RT² Profiler PCR Array (Rotor-Gene® Format) Rat Cell Death PathwayFinder

Cat. no. 330231 PARN-212ZR

For pathway expression analysis

| Format | For use with the following real-time cyclers |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| RT ² Profiler PCR Array, | Rotor-Gene Q, other Rotor-Gene cyclers |
| Format R | |

Description

The Rat Cell Death PathwayFinder RT² Profiler PCR Array profiles the expression of 84 key genes important for the central mechanisms of cellular death: apoptosis, autophagy, and necrosis. Apoptosis, or programmed cell death, results in controlled cell shrinkage and fragmentation via the action of caspases, as well as an anti-inflammatory cytokine release. In contrast, necrosis signals via RIPK1 (RIP1), leading to cell swelling, lysis, and a pro-inflammatory cytokine release. Autophagy destroys the cell's damaged proteins and organelles via an intracellular catabolic process in the lysosome. Multiple cellular processes require the removal of specific cells by a controlled cell-death program. For example, tissue remodeling activates apoptosis, whereas energy metabolism and growth regulation responses rely on autophagy. Developmental processes often activate apoptosis, while bodily injuries or infection more commonly induce necrosis. The molecular mechanisms behind these cell death pathways overlap and more than one form of cell death occur simultaneously during some cellular functions. Apoptosis and necrosis both signal through the death domain receptors FAS, TNFRSF1A (TNFR1), and TNFRSF10A (TRAIL-R), while autophagy and apoptosis share BCL2 family members as key players. The results of this array can yield insights into which central cell death mechanism(s) drive normal biological or pathophysiological processes. Using real-time PCR, research studies can easily and reliably analyze the expression of a focused panel of genes involved in cellular death pathways with this array.

For further details, consult the RT² Profiler PCR Array Handbook.

Shipping and storage

RT² Profiler PCR Arrays in the Rotor-Gene format are shipped at ambient temperature, on

dry ice, or blue ice packs depending on destination and accompanying products.

For long term storage, keep plates at -20°C.

Note: Ensure that you have the correct RT² Profiler PCR Array format for your real-time cycler (see table above).

Note: Open the package and store the products appropriately immediately on receipt.



Array layout

The 96 real-time assays in the Rotor-Gene format are located in wells 1–96 of the Rotor-Disc[™] (plate A1–A12=Rotor-Disc 1–12, plate B1–B12=Rotor-Disc 13–24, etc.). To maintain data analysis compatibility, wells 97–100 do not contain real-time assays but will contain master mix to account for weight balance.

