



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) 



Dynlt3 siRNA (m): sc-143209

BACKGROUND

Dyneins are multisubunit, high molecular weight ATPases that interact with microtubules to generate force by converting the chemical energy of ATP into the mechanical energy of movement. Cytoplasmic or axonemal Dynein heavy, intermediate, light and light-intermediate chains are all components of minus end-directed motors; the complex transports cellular cargos towards the central region of the cell. Axonemal dynein motors contain one to three non-identical heavy chains and cause a sliding of microtubules in the axonemes of cilia and flagella in a mechanism necessary for cilia to beat and propel the cell. Tctex1L (t-complex-associated-testis-expressed 1-like), also known as RP3, TCTE1L or DYNLT3, is a 116 amino acid nuclear and cytoplasmic protein belonging to the dynein light chain Tctex-type family. Considered a transcriptional modulator, Tctex1L binds specifically to BUB3, a spindle checkpoint protein, suggesting a role in transport of checkpoint proteins from the kinetochore to the spindle pole. Tctex1L may also be important for chromosome congression.

REFERENCES

1. Seetharam, R.N., Satir, P. 2005. High speed sliding of axonemal microtubules produced by outer arm dynein. *Cell Motil. Cytoskeleton* 60: 96-103.
2. McGrath, J.L. 2005. Dynein motility: four heads are better than two. *Curr. Biol.* 15: R970-R972.
3. Lee, W.L., Kaiser and M.A., Cooper, J.A. 2005. The offloading model for dynein function: differential function of motor subunits. *J. Cell Biol.* 168: 201-207.
4. He, Y., Francis, F., Myers, K.A., Yu, W., Black and M.M., Baas, P.W. 2005. Role of cytoplasmic dynein in the axonal transport of microtubules and neurofilaments. *J. Cell Biol.* 168: 697-703.
5. Pfister, K.K., Fisher, E.M., Gibbons, I.R., Hays, T.S., Holzbaur, E.L., McIntosh, J.R., Porter, M.E., Schroer, T.A., Vaughan, K.T., Witman, G.B., King and S.M., Vallee, R.B. 2005. Cytoplasmic dynein nomenclature. *J. Cell Biol.* 171: 411-413.
6. Li, J., Lee and W.L., Cooper, J.A. 2005. NudEL targets dynein to microtubule ends through LIS1. *Nat. Cell Biol.* 7: 686-690.
7. Pfister, K.K., Shah, P.R., Hummerich, H., Russ, A., Cotton, J., Annuar, A.A., King and S.M., Fisher, E.M. 2006. Genetic analysis of the cytoplasmic dynein subunit families. *PLoS Genet.* 2: e1.
8. Lo, K.W., Kogoy and J.M., Pfister, K.K. 2007. The DYNLT3 light chain directly links cytoplasmic dynein to a spindle checkpoint protein, Bub3. *J. Biol. Chem.* 282: 11205-11212.
9. Lo, K.W., Kogoy, J.M., Rasoul, B.A., King and S.M., Pfister, K.K. 2007. Interaction of the DYNLT (TCTEX1/RP3) light chains and the intermediate chains reveals novel intersubunit regulation during assembly of the dynein complex. *J. Biol. Chem.* 282: 36871-36878.

PROTOCOLS

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

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Dynlt3 (mouse) mapping to X A1.1.

PRODUCT

Dynlt3 siRNA (m) is a target-specific 19-25 nt siRNA 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 Dynlt3 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-143209-SH and Dynlt3 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-143209-V as alternate gene silencing products.

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

Dynlt3 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Dynlt3 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 Dynlt3 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Dynlt3 (m)-PR: sc-143209-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.