

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 in



MDM1 siRNA (m): sc-149340



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

MDM1 (MDM1 nuclear protein homolog) is a 714 amino acid nuclear protein that belongs to the MDM1 family. Existing as three alternatively spliced isoforms, MDM1 is encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 12q15. 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, and the natural killer complex gene cluster, encoding C-type lectin proteins which mediate the NK cell response to MHC I interaction. Trisomy 12p leads to facial development defects, seizure disorders and a host of other symptoms which vary in severity depending on the extent of mosaicism. It is most severe in cases of complete trisomy.

REFERENCES

- Snyder, L.C., Trusko, S.P., Freeman, N., Eshleman, J.R., Fakharzadeh, S.S. and George, D.L. 1988. A gene amplified in a transformed mouse cell line undergoes complex transcriptional processing and encodes a nuclear protein. J. Biol. Chem. 263: 17150-17158.
- 2. 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Chang, B., Mandal, M.N., Chavali, V.R., Hawes, N.L., Khan, N.W., Hurd, R.E., Smith, R.S., Davisson, M.L., Kopplin, L., Klein, B.E., Klein, R., Iyengar, S.K., Heckenlively, J.R. and Ayyagari, R. 2008. Age-related retinal degeneration (arrd2) in a novel mouse model due to a nonsense mutation in the MDM1 gene. Hum. Mol. Genet. 17: 3929-3941.
- 7. 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.
- 8. Benussi, D.G., Costa, P., Zollino, M., Murdolo, M., Petix, V., Carrozzi, M. and Pecile, V. 2009. Trisomy 12p and monosomy 4p: phenotype-genotype correlation. Genet. Test. Mol. Biomarkers 13: 199-204.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Mdm1 (mouse) mapping to 10 D2.

PRODUCT

MDM1 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 MDM1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-149340-SH and MDM1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-149340-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of MDM1 (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-149340A, sc-149340B and sc-149340C.

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

MDM1 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of MDM1 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 µM in 66 µl. 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 MDM1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: MDM1 (m)-PR: sc-149340-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.

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3800 fax 831.457.3801 **Europe** +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 **www.scbt.com**