

SFRS16 siRNA (m): sc-153404

BACKGROUND

Pre-mRNA splicing enhancer elements are short RNA sequences capable of activating weak splice sites in nearby introns that are required for accurate splice site recognition and the control of alternative splicing. Splicing enhancer elements contain specific binding sites for serine/arginine (SR)-rich splicing factors, which include SC35, 9G8, SRp20 and SF2/ASF. The family of SR factors all contain one or more RNA recognition motifs (RRM) and an SR-rich domain. The SR factor family is not only essential for constitutive splicing, but also regulate splicing in a concentration-dependent manner by influencing the selection of alternative splice sites. SFRS16 (splicing factor, arginine/serine-rich 16), also known as SWAP2 (suppressor of white-apricot homolog 2) or CLASP, is a 674 amino acid nuclear protein that belongs to the splicing factor SR family and most likely regulates CLK1 mRNA splicing. Existing as two alternatively spliced isoforms, SFRS16 is highly expressed in brain and undergoes post-translational phosphorylation by CLK4 *in vitro*.

REFERENCES

1. Fu, X.D. 1993. Specific commitment of different pre-mRNAs to splicing by single SR proteins. *Nature* 365: 82-85.
2. Caceres, J.F., et al. 1998. A specific subset of SR proteins shuttles continuously between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. *Genes Dev.* 12: 55-66.
3. Schaal, T.D., et al. 1999. Selection and characterization of pre-mRNA splicing enhancers: identification of novel SR protein-specific enhancer sequences. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 19: 1705-1719.
4. Cavaloc, Y., et al. 1999. The splicing factors 9G8 and SRp20 transactivate splicing through different and specific enhancers. *RNA* 5: 468-483.
5. Katsu, R., et al. 2002. Novel SR-rich-related protein clasp specifically interacts with inactivated Clk4 and induces the exon EB inclusion of Clk. *J. Biol. Chem.* 277: 44220-44228.
6. Barnard, D.C., et al. 2002. Regulation of alternative splicing by SRp86 through coactivation and repression of specific SR proteins. *RNA* 8: 526-533.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Clasp (mouse) mapping to 7 A3.

PRODUCT

SFRS16 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 SFRS16 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-153404-SH and SFRS16 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-153404-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of SFRS16 (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-153404A, sc-153404B and sc-153404C.

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

SFRS16 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of SFRS16 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

SFRS16 (E-7): sc-514890 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of SFRS16 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 κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker[™] Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz[®] Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz[®] Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor SFRS16 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: SFRS16 (m)-PR: sc-153404-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.

PROTOCOLS

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