

TRIP siRNA (m): sc-154676

BACKGROUND

The RING-type zinc finger motif is present in a number of viral and eukaryotic proteins and is made of a conserved cysteine-rich domain that is able to bind two zinc atoms. Proteins that contain this conserved domain are generally involved in the ubiquitination pathway of protein degradation. TRIP, also known as TRAF1 (TRAF interacting protein) or RNF206 (RING finger protein 206), is a 469 amino acid protein that localizes to the perinuclear region of the cytoplasm and contains one RING-type zinc finger. Existing as a component of the receptor-TRAF signaling complex, TRIP interacts with TRAF1 and TRAF2 and functions to inhibit TNF-mediated $\text{NF-}\kappa\text{B}$ activation, possibly playing a role in the regulation of cell activation and apoptosis. The gene encoding TRIP maps to human chromosome 3p21.31, which houses over 1,100 genes, including a chemokine receptor (CKR) gene cluster and a variety of human cancer-related gene loci.

REFERENCES

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2. Wilson, S.A., Brown, E.C., Kingsman, A.J. and Kingsman, S.M. 1998. TRIP: a novel double stranded RNA binding protein which interacts with the leucine rich repeat of flightless I. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 26: 3460-3467.
3. Regamey, A., Hohl, D., Liu, J.W., Roger, T., Kogerman, P., Toftgard, R. and Huber, M. 2003. The tumor suppressor CYLD interacts with TRIP and regulates negatively nuclear factor κB activation by tumor necrosis factor. *J. Exp. Med.* 198: 1959-1964.
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5. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM[™]. 2008. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 605958. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Traip (mouse) mapping to 9 F1.

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.

PRODUCT

TRIP 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 μM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see TRIP shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-154676-SH and TRIP shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-154676-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TRIP (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-154676A, sc-154676B and sc-154676C.

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 μl of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 μl of RNase-free water makes a 10 μM solution in a 10 μM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

TRIP siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TRIP 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 μM in 66 μl . 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 TRIP gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TRIP (m)-PR: sc-154676-PR (20 μl). Annealing temperature for the primers should be $55-60^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the extension temperature should be $68-72^{\circ}\text{C}$.