

eIF1B siRNA (h): sc-105323

BACKGROUND

In mammalian cells, translation is controlled at the level of polypeptide chain initiation by initiation factors. Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 1 (eIF1) is crucial for the scanning process *in vitro*, acting as a component of a complex involved in recognition of the initiator codon. Translation is also initiated by the role of eIF1 in regulating the activity of ribosomal subunits 43S, 48S and 40S. eIF1 enables 43S ribosomal complexes to discern between cognate and near-cognate initiation codons, sensing the nucleotide content of initiation codons. It is also a promotor, along with eukaryotic translation initiation factor 1A (eIF1A), for assembly of 48S ribosomal complexes at the initiation codon of a conventional capped mRNA. In addition, eIF1 and eIF1A, together with eukaryotic translation initiation factor 5 (eIF5), function in the formation of stable 40S ribosomal preinitiation complexes. Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 1B (eIF1B) is highly homologous to eIF1, sharing 92% identity at the amino acid level. The function of eIF1B has not been widely studied.

REFERENCES

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- Pestova, T.V. and Kolupaeva, V.G. 2002. The roles of individual eukaryotic translation initiation factors in ribosomal scanning and initiation codon selection. *Genes Dev.* 16: 2906-2922.
- Majumdar, R., et al. 2003. Mammalian translation initiation factor eIF1 functions with eIF1A and eIF3 in the formation of a stable 40S preinitiation complex. *J. Biol. Chem.* 278: 6580-6587.
- Maag, D. and Lorsch, J.R. 2003. Communication between eukaryotic translation initiation factors 1 and 1A on the yeast small ribosomal subunit. *J. Mol. Biol.* 330: 917-924.
- Valásek, L., et al. 2004. Interactions of eukaryotic translation initiation factor 3 (eIF3) subunit NIP1/c with eIF1 and eIF5 promote preinitiation complex assembly and regulate start codon selection. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 24: 9437-9455.
- Hinnebusch, A.G., et al. 2004. Study of translational control of eukaryotic gene expression using yeast. *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 1038: 60-74.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: EIF1B (human) mapping to 3p22.1.

PRODUCT

eIF1B 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 eIF1B shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-105323-SH and eIF1B shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-105323-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of eIF1B (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-105323A, sc-105323B and sc-105323C.

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

eIF1B siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of eIF1B 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 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

eIF1/1B (B-2): sc-390122 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of eIF1B 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 κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ 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-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ 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 eIF1B gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: eIF1B (h)-PR: sc-105323-PR (20 μ 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 for detailed protocols and support products.