Gene table: RT² Profiler PCR Array

| Position | UniGene | GenBank | Symbol | Description |
|------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|---|
| A01 | Rn.3105 | NM_001100850 | Abl1 | C-abl oncogene 1, receptor tyrosine kinase |
| A02 | Rn.11422 | NM_033230 | Akt1 | V-akt murine thymoma viral oncogene homolog 1 |
| A03 | Rn.64522 | NM_023979 | Apaf1 | Apoptotic peptidase activating factor 1 |
| A04 | Rn.2104 | NM_019288 | Арр | Amyloid beta (A4) precursor protein |
| A05 | Rn.6224 | NM 001038495 | Atg12 | ATG12 autophagy related 12 homolog (S. cerevisiae) |
| A06 | Rn.101734 | NM_001108809 | Atg16l1 | ATG16 autophagy related 16-like 1 (S. cerevisiae) |
| A07 | Rn.3084 | NM 134394 | Atg3 | ATG3 autophagy related 3 homolog (S. cerevisiae) |
| A08 | Rn.98385 | NM 001014250 | Atg5 | ATG5 autophagy related 5 homolog (S. cerevisiae) |
| A09 | Rn.162765 | NM 001012097 | Atg7 | ATG7 autophagy related 7 homolog (S. cerevisiae) |
| A10 | Rn.205429 | NM 212490 | Atp6v1g2 | ATPase, H+ transporting, lysosomal V1 subunit G2 |
| A11 | Rn.10668 | NM 017059 | Bax | Bcl2-associated X protein |
| A12 | Rn.9996 | NM 016993 | Bcl2 | B-cell CLL/lymphoma 2 |
| B01 | Rn.19770 | NM 133416 | Bcl2a1d | B-cell leukemia/lymphoma 2 related protein A1d |
| B02 | Rn.10323 | NM 031535 | Bcl2l1 | Bcl2-like 1 |
| B03 | Rn.82709 | NM 022612 | Bcl2l11 | BCL2-like 11 (apoptosis facilitator) |
| B04 | Rn.2776 | NM 053739 | Becn1 | Beclin 1, autophagy related |
| B05 | Rn.205955 | NM 021752 | Birc2 | Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing 2 |
| B06 | Rn.64578 | NM 023987 | Birc3 | Baculoviral IAP repeat-containing 3 |
| B07 | Rn.213264 | NM 139258 | Bmf | Bcl2 modifying factor |
| B08 | Rn.37508 | NM 012762 | Casp1 | Caspase 1 |
| B09 | Rn.1438 | NM 022522 | Casp1 | Caspase 2 |
| B10 | Rn.10562 | NM 012922 | Casp2 Casp3 | Caspase 2 Caspase 3 |
| B11 | | | | · |
| | Rn.88160 | NM_031775 | Casp6 | Caspase 6 |
| B12 | Rn.53995 | NM_022260 | Casp7 | Caspase 7 |
| C01 | Rn.32199 | NM_031632 | Casp9 | Caspase 9, apoptosis-related cysteine peptidase |
| C02 | Rn.25180 | NM_134360 | Cd40 | CD40 molecule, TNF receptor superfamily member 5 |
| C03 | Rn.44218 | NM_053353 | Cd40lg | CD40 ligand |
| C04 | Rn.204752 | NM_057138 | Cflar | CASP8 and FADD-like apoptosis regulator |
| C05 | Rn.17650 | NM_001108762 | Commd4 | COMM domain containing 4 |
| C06 | Rn.100909 | NM_022597 | Ctsb | Cathepsin B |
| C07 | Rn.11347 | NM_017320 | Ctss | Cathepsin S |
| C08 | Rn.98491 | NM_023965 | Cybb | Cytochrome b-245, beta polypeptide |
| C09 | Rn.128760 | NM_001017380 | Cyld | Cylindromatosis (turban tumor syndrome) |
| C10 | Rn.31800 | NM_031810 | Defb1 | Defensin beta 1 |
| C11 | Rn.6514 | NM_053679 | Dffa | DNA fragmentation factor, alpha subunit |
| C12 | Rn.10503 | NM_012933 | Dpysl4 | Dihydropyrimidinase-like 4 |
| D01 | Rn.10595 | NM_012689 | Esr1 | Estrogen receptor 1 |
| D02 | Rn.162521 | NM_139194 | Fas | Fas (TNF receptor superfamily, member 6) |
| D03 | Rn.9725 | NM_012908 | Faslg | Fas ligand (TNF superfamily, member 6) |
| D04 | Rn.32116 | NM_001105776 | Foxi1 | Forkhead box I1 |
| D05 | Rn.162368 | NM_199118 | Gaa | Glucosidase, alpha, acid |
| D06 | Rn.10250 | NM_024127 | Gadd45a | Growth arrest and DNA-damage-inducible, alpha |
| D07 | Rn.30048 | NM_031796 | Galnt5 | UDP-N-acetyl-alpha-D-galactosamine:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 5 (GalNAc-T5) |
| D08 | Rn.3360 | NM 030846 | Grb2 | Growth factor receptor bound protein 2 |
| D09 | Rn.37915 | NM 134419 | Hspbap1 | Hspb associated protein 1 |
| D10 | Rn.11193 | NM 024357 | H# | Huntingtin |
| D11 | Rn.10795 | NM 138880 | Ifng | Interferon gamma |
| D12 | Rn.6282 | NM_178866 | lgf1 | Insulin-like growth factor 1 |
| E01 | Rn.10957 | NM 052807 | lgf1r | Insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor |
| E02 | Rn.989 | NM 019130 | Ins2 | Insulin 2 |
| E03 | Rn.20356 | NM 001012007 | Irgm | Immunity-related GTPase family, M |
| E03 | | _ | | |
| E04 E05 | Rn.20530 Rn.87331 | NM_022929 | Kcnip1 | Kv channel-interacting protein 1 |
| | | NM_017190 | Mag | Myelin-associated glycoprotein |
| E06 | Rn.3135 | NM_199500 | Map1lc3a | Microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3 alpha |
| E07 | Rn.4090 | XM_341399 | Mapk8 | Mitogen-activated protein kinase 8 |
| E08 | Rn.129914 | NM_021846 | Mcl1 | Myeloid cell leukemia sequence 1 |

