

# MCT4 siRNA (bovine): sc-108033

## BACKGROUND

Monocarboxylates, such as lactate and pyruvate, play an integral role in cellular metabolism. Lactic acid is produced in large quantities as a result of glycolysis, which provides the majority of ATP to cells under normal physiological conditions. However, accumulation of lactic acid leads to a decrease in intracellular pH and cessation of glycolysis. In order for glycolysis to continue at a high rate, lactic acid must be transported out of the cell. This transport process is carried out by a family of monocarboxylate transporters (MCTs), which function as proton symports and are stereoselective for L-lactate. The MCT family consists of at least eight members, MCT 1-8, which contain between 10-12 transmembrane-helical (TM) domains, with the amino and carboxy termini located in the cytoplasm. MCT1 is widely expressed and is the major form of MCT in tumor cells and erythrocytes. MCT2 is highly expressed in liver and testis, while MCT3 and MCT4 are predominantly expressed in skeletal muscle.

## REFERENCES

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- Halestrap, A.P., et al. 1997. Lactate transport in heart in relation to myocardial ischemia. *Am. J. Cardiol.* 80: 17A-25A.
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- Price, N.T., et al. 1998. Cloning and sequencing of four new mammalian monocarboxylate transporter (MCT) homologues confirms the existence of a transporter family with an ancient past. *Biochem. J.* 329: 321-328.
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- Bonen, A. 2000. Lactate transporters (MCT proteins) in heart and skeletal muscles. *Med. Sci. Sports Exerc.* 32: 778-789
- Bonen, A., et al. 2000. Abundance and subcellular distribution of MCT1 and MCT4 in heart and fast-twitch skeletal muscle. *Am. J. Physiol. Endocrinol. Metab.* 278: E1067-E1077.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SLC16A3 (bovine) mapping to 19.

## PRODUCT

MCT4 siRNA (bovine) 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see MCT4 shRNA Plasmid (bovine): sc-108033-SH and MCT4 shRNA (bovine) Lentiviral Particles: sc-108033-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of MCT4 (bovine) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-108033A, sc-108033B and sc-108033C.

## 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  $\mu$ l of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNase-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

## APPLICATIONS

MCT4 siRNA (bovine) is recommended for the inhibition of MCT4 expression in bovine 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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ 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 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: MCT4 (bovine)-PR: sc-108033-PR (20  $\mu$ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Nguyen, T.T. and Bonanno, J.A. 2012. Lactate-H<sup>+</sup> transport is a significant component of the *in vivo* corneal endothelial pump. *Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci.* 53: 2020-2029.

## RESEARCH USE

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

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.