SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ERβ siRNA (h2): sc-44297

BACKGROUND

Estrogen receptors (ER) are members of the steroid/thyroid hormone receptor superfamily of ligand-activated transcription factors. Estrogen receptors, including ERα and ERβ, contain DNA binding and ligand binding domains and are critically involved in regulating the normal function of reproductive tissues. They are located in the nucleus, though some estrogen receptors associate with the cell surface membrane and can be rapidly activated by exposure of cells to estrogen. ERα and ERβ have been shown to be differentially activated by various ligands. Receptor-ligand interactions trigger a cascade of events, including dissociation from heat shock proteins, receptor dimerization, phosphorylation and the association of the hormone activated receptor with specific regulatory elements in target genes. Evidence suggests that ERα and ERβ may be regulated by distinct mechanisms even though they share many functional characteristics.

REFERENCES

1. Green, S., et al. 1986. Human oestrogen receptor cDNA: sequence, expression and homology to v-erb-A. Nature 320: 134-139.
2. Katzenellenbogen, B.S., et al. 1987. Structural analysis of covalently labeled estrogen receptors by limited and monoclonal antibody reactivity. Biochemistry 26: 2364-2373.
3. Evans, R.M., et al. 1988. The steroid and thyroid hormone receptor superfamily. Science 240: 889-895.
4. Danielian, P.S., et al. 1992. Identification of a conserved region required for hormone dependent transcriptional activation by steroid hormone receptors. EMBO J. 11: 1025-1033.
5. Kliewer, S.A., et al. 1992. Retinoid X receptor interacts with nuclear receptors in retinoic acid, thyroid hormone and vitamin D_3 signalling. Nature 355: 446-449.
6. Miller, R.T., et al. 1993. Immunocytochemical assay for estrogen receptor with monoclonal antibody D753P γ in routinely processed formaldehyde-fixed breast tissue. Comparison with frozen section assay and with monoclonal antibody H222. Cancer 71: 3541-3546.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ESR2 (human) mapping to 14q23.2.

PRODUCT

ERβ siRNA (h2) 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 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see ERβ shRNA Plasmid (h2): sc-44297-SH and ERβ shRNA (h2) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44297-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of ERβ (h2) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-44297A, sc-44297B and sc-44297C.

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

ERβ siRNA (h2) is recommended for the inhibition of ERβ 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 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

ERβ (B-3): sc-373853 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of ERβ 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 ERβ gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ERβ (h2)-PR: sc-44297-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. Datta, N., et al. 2019. Promyelocytic Leukemia (PML) gene regulation: implication towards curbing oncogenesis. Cell Death Dis. 10: 656.

RESEARCH USE

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