

β3Gn-T1 siRNA (m): sc-108930

BACKGROUND

A family of human β1,3-galactosyltransferases (β3Gn-Ts) consists of nine members (β3Gn-T1, -T2, -T3, -T4, -T5, -T6, -T7, -T8 and -T9). β3Gn-T1 catalyzes the formation of type 1 oligosaccharides. β3Gn-T2 converts lacto-N-triose II into lacto-N-tetraose and lacto-N-neotetraose and can form a heterodimer with β3Gn-T8, which, as a complex, exhibits higher enzymatic activity. Unlike the ubiquitously expressed β3Gn-T2, β3Gn-T3 is specifically expressed in colon, jejunum, stomach, esophagus, placenta and trachea, while β3Gn-T4 is mainly expressed in brain. β3Gn-T5 is essential for the biosynthesis of Lewis antigens and may play a role in gastric cancer as a result of its participation in chronic *H. pylori* infection. β3Gn-T6 may be a useful marker for distinguishing between benign adenomas and premalignant lesions. β3Gn-T7 acts as an anti-migration factor for a lung cancer cell line.

REFERENCES

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- Iwai, T., et al. 2005. Core 3 synthase is downregulated in colon carcinoma and profoundly suppresses the metastatic potential of carcinoma cells. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 102: 4572-4577.
- Deo, V.K., et al. 2006. Multiple co-transfection and co-expression of human β1,3-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase with human calreticulin chaperone cDNA in a single step in insect cells. *Biotechnol. Appl. Biochem.* 43: 129-135.
- Seko, A., et al. 2008. Activation of β1,3-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase-2 (β3Gn-T2) by β3Gn-T8. Possible involvement of β3Gn-T8 in increasing poly-N-acetylglucosamine chains in differentiated HL-60 cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 283: 33094-33100.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: B3gnt1 (mouse) mapping to 19 A.

PRODUCT

β3Gn-T1 siRNA (m) 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 β3Gn-T1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-108930-SH and β3Gn-T1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-108930-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of β3Gn-T1 (m) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-108930A, sc-108930B and sc-108930C.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at 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

β3Gn-T1 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of β3Gn-T1 expression in mouse 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor β3Gn-T1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: β3Gn-T1 (m)-PR: sc-108930-PR (20 μl, 548 bp). 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.