

Product datasheet for **SR304245**

Ataxin 7 (ATXN7) Human siRNA Oligo Duplex (Locus ID 6314)

Product data:

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| Product Type: | siRNA Oligo Duplexes |
| Purity: | HPLC purified |
| Quality Control: | Tested by ESI-MS |
| Sequences: | Available with shipment |
| Stability: | One year from date of shipment when stored at -20°C. |
| # of transfections: | Approximately 330 transfections/2nmol in 24-well plate under optimized conditions (final conc. 10 nM). |
| Note: | Single siRNA duplex (10nmol) can be ordered. |
| RefSeq: | NM_000333 , NM_001128149 , NM_001177387 |
| UniProt ID: | Q15265 |
| Synonyms: | ADCAII; OPCA3; SCA7; SGF73 |
| Components: | ATXN7 (Human) - 3 unique 27mer siRNA duplexes - 2 nmol each (Locus ID 6314) Included - SR30004, Trilencer-27 Universal Scrambled Negative Control siRNA Duplex - 2 nmol Included - SR30005, RNase free siRNA Duplex Resuspension Buffer - 2 ml |

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Summary:

The autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxias (ADCA) are a heterogeneous group of neurodegenerative disorders characterized by progressive degeneration of the cerebellum, brain stem and spinal cord. Clinically, ADCA has been divided into three groups: ADCA types I-III. ADCAI is genetically heterogeneous, with five genetic loci, designated spinocerebellar ataxia (SCA) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, being assigned to five different chromosomes. ADCAII, which always presents with retinal degeneration (SCA7), and ADCAIII often referred to as the 'pure' cerebellar syndrome (SCA5), are most likely homogeneous disorders. Several SCA genes have been cloned and shown to contain CAG repeats in their coding regions. ADCA is caused by the expansion of the CAG repeats, producing an elongated polyglutamine tract in the corresponding protein. The expanded repeats are variable in size and unstable, usually increasing in size when transmitted to successive generations. This locus has been mapped to chromosome 3, and it has been determined that the diseased allele associated with spinocerebellar ataxia-7 contains 37-306 CAG repeats (near the N-terminus), compared to 4-35 in the normal allele. The encoded protein is a component of the SPT3/TAF9/GCN5 acetyltransferase (STAGA) and TBP-free TAF-containing (TFTC) chromatin remodeling complexes, and it thus plays a role in transcriptional regulation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016]

**Performance
Guaranteed:**

OriGene guarantees that at least two of the three Dicer-Substrate duplexes in the kit will provide at least 70% or more knockdown of the target mRNA when used at 10 nM concentration by quantitative RT-PCR when the TYE-563 fluorescent transfection control duplex (cat# SR30002) indicates that >90% of the cells have been transfected and the HPRT positive control (cat# SR30003) provides 90% knockdown efficiency.

For non-conforming siRNA, requests for replacement product must be made within ninety (90) days from the date of delivery of the siRNA kit. To arrange for a free replacement with newly designed duplexes, please contact Technical Services at techsupport@origene.com. Please provide your data indicating the transfection efficiency and measurement of gene expression knockdown compared to the scrambled siRNA control (quantitative RT-PCR data required).