

# DnaJB8 siRNA (m): sc-143097

## BACKGROUND

The DnaJ family, one of the largest of all the chaperone families, 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 derived 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. Members of this family contain cysteine-rich regions that are composed of zinc fingers that form a peptide-binding domain responsible for the chaperone function. They are important mediators of proteolysis and are involved in the regulation of protein degradation, exocytosis and endocytosis. DnaJB8 (DnaJ homolog subfamily B member 8) is a 232 amino acid protein that contains one J domain and is thought to act as a co-chaperone.

## REFERENCES

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2. Georgopoulos, C.P., et al. 1980. Identification of the *E. coli* DnaJ gene product. Mol. Gen. Genet. 178: 583-588.
3. Suh, W.C., et al. 1998. Interaction of the HSP 70 molecular chaperone, DnaK, with its co-chaperone 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.
5. Stewart, G.R., et al. 2004. Analysis of the function of mycobacterial DnaJ proteins by overexpression and microarray profiling. Tuberculosis 84: 180-187.
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. Robichon, C., et al. 2006. DnaJA4 is a SREBP-regulated chaperone involved in the cholesterol biosynthesis pathway. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1761: 1107-1113.
8. Genevaux, P., et al. 2007. The HSP 70 chaperone machines of *Escherichia coli*: a paradigm for the repartition of chaperone functions. Mol. Microbiol. 66: 840-857.
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## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Dnajb8 (mouse) mapping to 6 D1.

## PROTOCOLS

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

## PRODUCT

DnaJB8 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see DnaJB8 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-143097-SH and DnaJB8 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-143097-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  $\mu$ l of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNase-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

## APPLICATIONS

DnaJB8 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of DnaJB8 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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ 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 DnaJB8 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: DnaJB8 (m)-PR: sc-143097-PR (20  $\mu$ 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.