



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) 

D1Ertd622e siRNA (m): sc-142802

BACKGROUND

With 181 million base pairs encoding around 1,000 genes, chromosome 5 is about 6% of human genomic DNA. It 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. Deletion of 5q or chromosome 5 altogether is common in therapy-related acute myelogenous leukemias and myelodysplastic syndrome. The C5orf30 gene product, and its mouse homolog, D1Ertd622e, have been provisionally designated C5orf30 and D1Ertd622e, respectively, pending further characterization.

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. Kadmon, M., Tandara, A. and Herfarth, C. 2001. Duodenal adenomatosis in familial adenomatous polyposis coli. A review of the literature and results from the Heidelberg Polyposis Register. *Int. J. Colorectal Dis.* 16: 63-75.
4. 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* 140A: 2714-2720.
5. Aretz, S., Stienen, D., Friedrichs, N., Stemmler, S., Uhlhaas, S., Rahner, N., Propping, P. and Friedl, W. 2007. Somatic APC mosaicism: a frequent cause of familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP). *Hum. Mutat.* 28: 985-992.
6. Cleaver, J.E., Hefner, E., Laposa, R.R., Karentz, D. and Marti, T. 2007. Cockayne syndrome exhibits dysregulation of p21 and other gene products that may be independent of transcription-coupled repair. *Neuroscience* 145: 1300-1308.
7. 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.
8. Herry, A., Douet-Guilbert, N., Morel, F., Le Bris, M.J. and De Braekeleer, M. 2007. Redefining monosomy 5 by molecular cytogenetics in 23 patients with MDS/AML. *Eur. J. Haematol.* 78: 457-467.
9. Makrantonaki, E. and Zouboulis, C.C. 2007. Molecular mechanisms of skin aging: state of the art. *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 1119: 40-50.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: D1Ertd622e (mouse) mapping to 1 D.

PROTOCOLS

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

PRODUCT

D1Ertd622e 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 D1Ertd622e shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-142802-SH and D1Ertd622e shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-142802-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of D1Ertd622e (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-142802A, sc-142802B and sc-142802C.

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

D1Ertd622e siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of D1Ertd622e 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 D1Ertd622e gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: D1Ertd622e (m)-PR: sc-142802-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.