| Position | UniGene | GenBank | Symbol | Description | |
|----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|--|--|
| E09 | Rn.2411 | XM_342346 | Nfkb1 | Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 1 | |
| E10 | Rn.86956 | NM_053516 | Nol3 | Nucleolar protein 3 (apoptosis repressor with CARD domain) | |
| E11 | Rn.142343 | NM_001000080 | Olr1583 | Olfactory receptor 1583 | |
| E12 | Rn.11327 | NM_013063 | Parp 1 | Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase 1 | |
| F01 | Rn.22730 | NM_001106030 | Parp2 | Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase 2 | |
| F02 | Rn.30010 | NM_022958 | Pik3c3 | Phosphoinositide-3-kinase, class 3 | |
| F03 | Rn.22158 | NM_031606 | Pten | Phosphatase and tensin homolog | |
| F04 | Rn.10677 | NM_017076 | Pvr | Poliovirus receptor | |
| F05 | Rn.7929 | NM_001107687 | Rab25 | RAB25, member RAS oncogene family | |
| F06 | Rn.83717 | NM_001014072 | RGD131151 7 | Similar to RIKEN cDNA 9430015G10 | |
| F07 | Rn.21843 | XR_009072 | RGD156263 9 | Similar to c-myc promoter binding protein | |
| F08 | Rn.4042 | NM_031985 | Rps6kb1 | Ribosomal protein S6 kinase, polypeptide 1 | |
| F09 | Rn.1827 | NM_019169 | Snca | Synuclein, alpha (non A4 component of amyloid precursor) | |
| F10 | Rn.201291 | NM_053675 | Spata2 | Spermatogenesis associated 2 | |
| F11 | Rn.107103 | NM_181550 | Sqstm1 | Sequestosome 1 | |
| F12 | Rn.14527 | NM_130735 | Sycp2 | Synaptonemal complex protein 2 | |
| G01 | Rn.214009 | NM_001025699 | Tmem57 | Transmembrane protein 57 | |
| G02 | Rn.2275 | NM_012675 | Tnf | Tumor necrosis factor (TNF superfamily, member 2) | |
| G03 | Rn.105558 | NM_001108873 | Tnfrsf10b | Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 10b | |
| G04 | Rn.202973 | NM_012870 | Tnfrsf11b | Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 11b | |
| G05 | Rn.11119 | NM_013091 | Tnfrsf1a | Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1a | |
| G06 | Rn.48883 | NM_013049 | Tnfrsf4 | Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 4 | |
| G07 | Rn.11322 | NM_019135 | Tnfrsf8 | Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 8 | |
| G08 | Rn.54443 | NM_030989 | Tp53 | Tumor protein p53 | |
| G09 | Rn.105232 | NM_001107815 | Traf2 | Tnf receptor-associated factor 2 | |
| G10 | Rn.7305 | NM_001013891 | Txnl4b | Thioredoxin-like 4B | |
| G11 | Rn.24509 | NM_001108341 | Ulk1 | Unc-51 like kinase 1 (C. elegans) | |
| G12 | Rn.91239 | NM_022231 | Хіар | X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis | |
| H01 | Rn.94978 | NM_031144 | Actb | Actin, beta | |
| H02 | Rn.1868 | NM_012512 | B2m | Beta-2 microglobulin | |
| H03 | Rn.47 | NM_012583 | Hprt1 | Hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase 1 | |
| H04 | Rn.107896 | NM_017025 | Ldha | Lactate dehydrogenase A | |
| H05 | Rn.973 | NM_001007604 | Rplp1 | Ribosomal protein, large, P1 | |
| H06 | N/A | U26919 | RGDC | Rat Genomic DNA Contamination | |
| H07 | N/A | SA_00104 | RTC | Reverse Transcription Control | |
| H08 | N/A | SA_00104 | RTC | Reverse Transcription Control | |
| H09 | N/A | SA_00104 | RTC | Reverse Transcription Control | |
| H10 | N/A | SA_00103 | PPC | Positive PCR Control | |
| H11 | N/A | SA_00103 | PPC | Positive PCR Control | |
| H12 | N/A | SA_00103 | PPC | Positive PCR Control | |

Related products

For optimal performance, RT² Profiler PCR Arrays should be used together with the RT² First Strand Kit for cDNA synthesis and RT² SYBR[®] Green qPCR Mastermixes for PCR.

| Product | Contents | Cat. no. |
|--|--|----------|
| RT ² First Strand Kit (12) | Enzymes and reagents for cDNA synthesis | 330401 |
| RT ² SYBR Green ROX [™] FAST Mastermix (2)* | For 2 x 96 assays in 96-well plates; suitable for use with the Rotor-Gene Q and other Rotor-Gene cyclers | 330620 |

^{*} Larger kit sizes available; please inquire.

RT² Profiler PCR Array products are intended for molecular biology applications. These products are not intended for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of a disease.

For up-to-date licensing information and product-specific disclaimers, see the respective QIAGEN kit handbook or user manual. QIAGEN kit handbooks and user manuals are available at www.qiagen. com or can be requested from QIAGEN Technical Services or your local distributor.

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