

YY2 siRNA (m): sc-155426

BACKGROUND

The YY1 transcription factor, also known as NF-E1 (human) and Delta or UCRBP (mouse) is of interest due to its diverse effects on a wide variety of target genes. YY1 is broadly expressed in a wide range of cell types and contains four C-terminal zinc finger motifs of the Cys-Cys-His-His type and an unusual set of structural motifs at its N-terminal. It binds to downstream elements in several vertebrate ribosomal protein genes, where it apparently acts positively to stimulate transcription and can act either negatively or positively in the context of the immunoglobulin κ 3' enhancer and immunoglobulin heavy-chain μ E1 site as well as the P5 promoter of the adeno-associated virus. It thus appears that YY1 is a bifunctional protein, capable of functioning as an activator in some transcriptional control elements and a repressor in others. YY2, a ubiquitously expressed homologue of YY1, can bind to and regulate some promoters known to be controlled by YY1. YY2 contains both transcriptional repression and activation functions, but its exact functions are still unknown.

REFERENCES

1. Hariharan, N., et al. 1991. δ , a transcription factor that binds to downstream elements in several polymerase II promoters, is a functionally versatile zinc finger protein. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88: 9799-9803.
2. Park, K. and Atchison, M.L. 1991. Isolation of a candidate repressor/activator, NF-E1 (YY-1, δ), that binds to the immunoglobulin κ 3' enhancer and the immunoglobulin heavy-chain μ E1 site. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88: 9804-9808.
3. Shi, Y., et al. 1991. Transcriptional repression by YY1, a human GLI-Krüppel-related protein, and relief of repression by adenovirus E1A protein. *Cell* 67: 377-388.
4. Nguyen, N., et al. 2004. Molecular cloning and functional characterization of the transcription factor YY2. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279: 25927-25934.
5. Klar, M. and Bode, J. 2005. Enhanceosome formation over the β interferon promoter underlies a remote-control mechanism mediated by YY1 and YY2. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 25: 10159-10170.
6. Luo, C., et al. 2006. Rapid evolution of a recently retroposed transcription factor YY2 in mammalian genomes. *Genomics* 87: 348-355.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Yy2 (mouse) mapping to X.

PRODUCT

YY2 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see YY2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-155426-SH and YY2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-155426-V as alternate gene silencing products.

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

YY2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of YY2 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

YY2 (A-5): sc-377008 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of YY2 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 YY2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: YY2 (m)-PR: sc-155426-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.