

# DD1 siRNA (h): sc-106791

## BACKGROUND

Human liver contains isoforms of dihydrodiol dehydrogenase (DD1, DD2, DD3 and DD4), which belong to the aldo-oxo reductase/aldo-keto reductase (AKR) superfamily, have 20 $\alpha$ - or 3 $\alpha$ -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (HSD) activity. DD1 is also designated AKR1C1, DDH or DDH1 while DD2 also can be designated AKR1C2, dDD, BABP or DDH2. AKR1C3 and 3 $\alpha$ -HSD are alternate designations for DD3, while DD4 also can be called AKR1C4, CD or CHDR. DD1 and DD2 are 20 $\alpha$ -HSDs, whereas DD3 and DD4 are the 3 $\alpha$ -HSDs. The multiple human cytosolic dihydrodiol dehydrogenases are involved in the metabolism of xenobiotics, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, pesticides and steroid hormones, and are responsible for the reduction of ketone-containing drugs by using NADH or NADPH as a cofactor. The 20 $\alpha$ -HSD catalyzes the reaction of progesterone to the inactive form 20 $\alpha$ -hydroxyprogesterone. The 3 $\alpha$ -HSD is a cytosolic, monomeric, NADPH-dependent oxidoreductase that reduces 3-keto-5-dihydrosteroids to their tetrahydro products. DD1 and DD2 are ubiquitously expressed, whereas DD4 mRNA is restricted to the liver. DD3 is a unique enzyme that can specifically catalyze the dehydrogenation of *trans*-benzenedihydrodiol and *trans*-naphthalenedihydrodiol.

## REFERENCES

1. Binstock, J.M., et al. 1992. Human hepatic 3 $\alpha$ -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase: possible identity with human hepatic chlordecone reductase. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 187: 760-766.
2. Mizoguchi, T., et al. 1992. A novel dihydrodiol dehydrogenase in bovine liver cytosol: purification and characterization of multiple forms of dihydrodiol dehydrogenase. *J. Biochem.* 12: 523-529.
3. Nanjo, H., et al. 1995. Enzymatic characterization of a novel bovine liver dihydrodiol dehydrogenase—reaction mechanism and bile acid dehydrogenase activity. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1244: 53-61.
4. Khanna, M., et al. 1995. Localization of multiple human dihydrodiol dehydrogenase (DDH1 and DDH2) and chlordecone reductase (CHDR) genes in chromosome 10 by the polymerase chain reaction and fluorescence *in situ* hybridization. *Genomics* 25: 588-590.
5. Hara, A., et al. 1996. Relationship of human liver dihydrodiol dehydrogenase to hepatic bile-acid-binding protein and an oxidoreductase of human colon cells. *Biochem. J.* 313: 373-376.
6. Shiraishi, H., et al. 1998. Sequence of the cDNA of a human dihydrodiol dehydrogenase isoform (AKR1C2) and tissue distribution of its mRNA. *Biochem. J.* 334: 399-405.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: AKR1C1 (human) mapping to 10p15.1.

## PRODUCT

DD1 siRNA (h) is a target-specific 19-25 nt siRNA 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 DD1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-106791-SH and DD1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-106791-V as alternate gene silencing products.

## 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

DD1 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of DD1 expression in human 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 DD1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: DD1 (h)-PR: sc-106791-PR (20  $\mu$ l). 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](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.