

ERK 1 siRNA (r): sc-156030

BACKGROUND

Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling pathways involve two closely related MAP kinases, known as extracellular-signal-related kinase 1 (ERK 1, p44) and 2 (ERK 2, p42). Growth factors, steroid hormones, G protein-coupled receptor ligands and neurotransmitters can initiate MAPK signaling pathways. Activation of ERK 1 and ERK 2 requires phosphorylation by upstream kinases such as MAP kinasekinase (MEK), MEK kinase and Raf-1. ERK 1 and ERK 2 phosphorylation can occur at specific tyrosine and threonine sites mapping within consensus motifs that include the threonine-glutamate-tyrosine motif. ERK activation leads to dimerization with other ERKs and subsequent localization to the nucleus. Active ERK dimers phosphorylate serine and threonine residues on nuclear proteins and influence a host of responses that include proliferation, differentiation, transcription regulation and development. The human ERK 1 gene maps to chromosome 16p11.2 and encodes a 379 amino acid protein that shares 83% sequence identity to ERK 2.

REFERENCES

1. Boulton, T.G., et al. 1991. ERKs: a family of protein-serine/threonine kinases that are activated and tyrosine phosphorylated in response to Insulin and NGF. *Cell* 65: 663-675.
2. Crews, C.M., et al. 1992. The primary structure of MEK, a protein kinase that phosphorylates the ERK gene product. *Science* 258: 478-480.
3. Haycock, J.W., et al. 1992. ERK 1 and ERK 2, two microtubule-associated protein 2 kinases, mediate the phosphorylation of tyrosine hydroxylase at serine-31 *in situ*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89: 2365-2369.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Mapk3 (rat) mapping to 1q36.

PRODUCT

ERK 1 siRNA (r) 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 ERK 1 shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-156030-SH and ERK 1 shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-156030-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of ERK 1 (r) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-156030A, sc-156030B and sc-156030C.

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

ERK 1 siRNA (r) is recommended for the inhibition of ERK 1 expression in rat 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

ERK 1 (G-8): sc-271269 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of ERK 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 ERK 1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ERK 1 (r)-PR: sc-156030-PR (20 μ l, 574 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Chen, T.L., et al. 2010. Nitrosative stress induces osteoblast apoptosis through downregulating MAPK-mediated NF κ B/AP-1 activation and subsequent Bcl-X_L expression. *Chem. Biol. Interact.* 184: 359-365.
2. Heldsinger, A., et al. 2011. Synergistic interaction between leptin and cholecystokinin in the rat nodose ganglia is mediated by PI3K and Stat3 signaling pathways: implications for leptin as a regulator of short term satiety. *J. Biol. Chem.* 286: 11707-11715.
3. Heldsinger, A., et al. 2012. Cocaine- and amphetamine-regulated transcript is the neurotransmitter regulating the action of cholecystokinin and leptin on short-term satiety in rats. *Am. J. Physiol. Gastrointest. Liver Physiol.* 303: G1042-G1051.
4. Grabauskas, G., et al. 2015. KATP channels in the nodose ganglia mediate the orexigenic actions of ghrelin. *J. Physiol.* 593: 3973-3989.
5. Sabbir, M.G. and Fernyhough, P. 2018. Muscarinic receptor antagonists activate ERK-CREB signaling to augment neurite outgrowth of adult sensory neurons. *Neuropharmacology* 143: 268-281.

RESEARCH USE

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