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SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

palladin siRNA (m): sc-151999

BACKGROUND

Palladin, also known as PALLD, PNCA1 or SIH002, is a 1,383 amino acid protein that localizes to both the cytoplasm and the cytoskeleton and contains five immunoglobulin (Ig)-like domains. Expressed as several alternatively spliced isoforms that are found in kidney, prostate, ovary and colon, palladin functions as a cytoskeletal protein that is required both for the organization of the Actin cytoskeleton, as well as for the establishment of proper cell motility, cell adhesion and cell-matrix interactions. Palladin interacts with Eps8, LASP-1 and VASP and may also play a role in cytoskeletal scaffolding and Actin remodeling. In response to DNA damage, palladin is subject to phosphorylation on select serine residues. Defects in the gene encoding palladin may increase genetic susceptibility to pancreatic cancer, strongly suggesting a role for palladin in tumorigenesis.

REFERENCES

1. Parast, M.M., et al. 2000. Characterization of palladin, a novel protein localized to stress fibers and cell adhesions. J. Cell Biol. 150: 643-656.
2. Mykkänen, O.M., et al. 2001. Characterization of human palladin, a microfilament-associated protein. Mol. Biol. Cell 12: 3060-3073.
3. Eberle, M.A., et al. 2002. A new susceptibility locus for autosomal dominant pancreatic cancer maps to chromosome 4q32-34. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 70: 1044-1048.
4. Moriyama, K., et al. 2002. Pallidin is a component of a multi-protein complex involved in the biogenesis of lysosome-related organelles. Traffic 3: 666-677.
5. Rönty, M., et al. 2004. Molecular analysis of the interaction between palladin and α-actinin. FEBS Lett. 566: 30-34.
6. Rönty, M., et al. 2005. Involvement of palladin and α-actinin in targeting of the Abl/Arg kinase adaptor ArgBP2 to the actin cytoskeleton. Exp. Cell Res. 310: 88-98.
7. Boukhelifa, M., et al. 2006. The proline-rich protein palladin is a binding partner for profilin. FEBS J. 273: 26-33.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Palld (mouse) mapping to 8 B3.1.

PRODUCT

palladin 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 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see palladin shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-151999-SH and palladin shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-151999-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of palladin (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-151999A, sc-151999B and sc-151999C.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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 µl of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 µl of RNAse-free water makes a 10 µM solution in a 10 µM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

palladin siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of palladin 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

palladin (G-2): sc-166563 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of palladin gene expression knockdown by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) or immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor palladin gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: palladin (m)-PR: sc-151999-PR (20 µl, 471 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

PROTOCOLS

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