

TNRC6C siRNA (m): sc-154547

BACKGROUND

TNRC6C (trinucleotide repeat containing 6C) is a 1,690 amino acid protein that is involved in RNA-mediated gene silencing through micro-RNAs. TNRC6C interacts with members of the argonaute family including eIF2C1, eIF2C2, eIF2C3 and eIF2C4. A member of the GW182 family, TNRC6C contains one RRM (RNA recognition motif) domain and a UBA domain, and exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms. The gene encoding TNRC6C maps to human chromosome 17, which comprises over 2.5% of the human genome and encodes over 1,200 genes. Two key tumor suppressor genes are associated with chromosome 17, namely, p53 and BRCA1. Tumor suppressor p53 is necessary for maintenance of cellular genetic integrity by moderating cell fate through DNA repair versus cell death. Malfunction or loss of p53 expression is associated with malignant cell growth and Li-Fraumeni syndrome. Like p53, BRCA1 is directly involved in DNA repair, though specifically it is recognized as a genetic determinant of early onset breast cancer and predisposition to cancers of the ovary, colon, prostate gland and fallopian tubes.

REFERENCES

1. Hall, J.M., et al. 1992. Closing in on a breast cancer gene on chromosome 17q. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 50: 1235-1242.
2. Evans, S.C., et al. 1997. The Li-Fraumeni syndrome: an inherited susceptibility to cancer. *Mol. Med. Today* 3: 390-395.
3. Varley, J.M., et al. 1997. A detailed study of loss of heterozygosity on chromosome 17 in tumours from Li-Fraumeni patients carrying a mutation to the TP53 gene. *Oncogene* 14: 865-871.
4. Kersemaekers, A.M., et al. 1998. Loss of heterozygosity for defined regions on chromosomes 3, 11 and 17 in carcinomas of the uterine cervix. *Br. J. Cancer.* 77: 192-200.
5. Soussi, T., et al. 2000. p53 website and analysis of p53 gene mutations in human cancer: forging a link between epidemiology and carcinogenesis. *Hum. Mutat.* 15: 105-113.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Tnrc6c (mouse) mapping to 11 E2.

PRODUCT

TNRC6C 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 TNRC6C shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-154547-SH and TNRC6C shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-154547-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TNRC6C (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-154547A, sc-154547B and sc-154547C.

PROTOCOLS

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

TNRC6C siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TNRC6C 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 TNRC6C gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TNRC6C (m)-PR: sc-154547-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.