



BHLHA9 siRNA (m): sc-140686

BACKGROUND

BHLHA9 (class A basic helix-loop-helix protein 9), also known as BHLHF42 (class F basic helix-loop-helix factor 42), is a 235 amino acid nuclear protein. BHLHA9 contains one basic helix-loop-helix domain and may act as a transcription factor. The gene that encodes BHLHA9 maps to human chromosome 17, which makes up over 2.5% of the human genome with about 81 million bases encoding over 1,200 genes. Two key tumor suppressor genes are associated with chromosome 17, namely, p53 and BRCA1. Tumor suppressor p53 is necessary for maintenance of cellular genetic integrity by moderating cell fate through DNA repair versus cell death. Malfunction or loss of p53 expression is associated with malignant cell growth and Li-Fraumeni syndrome. Like p53, BRCA1 is directly involved in DNA repair, though specifically it is recognized as a genetic determinant of early onset breast cancer and predisposition to cancers of the ovary, colon, prostate gland and fallopian tubes. Chromosome 17 is also linked to neurofibromatosis, a condition characterized by neural and epidermal lesions, and dysregulated Schwann cell growth. Alexander disease, Birt-Hogg-Dube syndrome and Canavan disease are also associated with chromosome 17.

REFERENCES

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2. Welsch, M.J., et al. 2005. Birt-Hogg-Dube Syndrome. *Int. J. Dermatol.* 44: 668-673.
3. Nusbaum, R., et al. 2006-2007. Susceptibility to breast cancer: hereditary syndromes and low penetrance genes. *Breast Dis.* 27: 21-50.
4. Al-Dirbashi, O.Y., et al. 2007. Quantification of N-acetylaspartic acid in urine by LC-MS/MS for the diagnosis of Canavan disease. *J. Inher. Metab. Dis.* 30: 612.
5. Dann, R.B., et al. 2007. Strategies for ovarian cancer prevention. *Obstet. Gynecol. Clin. North Am.* 34: 667-686.
6. Farrell, C.J., et al. 2007. Genetic causes of brain tumors: neurofibromatosis, tuberous sclerosis, von Hippel-Lindau, and other syndromes. *Neurol. Clin.* 25: 925-946.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Bhlha9 (mouse) mapping to 11 B5.

PRODUCT

BHLHA9 siRNA (m) is a target-specific 19-25 nt siRNA 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 BHLHA9 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-140686-SH and BHLHA9 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-140686-V as alternate gene silencing products.

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 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

BHLHA9 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of BHLHA9 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 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor BHLHA9 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: BHLHA9 (m)-PR: sc-140686-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.