SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

c-Myc siRNA (r): sc-270149

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The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

c-Myc-, N-Myc- and L-Myc-encoded proteins function in cell proliferation, differentiation and neoplastic disease. Amplification of the c-Myc gene has been found in several types of human tumors including lung, breast and colon carcinomas. The presence of three sequence motifs in the c-Myc COOH terminus, including the leucine zipper, the helix-loop-helix and a basic region, provided initial evidence for a sequence-specific binding function. A basic region helix-loop-helix leucine zipper motif (bHLH-Zip) protein, designated Max, specifically associates with c-Myc, N-Myc and L-Myc proteins. The Myc-Max complex binds to DNA in a sequence-specific manner under conditions where neither Max nor Myc exhibits appreciable binding. Max can also form heterodimers with at least two additional bHLH-Zip proteins, Mad 1 and Mxi1, and Mad 1-Max dimers have been shown to repress transcription through interaction with mSin3.

REFERENCES

1. Alitalo, K., et al. 1983. Homogeneously staining chromosomal regions contain amplified copies of an abundantly expressed cellular oncogene (c-Myc) in malignant neuroendocrine cells from a human colon carcinoma. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 80: 1707-1711.
2. Nau, M.N., et al. 1985. L-Myc, a new Myc-related gene amplified and expressed in human small cell lung cancer. Nature 318: 69-73.
3. Nisen, P.D., et al. 1986. Enhanced expression of the N-Myc gene in Wilms' tumors. Cancer Res. 46: 6217-6222.
4. Blackwood, E.M. and Eisenman, R.N. 1991. Max: a helix-loop-helix zipper protein that forms a sequence-specific DNA-binding complex with Myc. Science 251: 1211-1217.
5. Mukherjee, B., et al. 1992. Myc family oncoproteins function through a common pathway to transform normal cells in culture: cross-reference by Max and *trans*-acting dominant mutants. Genes Dev. 6: 1480-1492.
6. Amati, B., et al. 1992. Transcriptional activation by the human c-Myc oncoprotein in yeast requires interaction with Max. Nature 359: 423-426.
7. Ayer, D.E., et al. 1995. Mad-Max transcriptional repression is mediated by ternary complex formation with mammalian homologs of yeast repressor Sin3. Cell 80: 767-776.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Myc (rat) mapping to 7q33.

PRODUCT

c-Myc siRNA (r) is a pool of 2 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 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see c-Myc shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-270149-SH and c-Myc shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-270149-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of c-Myc (r) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-270149A and sc-270149B.

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 µl of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 µl of RNAse-free water makes a 10 µM solution in a 10 µM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

c-Myc siRNA (r) is recommended for the inhibition of c-Myc expression in rat 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 µM in 66 µl. 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

c-Myc (9E10): sc-40 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of c-Myc gene expression knockdown by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) or immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor c-Myc gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: c-Myc (r)-PR: sc-270149-PR (20 µl). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Lu, Q., et al. 2009. Bcl2 enhances c-Myc-mediated MMP-2 expression of vascular smooth muscle cells. Cell. Signal. 21: 1054-1059.

RESEARCH USE

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