

# PSTK siRNA (m): sc-152568

## BACKGROUND

The fidelity of protein synthesis requires efficient discrimination of amino acid substrates by aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases. Aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases function to catalyze the aminoacylation of tRNAs by their corresponding amino acids, thus linking amino acids with tRNA-contained nucleotide triplets. PSTK (phosphoseryl-tRNA kinase), also known as L-seryl-tRNA(Sec) kinase, is a 348 amino acid enzyme belonging to the L-seryl-tRNA(Sec) kinase family. An essential RNA-dependent kinase, PSTK plays a role in aminoacyl-tRNA synthesis and the biosynthesis of selenocysteine, the 21st natural amino acid. Utilizing magnesium as a cofactor, PSTK converts seryl-tRNA(Sec) to O-phosphoseryl-tRNA(Sec), the immediate precursor of selenocysteinyl-tRNA(Sec). PSTK exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms and is encoded by a gene mapping to human chromosome 10q26.13.

## REFERENCES

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2. Lux, R. and Shi, W. 2005. A novel bacterial signalling system with a combination of a Ser/Thr kinase cascade and a His/Asp two-component system. *Mol. Microbiol.* 58: 345-348.
3. Yuan, J., et al. 2006. RNA-dependent conversion of phosphoserine forms selenocysteine in eukaryotes and archaea. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 103: 18923-18927.
4. Araiso, Y., et al. 2008. Structural insights into RNA-dependent eukaryal and archaeal selenocysteine formation. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 36: 1187-1199.
5. Sherrer, R.L., et al. 2008. Characterization and evolutionary history of an archaeal kinase involved in selenocysteinyl-tRNA formation. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 36: 1247-1259.
6. Sherrer, R.L., et al. 2008. Divergence of selenocysteine tRNA recognition by archaeal and eukaryotic O-phosphoseryl-tRNA(Sec) kinase. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 36: 1871-1880.
7. Renko, K., et al. 2009. Down-regulation of the hepatic selenoprotein biosynthesis machinery impairs selenium metabolism during the acute phase response in mice. *FASEB J.* 23: 1758-1765.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Pstk (mouse) mapping to 7 F3.

## PRODUCT

PSTK 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see PSTK shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-152568-SH and PSTK shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-152568-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PSTK (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-152568A, sc-152568B and sc-152568C.

## 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

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

## GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

PSTK (B-5): sc-373991 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of PSTK gene expression knockdown by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) or immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>™</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor PSTK gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PSTK (m)-PR: sc-152568-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.

## PROTOCOLS

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