



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) 

GTSF1 siRNA (m): sc-145836

BACKGROUND

GTSF1 (gametocyte-specific factor 1), also known as FAM112B, is a 167 amino acid protein that contains a CHHC-type zinc finger and belongs to the UPF0224 (FAM112) family. Localizing to the cytoplasm, GTSF1 is expressed predominantly in male germ cells, and may be required for spermatogenesis. The gene encoding GTSF1 maps to human chromosome 12q13.13. Encoding over 1,100 genes within 132 million bases, chromosome 12 makes up about 4.5% of the human genome. A number of skeletal deformities are linked to chromosome 12, including hypochondrogenesis, achondrogenesis and Kniest dysplasia. Noonan syndrome, which includes heart and facial developmental defects among the primary symptoms, is caused by a mutant form of PTPN11 gene product, SH-PTP2. Chromosome 12 is also home to a homeobox gene cluster which encodes crucial transcription factors for morphogenesis.

REFERENCES

1. Allen, T.L., Brothman, A.R., Carey, J.C. and Chance, P.F. 1996. Cytogenetic and molecular analysis in trisomy 12p. *Am. J. Med. Genet.* 63: 250-256.
2. Delgado Carrasco, J., Casanova Morcillo, A., Zabalza Alvillos, M. and Ayala Garces, A. 2001. Achondrogenesis type II-hypochondrogenesis: radiological features. *Case report. An. Esp. Pediatr.* 55: 553-557.
3. Yokoyama, T., Nakatani, S. and Murakami, A. 2003. A case of Kniest dysplasia with retinal detachment and the mutation analysis. *Am. J. Ophthalmol.* 136: 1186-1188.
4. Forzano, F., Lituania, M., Viassolo, A., Superti-Furga, V., Wildhardt, G., Zabel, B. and Faravelli, F. 2007. A familial case of achondrogenesis type II caused by a dominant COL2A1 mutation and "patchy" expression in the mosaic father. *Am. J. Med. Genet. A* 143A: 2815-2820.
5. Wainwright, H. and Beighton, P. 2008. Visceral manifestations of hypochondrogenesis. *Virchows Arch.* 453: 203-207.
6. Lo, F.S., Luo, J.D., Lee, Y.J., Shu, S.G., Kuo, M.T. and Chiou, C.C. 2009. High resolution melting analysis for mutation detection for PTPN11 gene: applications of this method for diagnosis of Noonan syndrome. *Clin. Chim. Acta* 409: 75-77.
7. Yoshimura, T., Toyoda, S., Kuramochi-Miyagawa, S., Miyazaki, T., Miyazaki, S., Tashiro, F., Yamato, E., Nakano, T. and Miyazaki, J. 2009. GTSF1/Cue110, a gene encoding a protein with two copies of a CHHC Zn-finger motif, is involved in spermatogenesis and retrotransposon suppression in murine testes. *Dev. Biol.* 335: 216-227.
8. Krotz, S.P., Ballow, D.J., Choi, Y. and Rajkovic, A. 2009. Expression and localization of the novel and highly conserved gametocyte-specific factor 1 during oogenesis and spermatogenesis. *Fertil. Steril.* 91: 2020-2024.
9. Benussi, D.G., Costa, P., Zollino, M., Murolo, M., Petix, V., Carrozzi, M. and Pecile, V. 2009. Trisomy 12p and monosomy 4p: phenotype-genotype correlation. *Genet. Test. Mol. Biomarkers* 13: 199-204.

PROTOCOLS

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

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Gtsf1 (mouse) mapping to 15 F3.

PRODUCT

GTSF1 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 GTSF1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-145836-SH and GTSF1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-145836-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

GTSF1 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of GTSF1 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 GTSF1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: GTSF1 (m)-PR: sc-145836-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.