

BDNF siRNA (*T. guttata*): sc-270463

BACKGROUND

Neurotrophins function to regulate naturally occurring cell death of neurons during development. The prototype neurotrophin is nerve growth factor (NGF), originally discovered in the 1950s as a soluble peptide promoting the survival of, and neurite outgrowth from, sympathetic ganglia. Three additional structurally homologous neurotrophic factors have been identified. These include brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), neurotrophin-3 (NT-3) and neurotrophin-4 (NT-4) (also designated NT-5). These various neurotrophins stimulate the *in vitro* survival of distinct, but partially overlapping, populations of neurons. The cell surface receptors through which neurotrophins mediate their activity have been identified. For instance, the Trk A receptor is the preferential receptor for NGF, but also binds NT-3 and NT-4. The Trk B receptor binds both BDNF and NT-4 equally well, and binds NT-3 to a lesser extent, while the Trk C receptor only binds NT-3.

REFERENCES

- Oppenheim, R.W., et al. 1991. Cell death during development of the nervous system. *Annu. Rev. Neurosci.* 14: 453-501.
- Thoenen, H., et al. 1991. The changing scene of neurotrophic factors. *Trends Neurosci.* 14: 165-170.
- Chao, M.V., et al. 1992. Neurotrophin receptors: a window into neuronal differentiation. *Neuron* 9: 583-593.
- Korsching, S., et al. 1993. The neurotrophic factor concept: a reexamination. *J. Neurosci.* 13: 2739-2748.
- Ip, N.Y., et al. 1993. Similarities and differences in the way neurotrophins interact with the Trk receptors in neuronal and nonneuronal cells. *Neuron* 10: 137-149.
- Klein, R., et al. 1994. Role of neurotrophins in mouse neuronal development. *FASEB J.* 8: 738-744.
- Mowla, S.J., et al. 2001. Biosynthesis and post-translational processing of the precursor to brain-derived neurotrophic factor. *J. Biol. Chem.* 276: 12660-12666.
- Du, J.L., et al. 2004. Rapid BDNF-induced retrograde synaptic modification in a developing retinotectal system. *Nature* 429: 878-883.
- Coull, J.A., et al. 2005. BDNF from microglia causes the shift in neuronal anion gradient underlying neuropathic pain. *Nature* 438: 1017-1021.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: BDNF (*T. guttata*) mapping to 5.

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.

PRODUCT

BDNF siRNA (*T. guttata*) 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 BDNF shRNA Plasmid (*T. guttata*): sc-270463-SH and BDNF shRNA (*T. guttata*) Lentiviral Particles: sc-270463-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of BDNF (*T. guttata*) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-270463A, sc-270463B and sc-270463C.

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

BDNF siRNA (*T. guttata*) is recommended for the inhibition of expression in *T. guttata* 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 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: BDNF (*T. guttata*)-PR: sc-270463-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.