SLC26A2 siRNA – Sulfate Transporter (Mouse)

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	SLC26A2, siRNA
Full Product Name	SLC26A2 siRNA (Mouse)
Product Gene Name	SLC26A2 sirna
Product Synonym Names	DTD; DTDST; Sulfate transporter; Diastrophic dysplasia protein homolog; ST-OB; Solute carrier family 26 member 2
Host	Synthetic
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Form/Format	Lyophilized powder
Purity/Purification	> 97%
Specificity	SLC26A2 siRNA (Mouse) is a target-specific 19-23 nt siRNA oligo duplexes designed to knock down gene expression.
Preparation and Storage	Shipped at 4 degree C. Store at -20 degree C for one year.
Molecular Weight	81,604 Da
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q62273
Negative Control	siRNA Negative Control (Catalog# MBS8241404) is a non-targeting 21 nt siRNA recommended as a negative control for experiments using targeted siRNA transfection.
Quality Control	Oligonucleotide synthesis is monitored base by base through trityl analysis to ensure appropriate coupling efficiency. The oligo is subsequently purified by affinity-solid phase extraction. The annealed RNA duplex is further analyzed by mass spectrometry to verify the exact composition of the duplex. Each lot is compared to the previous lot by mass spectrometry to ensure maximum lot-to-lot consistency.
Directions for Use	We recommends transfection with 100 nM siRNA 48 to 72 hours prior to cell lysis. Before resuspending, briefly centrifuge the tube to ensure the lyophilized siRNA is at the bottom of the tube. Resuspend the siRNA oligos to an appropriate concentration with DEPC water. For each vial, suitable for 250 transfections in 24 well plate (20 pmol for each well).
Components	We offer pre-designed sets of 3 different target-specific siRNA oligo duplexes of mouse SLC26A2 gene. Each vial contains 5 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. The duplexes can be transfected individually or pooled together to achieve knockdown of the target gene, which is most commonly assessed by qPCR or western blot. Our siRNA oligos are also chemically modified (2'-OMe) at no extra charge for increased stability and enhanced knockdown in vitro and in vivo.
Applications Tested/Suitable for SLC26A2 sirna	RNA Interference (RNAi)
Related Product Information for SLC26A2 sirna	MBS8226909 is an siRNA targeting SLC26A2. Also known as SLC26A2 siRNA (Mouse). Reactive in Mouse. Host: Synthetic. siRNA to inhibit SLC26A2 expression using RNA interference
Other Notes	Small volumes of SLC26A2 sirna vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for SLC26A2. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	6681233

NCBI GeneID	13521
NCBI Accession #	NP_031911.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q62273
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q543D6; Q8R2L9
UniProt Related Accession #	Q62273
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_007885.2
NCBI Official Full Name	sulfate transporter
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	solute carrier family 26 (sulfate transporter), member 2
NCBI Official Symbol	Slc26a2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Dtd; ST-OB
UniProt Protein Name	Sulfate transporter
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Diastrophic dysplasia protein homolog; ST-OB; Solute carrier family 26 member 2
Protein Family	Sulfate transporter
UniProt Gene Name	Slc26a2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	Dtd; Dtdst
UniProt Entry Name	S26A2_MOUSE
NCBI Protein Information	sulfate transporter
UniProt Comments for SLC26A2	SLC26A2: Sulfate transporter. May play a role in endochondral bone formation. Defects in SLC26A2 are the cause of diastrophic dysplasia (DTD). DTD is an autosomal recessive disease characterized by osteochondrodysplasia with clinical features including dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities. Defects in SLC26A2 are the cause of achondrogenesis type 1B (ACG1B). ACG1B is a recessively inherited chondrodysplasia characterized by extremely poor skeletal development and perinatal death. Defects in SLC26A2 are the cause of atelosteogenesis type 2 (AO2); also known as neonatal osseous dysplasia 1. AO2 is characterized by severely shortened limbs, small chest, scoliosis, club foot of the equinovarus type (talipes equinovarus), abducted thumbs and great toes, and cleft palate. Patients die of respiratory insufficiency shortly after birth because of the collapse of the airways and pulmonary hypoplasia due to the small rib cage. Defects in SLC26A2 are the cause of multiple epiphyseal dysplasia type 4 (EDM4). EDM is a generalized skeletal dysplasia associated with significant morbidity. Joint pain, joint deformity, waddling gait, and short stature are the main clinical signs and symptoms. EDM is broadly categorized into the more severe Fairbank and the milder Ribbing types. EDM4 is a recessively inherited form, characterized by early childhood-onset hip dysplasia and recurrent patella dislocation. Short stature in EDM4 patients is not frequent. Belongs to the SLC26A/SulP transporter (TC 2.A.53) family. Protein type: Membrane protein, integral; Membrane protein, multi-pass; Transporter; Transporter, SLC family Cellular Component: membrane; integral to membrane Molecular Function: sulfate transmembrane transporter activity; secondary active sulfate transmembrane transporter activity Biological Process: ossification; transport; sulfate transport; ion transport; transmembrane transport
Research Articles on SLC26A2	**1.** Diastrophic dysplasia sulfate transporter (SLC26A2) is expressed in the adrenal cortex and regulates aldosterone secretion.
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