



ENX-1 siRNA (m): sc-156000

BACKGROUND

In *Drosophila*, the Polycomb (PcG) gene family encodes chromatin proteins that are required for the repression of homeotic loci in embryonic development. PcG proteins work in conjunction with the trithorax-group (trxG), which activate homeobox gene expression during embryonic development. ENX-1, a mammalian homolog of the *Drosophila* gene enhancer of zeste, is a PcG protein that is ubiquitously expressed during early embryogenesis and becomes restricted to the central and peripheral nervous systems and sites of fetal hematopoiesis during later development. In the adult, ENX-1 is restricted to specific sites, including spleen, testis and placenta. The gene encoding human ENX-1 transcribes a 746 amino acid polypeptide which contains a trithorax-like domain and a DNA-binding motif. ENX-1 interacts with the proto-oncogene product Vav and is thought to be involved in the proliferation of normal and malignant hematopoietic cells. By altering the regulation of target genes, ENX-1 may also contribute to certain phenotypes of Down syndrome.

REFERENCES

- Goebel, M.G. 1991. The Bmi-1 and Mel-18 gene products define a new family of DNA-binding proteins involved in cell proliferation and tumorigenesis. *Cell* 66: 623.
- Hobert, O., et al. 1996. Isolation and developmental expression analysis of ENX-1, a novel mouse Polycomb group gene. *Mech. Dev.* 55: 171-184.
- Hobert, O., et al. 1996. Interaction of Vav with ENX-1, a putative transcriptional regulator of homeobox gene expression. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 16: 3066-3073.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ezh2 (mouse) mapping to 6 B2.3.

PRODUCT

ENX-1 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 ENX-1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-156000-SH and ENX-1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-156000-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of ENX-1 (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-156000A, sc-156000B and sc-156000C.

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

ENX-1 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of ENX-1 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

ENX-1 (D-8): sc-137255 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of ENX-1 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).

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor ENX-1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ENX-1 (m)-PR: sc-156000-PR (20 μ l, 420 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Ren, X., et al. 2015. Quantitative nuclear proteomics identifies that miR-137-mediated EZH2 reduction regulates resveratrol-induced apoptosis of neuroblastoma cells. *Mol. Cell. Proteomics* 14: 316-328.
- Ni, J., et al. 2019. 3-deazaneplanocin A protects against cisplatin-induced renal tubular cell apoptosis and acute kidney injury by restoration of E-cadherin expression. *Cell Death Dis.* 10: 355.
- Parmar, N., et al. 2020. *Leishmania donovani* subverts host immune response by epigenetic reprogramming of macrophage M(lipopolysaccharides + IFN- γ)/M(IL-10) polarization. *J. Immunol.* 204: 2762-2778.
- Adibfar, S., et al. 2022. Combined inhibition of EZH2 and CD73 molecules by folic acid-conjugated SPION-TMC nanocarriers loaded with siRNA molecules prevents TNBC progression and restores anti-tumor responses. *Life Sci.* 309: 121008.
- Hosokawa, M., et al. 2023. 3-deazaneplanocin A, a histone methyltransferase inhibitor, improved the chemoresistance induced under hypoxia in melanoma cells. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 677: 26-30.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.