

ZBED4 siRNA (m): sc-155434

BACKGROUND

The zinc finger BED domain-containing protein family (ZBED) is comprised of ZBED1, ZBED2, ZBED3, ZBED4 and ZBED5. They each contain one BED-type zinc finger domains with the exception of ZBED4, which contain four BED-type zinc finger domains. ZBED1 is thought to function as a transcription factor that regulates a number of ribosomal protein (RP) encoded genes by binding specifically to 5'-TGTCG[CT]GA[CT]A-3' DNA regions found in RP promoters. ZBED3 is an Axin-binding protein involved in Wnt/ β -catenin signaling modulation. ZBED4 expression has been shown in human and mouse retinas where it is thought to act as a regulatory protein in cone photoreceptors and Müller cells. The functions of ZBED2 and ZBED5 have yet to be elucidated.

REFERENCES

1. Oosumi, T., et al. 1995. Mariner transposons in humans. *Nature* 378: 672.
2. Nagase, T., et al. 1998. Prediction of the coding sequences of unidentified human genes. XI. The complete sequences of 100 new cDNA clones from brain which code for large proteins *in vitro*. *DNA Res.* 5: 277-286.
3. Esposito, T., et al. 1999. A novel pseudoautosomal human gene encodes a putative protein similar to Ac-like transposases. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 8: 61-67.
4. Ohshima, N., et al. 2003. Identification of a human homologue of the DREF transcription factor with a potential role in regulation of the Histone H1 gene. *J. Biol. Chem.* 278: 22928-22938.
5. Yamashita, D., et al. 2007. Human DNA replication-related element binding factor (hDREF) self-association via hATC domain is necessary for its nuclear accumulation and DNA binding. *J. Biol. Chem.* 282: 7563-7575.
6. Yamashita, D., et al. 2007. hDREF regulates cell proliferation and expression of ribosomal protein genes. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 27: 2003-2013.
7. Saghizadeh, M., et al. 2009. ZBED4, a BED-type zinc-finger protein in the cones of the human retina. *Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci.* 50: 3580-3588.
8. Chen, T., et al. 2009. Identification of zinc-finger BED domain-containing 3 (Zbed3) as a novel Axin-interacting protein that activates Wnt/ β -catenin signaling. *J. Biol. Chem.* 284: 6683-6689.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Zbed4 (mouse) mapping to 15 E3.

PRODUCT

ZBED4 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 ZBED4 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-155434-SH and ZBED4 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-155434-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

ZBED4 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of ZBED4 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 ZBED4 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ZBED4 (m)-PR: sc-155434-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.