PGC-1 α siRNA (bovine): sc-270509



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Transcription factors exert their effects by associating with co-activator or corepressor proteins. The co-activator complexes are thought to be constitutively active, requiring only proper positioning in the genome to initiate transcription. Co-activators include the steroid receptor coactivator (SRC) and CREB binding protein (CBP) families that contain histone acetyltransferase (HAT) activity, which modifies chromatin structure. PPAR γ co-activator-1 (PGC-1) is a transcriptional cofactor of nuclear respiratory factor-1 (NRF-1), PPAR β , PPAR α and other nuclear receptors that is induced by exposure to cold temperatures and is involved in regulating thermogenic gene expression, protein uncoupling, and mitochondrial biogenesis. PGC-1 has a low inherent transcriptional activity when it is not bound to a transcription factor. Docking of PGC-1 to PPAR γ stimulates an apparent conformational change that then enables PGC-1 to bind to and assemble into complexes, which include the additional cofactors SRC-1 and CBP/p300, and results in a large increase in transcriptional activity.

REFERENCES

- Onate, S.A., et al. 1995. Sequence and characterization of a co-activator for the steroid hormone receptor superfamily. Science 270: 1354-1357.
- Torchia, J., et al. 1997. The transcriptional co-activator p/CIP binds CBP and mediates nuclear-receptor function. Nature 387: 677-684.
- 3. Puigserver, P., et al. 1998. A cold-inducible co-activator of nuclear receptors linked to adaptive thermogenesis. Cell 92: 829-839.
- Xu, L., et al. 1999. Co-activator and corepressor complexes in nuclear receptor function. Curr. Opin. Genet. Dev. 9: 140-147.
- Wu, Z., et al. 1999. Mechanisms controlling mitochondrial biogenesis and respiration through the thermogenic co-activator PGC-1. Cell 98: 115-124.
- Puigserver, P., et al. 1999. Activation of PPARγ co-activator-1 through transcription factor docking. Science 286: 1368-1371.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PPARGC1A (bovine) mapping to 6.

PRODUCT

PGC-1 α 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 PGC-1 α shRNA Plasmid (bovine): sc-270509-SH and PGC-1 α shRNA (bovine) Lentiviral Particles: sc-270509-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PGC-1 α (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-270509A, sc-270509B and sc-270509C.

RESEARCH USE

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

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

PGC-1 α siRNA (bovine) is recommended for the inhibition of PGC-1 α 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 µM in 66 µl. 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 PGC-1 α gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PGC-1 α (bovine)-PR: sc-270509-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

PROTOCOLS

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

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