modulates estradiol induction of progestin receptor immunoreactivity in male, but not in female, mouse medial preoptic area. Endocrinology 145: 4500-4506.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Paqr5 (mouse) mapping to 9 B.

PRODUCT

mPRγ 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 mPRγ shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-155918-SH and mPRγ shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-155918-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of mPRγ (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-155918A, sc-155918B and sc-155918C.

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

mPRγ siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of mPRγ 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor mPRγ gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: mPRγ (m)-PR: sc-155918-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.