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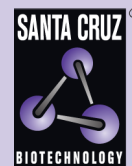
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GPN2 siRNA (m): sc-145687

BACKGROUND

GPN2 (GPN-loop GTPase 2), also known as ATPBD1B (ATP-binding domain 1 family member B), is a 310 amino acid protein that belongs to the GPN-loop GTPase family. The gene encoding GPN2 maps to human chromosome 1p36.11 and mouse chromosome 4 D2.3. Spanning around 260 million base pairs, chromosome 1 is the largest human chromosome and comprises 8% of the human genome. There are about 3,000 genes on chromosome 1, and considering the great number of genes there are also a large number of diseases associated with chromosome 1. Notably, the rare aging disease Hutchinson-Gilford progeria is associated with the LMNA gene which encodes Lamin A. Stickler syndrome, Parkinsons, Gaucher disease and Usher syndrome are also associated with chromosome 1. A breakpoint has been identified in 1q which disrupts the DISC1 gene and is linked to schizophrenia. Aberrations in chromosome 1 are found in a variety of cancers including head and neck cancer, malignant melanoma and multiple myeloma.

REFERENCES

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2. Eudy, J.D., et al. 1998. Isolation of a gene encoding a novel member of the nuclear receptor superfamily from the critical region of Usher syndrome type IIa at 1q41. *Genomics* 50: 382-384.
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5. Bowling, E.L., et al. 2000. The Stickler syndrome: case reports and literature review. *Optometry* 71: 177-182.
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8. Betarbet, R., et al. 2008. Fas-associated factor 1 and Parkinson's disease. *Neurobiol. Dis.* 31: 309-315.
9. Yurov, Y.B., et al. 2008. The schizophrenia brain exhibits low-level aneuploidy involving chromosome 1. *Schizophr. Res.* 98: 139-147.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Gpn2 (mouse) mapping to 4 D2.3.

PRODUCT

GPN2 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 GPN2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-145687-SH and GPN2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-145687-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

GPN2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of GPN2 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 GPN2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: GPN2 (m)-PR: sc-145687-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.