

# eIF3ε siRNA (h): sc-105324

## BACKGROUND

The initiation of protein synthesis in eukaryotic cells is regulated by interactions between protein initiation factors and RNA molecules. Eukaryotic initiation factors (eIFs) are utilized in a sequence of reactions that lead to 80S ribosomal assembly and, ultimately, translation. The eukaryotic initiation factor-3 (eIF3) scaffolding structure is the largest of the eIF complexes and includes eIF3α, eIF3β, eIF3δ, eIF3γ, eIF3η, eIF3ε, eIF3θ and eIF3ζ, all of which function to control the assembly of the 40S ribosomal subunit. Association of eIF3 proteins with the 40S ribosomal subunit stabilizes eIF2-GTP-Met-tRNA<sup>iMet</sup> complex association and mRNA binding, and promotes dissociation of 80S ribosomes into 40S and 60S subunits, thereby promoting the assembly of the pre-initiation complex. Overexpression of eIF3 proteins is common in several cancers, suggesting a role for eIF3 proteins in tumorigenesis.

## REFERENCES

1. 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.
2. Peterson, T.R. and Sabatini, D.M. 2005. eIF3: a connectTOR of S6K1 to the translation preinitiation complex. *Mol. Cell* 20: 655-657.
3. Dong, Z. and Zhang, J.T. 2006. Initiation factor eIF3 and regulation of mRNA translation, cell growth, and cancer. *Crit. Rev. Oncol. Hematol.* 59: 169-180.
4. LeFebvre, A.K., et al. 2006. Translation initiation factor eIF4G-1 binds to eIF3 through the eIF3ε subunit. *J. Biol. Chem.* 281: 22917-22932.
5. Hinnebusch, A.G. 2006. eIF3: a versatile scaffold for translation initiation complexes. *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 31: 553-562.
6. Masutani, M., et al. 2007. Reconstitution reveals the functional core of mammalian eIF3. *EMBO J.* 26: 3373-3383.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: EIF3F (human) mapping to 11p15.4.

## PRODUCT

eIF3ε siRNA (h) 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 eIF3ε shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-105324-SH and eIF3ε shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-105324-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of eIF3ε (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-105324A and sc-105324B.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.

## 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

eIF3ε siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of eIF3ε 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

eIF3ε (G-7): sc-390413 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of eIF3ε 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 eIF3ε gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: eIF3ε (h)-PR: sc-105324-PR (20 μl). 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.