

BTBD11 siRNA (m): sc-141770

BACKGROUND

The BTB (broad-complex, Tramtrack and Bric a brac) domain, also known as the POZ (poxvirus and zinc finger) domain, is an N-terminal homodimerization domain that contains multiple copies of kelch repeats and/or C₂H₂-type zinc fingers. Proteins that contain BTB domains are thought to be involved in transcriptional regulation via control of chromatin structure and function. BTBD11 (BTB/POZ domain-containing protein 11) is a 1,104 amino acid single-pass membrane protein that contains five ANK repeats and one BTB (POZ) domain. BTBD11 exists as four alternatively spliced isoforms and is induced by all-*trans* retinoic acid (ATRA). The gene encoding BTBD11 maps to human chromosome 12q23.3, which encodes over 1,100 genes and comprises approximately 4.5% of the human genome. Chromosome 12 is associated with a variety of diseases and afflictions, including hypochondrogenesis, achondrogenesis, Kniest dysplasia, Noonan syndrome and trisomy 12p, which causes facial developmental defects and seizure disorders.

REFERENCES

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3. Ahmad, K.F., et al. 1998. Crystal structure of the BTB domain from PLZF. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95: 12123-12128.
4. Delgado Carrasco, J., et al. 2001. Achondrogenesis type II-hypochondrogenesis: radiological features. Case report. *An. Esp. Pediatr.* 55: 553-557.
5. Yokoyama, T., et al. 2003. A case of Kniest dysplasia with retinal detachment and the mutation analysis. *Am. J. Ophthalmol.* 136: 1186-1188.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Btd11 (mouse) mapping to 10 C1.

PRODUCT

BTBD11 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see BTBD11 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-141770-SH and BTBD11 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-141770-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of BTBD11 (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-141770A, sc-141770B and sc-141770C.

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

BTBD11 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of BTBD11 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 BTBD11 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: BTBD11 (m)-PR: sc-141770-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.