



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) 

NSE1 siRNA (m): sc-150074

BACKGROUND

Breaks in double stranded DNA often arise during DNA replication or as a result of exposure to DNA-damaging agents. Quick and accurate repair of these breaks is crucial for cell survival and genomic stability. Structural maintenance of chromosomes (SMC) family members form heterodimeric complexes that modulate sister chromatid cohesion and chromosome condensation during mitosis. SMC5 and SMC6 play a crucial role in DNA repair as they form a complex with six conserved nonSMC subunits, including a ubiquitin E3 ligase NSE1 and a SUMO ligase NSE2. Specifically, this complex is crucial for sister chromatid homologous recombination DNA repair and also for prevention of chromosomal rearrangements. The NSE1 protein contains a RING-like motif that promotes DNA repair functions of the SMC5/SMC6 complex and full deletion of NSE1 is lethal to cells. NSE2 stimulates sumoylation of SMC6 and the DNA repair protein TRAX. Depletion of the NSE2 protein by RNA interference leaves the cell vulnerable to DNA damage-induced apoptosis.

REFERENCES

1. Lehmann, A.R. 2005. The role of SMC proteins in the responses to DNA damage. *DNA Repair* 4: 309-314.
2. Lee, K.M. and O'Connell, M.J. 2005. A new SUMO ligase in the DNA damage response. *DNA Repair* 5: 138-141.
3. Potts, P.R. and Yu, H. 2005. Human MMS21/NSE2 is a SUMO ligase required for DNA repair. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 25: 7021-7032.
4. Watanabe, Y. 2005. The importance of being SMC5/6. *Nat. Cell Biol.* 7: 329-331.
5. Eydmann, T., Machin, F., Dalgaard, J.Z., Farmer, S., Jarmuz, A., Aragon, L. and Torres-Rosell, J. 2005. SMC5 and SMC6 genes are required for the segregation of repetitive chromosome regions. *Nat. Cell Biol.* 7: 412-419.
6. De Piccoli, G., Cortes-Ledesma, F., Ira, G., Torres-Rosell, J., Ceschia, A., Uhle, S., Farmer, S., Hwang, J.Y., Machin, F., McAleenan, A., Papusha, A., Cordon-Preciado, V., Clemente-Blanco, A., Vilella-Mitjana, F., et al. 2006. SMC5-SMC6 mediate DNA double-strand-break repair by promoting sister chromatid recombination. *Nat. Cell Biol.* 8: 1032-1034.
7. Lindroos, H.B., Ström, L., Itoh, T., Katou, Y., Shirahige, K. and Sjögren, C. 2006. Chromosomal association of the SMC5/6 complex reveals that it functions in differently regulated pathways. *Mol. Cell* 22: 755-767.
8. Potts, P.R., Porteus, M.H. and Yu, H. 2006. Human SMC5/6 complex promotes sister chromatid homologous recombination by recruiting the SMC1/3 cohesin complex to double-strand breaks. *EMBO J.* 25: 3377-3388.
9. Pebernard, S., Perry, J.J., Tainer, J.A. and Boddy, M.N. 2008. NSE1 RING-like domain supports functions of the SMC5-SMC6 holocomplex in genome stability. *Mol. Biol. Cell* 19: 4099-4109.

PROTOCOLS

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

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Nsmce1 (mouse) mapping to 7 F3.

PRODUCT

NSE1 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 NSE1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-150074-SH and NSE1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-150074-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of NSE1 (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-150074A, sc-150074B and sc-150074C.

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

NSE1 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of NSE1 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 NSE1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: NSE1 (m)-PR: sc-150074-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.