



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 Handels GmbH

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) 

KRTAP6-1 siRNA (m): sc-146601

BACKGROUND

Hair is a structure that is unique to mammals. It plays an important role in the retention of heat, as well as sexual dimorphism, attraction of mates and protection of skin. The major components of hair are α -keratins and keratin-associated proteins (KRTAPs or KAPs), each of which are encoded by multi-gene families. Hair keratins form an intermediate filament (IF) network, which is embedded in an interfilamentous matrix consisting of KRTAPs. KRTAPs comprise three major groups, which are essential for the formation of rigid and resistant hair shafts through disulfide bond cross-linking or hydrophobic interactions with keratins. These groups are designated high cysteine (HS), which includes subfamilies 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 16, 29 and 31, ultrahigh cysteine, including subfamilies 4, 5, 9, 17, 28, 30, 32 and 33, and high glycine-tyrosine (HGT), which includes subfamilies 6, 7, 8, 19, 20 and 21. In addition, subfamilies 11, 13, 24-27, 29, 34 and 35 have high serine content but relative low cysteine content. After further phylogenetic studies, subfamilies 14 and 15 have been grouped with subfamily 13 and subfamily 22 was combined with subfamily 19.

REFERENCES

1. Powell, B.C., Nesci, A. and Rogers, G.E. 1991. Regulation of keratin gene expression in hair follicle differentiation. *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 642: 1-20.
2. Emonet, N., Michaille, J.J. and Dhoubailly, D. 1997. Isolation and characterization of genomic clones of human sequences presumably coding for hair cysteine-rich proteins. *J. Dermatol. Sci.* 14: 1-11.
3. Langbein, L., Rogers, M.A., Winter, H., Praetzel, S., Beckhaus, U., Rackwitz, H.R. and Schweizer, J. 1999. The catalog of human hair keratins. I. Expression of the nine type I members in the hair follicle. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274: 19874-19884.
4. Langbein, L., Rogers, M.A., Winter, H., Praetzel, S. and Schweizer, J. 2001. The catalog of human hair keratins. II. Expression of the six type II members in the hair follicle and the combined catalog of human type I and II keratins. *J. Biol. Chem.* 276: 35123-35132.
5. Maderson, P.F. 2003. Mammalian skin evolution: a reevaluation. *Exp. Dermatol.* 12: 233-236.
6. Shimomura, Y. and Ito, M. 2005. Human hair keratin-associated proteins. *J. Invest. Dermatol. Symp. Proc.* 10: 230-233.
7. Rogers, M.A., Langbein, L., Praetzel-Wunder, S., Winter, H. and Schweizer, J. 2006. Human hair keratin-associated proteins (KAPs). *Int. Rev. Cytol.* 251: 209-263.
8. Wu, D.D., Irwin, D.M. and Zhang, Y.P. 2008. Molecular evolution of the keratin associated protein gene family in mammals, role in the evolution of mammalian hair. *BMC Evol. Biol.* 8: 241.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Krtap6-1 (mouse) mapping to 16 C3.3.

PROTOCOLS

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

PRODUCT

KRTAP6-1 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 KRTAP6-1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-146601-SH and KRTAP6-1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-146601-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

KRTAP6-1 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of KRTAP6-1 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 KRTAP6-1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: KRTAP6-1 (m)-PR: sc-146601-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.