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## Produktinformation



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### Zuschläge

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- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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# γ-sarcoglycan siRNA (h): sc-43424

## BACKGROUND

The sarcoglycan transmembrane proteins are members of the dystrophin complex. Sarcoglycans cluster together to form a complex, which is localized in the cell membrane of skeletal, cardiac, and smooth muscle fibers. Four sarcoglycan subunit proteins, designated  $\alpha$ -,  $\beta$ -,  $\gamma$ - and  $\delta$ -sarcoglycan, form a complex on the skeletal muscle cell surface membrane. A genetic defect in any one of these proteins causes the loss or marked decrease of the whole sarcoglycan complex, which is observed in the autosomal recessive muscular dystrophy, sarcoglycanopathy. In smooth muscle,  $\beta$ - and  $\delta$ -sarcoglycans are associated with  $\epsilon$ -sarcoglycan, a glycoprotein homologous to  $\alpha$ -sarcoglycan. Additionally, a complete deficiency in  $\delta$ -sarcoglycan is the cause of the Syrian hamster BIO.14 cardiomyopathy.

## REFERENCES

1. Barresi, R., et al. 2000. Expression of  $\gamma$ -sarcoglycan in smooth muscle and its interaction with the smooth muscle sarcoglycan-sarcospan complex. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275: 38554-38560.
2. Hack, A.A., et al. 2000. Differential requirement for individual sarcoglycans and dystrophin in the assembly and function of the dystrophin-glycoprotein complex. *J. Cell Sci.* 113: 2535-2544.
3. Ueda, H., et al. 2001.  $\delta$ - and  $\gamma$ -sarcoglycan localization in the sarcoplasmic reticulum of skeletal muscle. *J. Histochem. Cytochem.* 49: 529-538.
4. Wakabayashi-Takai, E., et al. 2001. Identification of myogenesis-dependent transcriptional enhancers in promoter region of mouse  $\gamma$ -sarcoglycan gene. *Eur. J. Biochem.* 268: 948-957.
5. Politano, L., et al. 2001. Evaluation of cardiac and respiratory involvement in sarcoglycanopathies. *Neuromuscul. Disord.* 11: 178-185.
6. Enigk, R.E., et al. 2001. Cellular and molecular properties of  $\alpha$ -dystrobrevin in skeletal muscle. *Front. Biosci.* 6: D53-D64.
7. Anastasi, G., et al. 2004. Sarcoglycan and integrin localization in normal human skeletal muscle: a confocal laser scanning microscope study. *Eur. J. Histochem.* 48: 245-252.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SGCG (human) mapping to 13q12.12.

## PRODUCT

$\gamma$ -sarcoglycan siRNA (h) 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  $\gamma$ -sarcoglycan shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43424-SH and  $\gamma$ -sarcoglycan shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43424-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of  $\gamma$ -sarcoglycan (h) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-43424A, sc-43424B and sc-43424C.

## 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

$\gamma$ -sarcoglycan siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of  $\gamma$ -sarcoglycan expression in human 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.

## GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

$\gamma$ -sarcoglycan (E-8): sc-515628 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of  $\gamma$ -sarcoglycan 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 $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>TM</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor  $\gamma$ -sarcoglycan gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer:  $\gamma$ -sarcoglycan (h)-PR: sc-43424-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.