

CTCF siRNA (h): sc-35124

BACKGROUND

CTCF belongs to the zinc finger transcription factor family, and it recognizes unusually long and remarkably divergent DNA target sequences to influence expression of many various genes. The DNA-binding domain of CTCF is composed of 11 Zn fingers including 10 that are of C₂H₂ class, and one that is of C₂HC class, and they are highly conserved between vertebrate species. CTCF functions as a repressor of the c-Myc gene and as a regulator of lysozyme gene expression. In addition, CTCF associates with the essential activator domain in the promoter region of the Amyloid β -protein precursor (APP) gene to activate transcription of APP. Expression of CTCF up-regulates APP expression and thereby, enhances synapse formations between primary neurons during development. CTCF is ubiquitously expressed and localized to the nucleus. During terminal differentiation, CTCF is negatively regulated by differential phosphorylation and also by decreases in CTCF mRNA and protein expression.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CTCF (human) mapping to 16q22.1.

PRODUCT

CTCF siRNA (h) 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see CTCF shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-35124-SH and CTCF shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35124-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of CTCF (h) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-35124A, sc-35124B and sc-35124C.

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

APPLICATIONS

CTCF siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of CTCF expression in human cells.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

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 μ M in 66 μ 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.

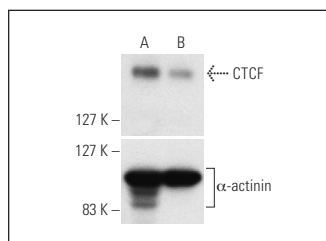
GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

CTCF (G-8): sc-271474 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of CTCF 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).

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor CTCF gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: CTCF (h)-PR: sc-35124-PR (20 μ l, 487 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

DATA



CTCF siRNA (h): sc-35124. Western blot analysis of CTCF expression in non-transfected control (A) and CTCF siRNA transfected (B) HeLa cells. Blot probed with CTCF (C-20): sc-15914. α -actinin (H-2): sc-17829 used as specificity and loading control.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- De La Rosa-Velázquez, I.A., et al. 2007. Epigenetic regulation of the human retinoblastoma tumor suppressor gene promoter by CTCF. *Cancer Res.* 67: 2577-2585.
- Zhang, D., et al. 2021. Suppression of m⁶A mRNA modification by DNA hypermethylated ALKBH5 aggravates the oncological behavior of KRAS mutation/LKB1 loss lung cancer. *Cell Death Dis.* 12: 518.
- Chachoua, I., et al. 2022. Canonical WNT signaling-dependent gating of MYC requires a noncanonical CTCF function at a distal binding site. *Nat. Commun.* 13: 204.

RESEARCH USE

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