

Raf-1 siRNA (bovine): sc-156179

BACKGROUND

Several serine/threonine protein kinases have been implicated as intermediates in signal transduction pathways. These include ERK/MAP kinases, ribosomal S6 kinase (Rsk) and Raf-1. Raf-1 is a cytoplasmic protein with intrinsic serine/threonine activity. It is broadly expressed in nearly all cell lines tested to date and is the cellular homolog of v-Raf, the product of the transforming gene of the 3,611 strain of murine sarcoma virus. The unregulated kinase activity of the v-Raf protein has been associated with transformation and mitogenesis while the activity of Raf-1 is normally suppressed by a regulatory N-terminal domain. Raf-1 is activated in response to activation of a variety of tyrosine kinase receptors as well as in response to pp60v-Src expression. There is accumulating evidence that Ras p21 may play a role in activation of Raf-1 and may play the role of the messenger from membrane tyrosine kinases to Raf-1.

REFERENCES

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2. Huleihel, M., et al. 1986. Characterization of murine A-Raf, a new oncogene related to the v-Raf oncogene. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 6: 2655-2662.
3. Ray, L.B., et al. 1988. Insulin-stimulated microtubule-associated protein kinase is phosphorylated on tyrosine and threonine *in vivo*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 3753-3757.
4. Morrison, D.K., et al. 1988. Signal transduction from membrane to cytoplasm: growth factors and membrane-bound oncogene products increase Raf-1 phosphorylation and associated protein kinase activity. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 8855-8859.
5. Pelech, S.L., et al. 1990. Protein kinase cascades in meiotic and mitotic cell cycle control. *Biochem. Cell Biol.* 68: 1297-1330.
6. Heidecker, G., et al. 1990. Mutational activation of c-Raf-1 and definition of the minimal transforming sequence. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 10: 2503-2512.
7. Turner, B., et al. 1991. Interleukin 2 induces tyrosine phosphorylation and activation of p72-74 Raf-1 kinase in a T-cell line. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88: 1227-1231.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: RAF1 (bovine) mapping to 22.

PRODUCT

Raf-1 siRNA (bovine) 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 Raf-1 shRNA Plasmid (bovine): sc-156179-SH and Raf-1 shRNA (bovine) Lentiviral Particles: sc-156179-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Raf-1 (bovine) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-156179A, sc-156179B and sc-156179C.

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

Raf-1 siRNA (bovine) is recommended for the inhibition of Raf-1 expression in bovine 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

Raf-1 (E-10): sc-7267 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Raf-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).

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 Raf-1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Raf-1 (bovine)-PR: sc-156179-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.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.