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PC-PLD2 siRNA (r): sc-270132

BACKGROUND

Virtually every cell uses phosphatidylcholine as a substrate to produce phosphatidic acid and choline. Phosphatidylcholine phospholipase D1 and D2 (PC-PLD1 and PC-PLD2) are phospholipid-specific phosphodiesterases that hydrolyze phosphatidylcholine. Unlike PC-PLD1, which associates with secretory granules, PC-PLD2 localizes to the plasma membrane, where it is implicated in the formation of endocytotic vesicles. Both PC-PLD1 and PC-PLD2 coordinately regulate macrophage phagocytosis. PC-PLD activity in mammalian cells is transiently stimulated upon activation by G protein-coupled and receptor tyrosine kinase cell surface receptors. For example, PC-PLD1 and PC-PLD2 participate in sphingosine 1-phosphate stimulation of ERK phosphorylation and IL-8 secretion in bronchial epithelial cells. In addition, Tubulin binding to PC-PLD2 inhibits muscarinic receptor-linked PC-PLD2 activation. PC-PLD2 also enhances PKC ζ activity through direct interaction in a lipase activity-independent manner. PC-PLD1 and PC-PLD2 stimulate cell growth by repressing expression of p21 gene through p53-dependent and p53-independent pathways, respectively, which may ultimately lead to carcinogenesis.

REFERENCES

1. Nishida, A., et al. 1994. Brain ischemia decreases phosphatidylcholine-phospholipase D but not phosphatidylinositol phospholipase C in rats. *Stroke* 25: 1247-1251.
2. del Peso, L., et al. 1996. Activation of phospholipase D by Ras proteins is independent of protein kinase C. *J. Cell. Biochem.* 61: 599-608.
3. Houle, M.G., et al. 1999. Regulation of phospholipase D by phosphorylation-dependent mechanisms. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1439: 135-149.
4. Cockcroft, S. 2001. Signalling roles of mammalian phospholipase D1 and D2. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 58: 1674-1687.
5. Zhao, D., et al. 2001. Generation of choline for acetylcholine synthesis by phospholipase D isoforms. *BMC Neurosci.* 2: 16.
6. Chahdi, A., et al. 2002. Serine/threonine protein kinases synergistically regulate phospholipase D1 and 2 and secretion in RBL-2H3 mast cells. *Mol. Immunol.* 38: 1269-1276.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: *Pld2* (rat) mapping to 10q24.

PRODUCT

PC-PLD2 siRNA (r) 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see PC-PLD2 shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-270132-SH and PC-PLD2 shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-270132-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PC-PLD2 (r) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-270132A, sc-270132B and sc-270132C.

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

APPLICATIONS

PC-PLD2 siRNA (r) is recommended for the inhibition of PC-PLD2 expression in rat 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 μ M in 66 μ 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

PC-PLD2 (B-3): sc-515744 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of PC-PLD2 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-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ 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-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ 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 PC-PLD2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PC-PLD2 (r)-PR: sc-270132-PR (20 μ 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 for detailed protocols and support products.