

# ADAR3 siRNA (h): sc-37663

## BACKGROUND

Editing of RNA alters the nucleotide sequence of a transcript to produce codon changes, which can result in alternative translation patterns from a single pre-mRNA. One type of RNA editing involves tRNA-specific adenosine deaminase, ADAT1, which is responsible for the first step in the processing of eukaryotic tRNA<sup>A</sup> transcripts that undergo specific adenosine to inosine modifications. Additionally, members of the double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) adenosine deaminase family of enzymes, ADAR1 and ADAR2, act on double-stranded regions of RNA. dsRNA structures are formed by base pairing of an exonic sequence around the editing site with a complementary sequence in the downstream intron. ADAR family member-mediated editing occurs in the nucleus before splicing removes the respective intron. These enzymes all facilitate the deamination of adenosine to generate inosine, which is then translated as guanosine. ADAR1, ADAR2 and a related brain-specific ADAR family member, ADAR3, contain a central series of double-stranded RNA-binding motifs and a C-terminal catalytic domain. ADAR1 also contains a novel Zn-DNA binding domain at the N-terminal region, and when bound to Zn-DNA-ADAR1 is substantially less susceptible to proteolytic degradation.

## REFERENCES

- Higuchi, M., et al. 2000. Point mutation in an AMPA receptor gene rescues lethality in mice deficient in the RNA-editing enzyme ADAR2. *Nature* 406: 78-81.
- Wong, S.K., et al. 2001. Substrate recognition by ADAR1 and ADAR2. *RNA* 7: 846-858.
- Kallman, A.M., et al. 2003. ADAR2 A→I editing: site selectivity and editing efficiency are separate events. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 31: 4874-4881.
- Sansam, C.L., et al. 2003. Modulation of RNA editing by functional nuclear sequestration of ADAR2. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 100: 14018-14023.
- Dawson, T.R., et al. 2004. Structure and sequence determinants required for the RNA editing of ADAR2 substrates. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279: 4941-4951.
- Vitali, P., et al. 2005. ADAR2-mediated editing of RNA substrates in the nucleolus is inhibited by C/D small nucleolar RNAs. *J. Cell Biol.* 169: 745-753.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ADARB2 (human) mapping to 10p15.3.

## PRODUCT

ADAR3 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see ADAR3 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-37663-SH and ADAR3 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37663-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of ADAR3 (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-37663A, sc-37663B and sc-37663C.

## 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

ADAR3 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of ADAR3 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.

## GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

ADAR3 (3.591): sc-73410 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of ADAR3 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-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>™</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor ADAR3 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ADAR3 (h)-PR: sc-37663-PR (20  $\mu$ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

## 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.