

DnaJB2 siRNA (m): sc-143092

BACKGROUND

The DnaJ family is one of the largest of all the chaperone families and has evolved with diverse cellular localization and functions. The presence of the J domain defines a protein as a member of the DnaJ family. DnaJ heat shock induced proteins are from the bacterium *Escherichia coli* and are under the control of the htpR regulatory protein. The DnaJ proteins play a critical role in the HSP 70 chaperone machine by interacting with HSP 70 to stimulate ATP hydrolysis. The proteins contain cysteine rich regions that are composed of zinc fingers that form a peptide binding domain responsible for the chaperone function. DnaJ proteins are important mediators of proteolysis and are involved in the regulation of protein degradation, exocytosis and endocytosis. DnaJB2 (DnaJ homolog subfamily B member 2), also known as HSJ1 or HSPF3, is expressed almost exclusively in the brain, with the highest levels in the frontal cortex and hippocampus. Two isoforms are produced due to alternative splicing.

REFERENCES

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3. Suh, W.C., et al. 1998. Interaction of the HSP 70 molecular chaperone, DnaK, with its cochaperone DnaJ. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95: 15223-15228.
4. Tomoyasu, T., et al. 1998. Levels of DnaK and DnaJ provide tight control of heat shock gene expression and protein repair in *Escherichia coli*. *Mol. Microbiol.* 30: 567-581.
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6. Shi, Y.Y., et al. 2005. The C-terminal (331-376) sequence of *Escherichia coli* DnaJ is essential for dimerization and chaperone activity: a small angle X-ray scattering study in solution. *J. Biol. Chem.* 280: 22761-22768.
7. Qiu, X.B., et al. 2006. The diversity of the DnaJ/HSP 40 family, the crucial partners for HSP 70 chaperones. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 63: 2560-2570.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Dnajb2 (mouse) mapping to 1 C3.

PROTOCOLS

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

PRODUCT

DnaJB2 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 DnaJB2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-143092-SH and DnaJB2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-143092-V as alternate gene silencing 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

DnaJB2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of DnaJB2 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 DnaJB2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: DnaJB2 (m)-PR: sc-143092-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.