



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

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

CCDC69 siRNA (m): sc-142135

BACKGROUND

The coiled-coil domain is a structural motif found in proteins that are involved in a diverse array of biological functions such as the regulation of gene expression, cell division, membrane fusion and drug extrusion and delivery. CCDC69 (coiled-coil domain-containing protein 69) is a 296 amino acid protein that is encoded by a gene which maps to human chromosome 5, which contains 181 million base pairs and comprises nearly 6% of the human genome. Chromosome 5 is associated with Cockayne syndrome through the ERCC8 gene and familial adenomatous polyposis through the adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) tumor suppressor gene. Treacher Collins syndrome is also chromosome 5-associated and is caused by insertions or deletions within the TCOF1 gene. Deletion of the p arm of chromosome 5 leads to Cri Du Chat syndrome, while deletion of the q arm of chromosome 5 altogether is common in therapy-related acute myelogenous leukemias and myelodysplastic syndrome.

REFERENCES

1. Dixon, M.J., Read, A.P., Donnai, D., Colley, A., Dixon, J. and Williamson, R. 1991. The gene for Treacher Collins syndrome maps to the long arm of chromosome 5. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 49: 17-22.
2. Saltman, D.L., Dolganov, G.M., Warrington, J.A., Wasmuth, J.J. and Lovett, M. 1993. A physical map of 15 loci on human chromosome 5q23-q33 by two-color fluorescence *in situ* hybridization. *Genomics* 16: 726-732.
3. Law, S.F., Zhang, Y.Z., Klein-Szanto, A.J. and Golemis, E.A. 1998. Cell cycle-regulated processing of HEF1 to multiple protein forms differentially targeted to multiple subcellular compartments. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 18: 3540-3551.
4. Schafer, I.A., Robin, N.H., Posch, J.J., Clark, B.A., Izumo, S. and Schwartz, S. 2001. Distal 5q deletion syndrome: phenotypic correlations. *Am. J. Med. Genet.* 103: 63-68.
5. Mainardi, P.C., Perfumo, C., Calì, A., Coucourde, G., Pastore, G., Cavani, S., Zara, F., Overhauser, J., Pierluigi, M. and Bricarelli, F.D. 2001. Clinical and molecular characterisation of 80 patients with 5p deletion: genotype-phenotype correlation. *J. Med. Genet.* 38: 151-158.
6. Cornish, K. and Bramble, D. 2002. Cri du chat syndrome: genotype-phenotype correlations and recommendations for clinical management. *Dev. Med. Child Neurol.* 44: 494-497.
7. Siddiqi, R. and Gilbert, F. 2003. Chromosome 5. *Genet. Test.* 7: 169-187.
8. South, S.T., Swensen, J.J., Maxwell, T., Rope, A., Brothman, A.R. and Chen, Z. 2006. A new genomic mechanism leading to Cri-Du-Chat syndrome. *Am. J. Med. Genet. A* 140: 2714-2720.
9. Du, H.Y., Idol, R., Robledo, S., Ivanovich, J., An, P., Londono-Vallejo, A., Wilson, D.B., Mason, P.J. and Bessler, M. 2007. Telomerase reverse transcriptase haploinsufficiency and telomere length in individuals with 5p-syndrome. *Aging Cell* 6: 689-697.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ccdc69 (mouse) mapping to 11 B1.3.

PRODUCT

CCDC69 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see CCDC69 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-142135-SH and CCDC69 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-142135-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of CCDC69 (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-142135A, sc-142135B and sc-142135C.

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

CCDC69 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of CCDC69 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 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor CCDC69 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: CCDC69 (m)-PR: sc-142135-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.