



HPV18 E6 siRNA (hvp): sc-270681

BACKGROUND

Human papilloma viruses (HPVs) can be classified as either high risk or low risk according to their association with cancer. HPV16 and HPV18 are the most common of the high risk group, while HPV6 and HPV11 are among the low risk types. Approximately 90% of cervical cancers contain HPV DNA of the high risk types. Mutational analysis have shown that the E6 and E7 genes of the high risk HPVs are necessary and sufficient for HPV transforming function. The specific interactions of the E6 and E7 proteins with p53 and pRB, respectively, correlate with HPV high and low risk classifications. The high risk HPV E7 proteins bind to pRB with a higher affinity than do the low risk HPV proteins, and only the high risk HPV E6 proteins form detectable complexes with p53 *in vitro*.

REFERENCES

1. Reich, N.C., et al. 1983. Two distinct mechanisms regulate the levels of a cellular tumor antigen, p53. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 3: 2143-2150.
2. Zur Hausen, H. and Schneider, A. 1987. The role of papillomaviruses in human angioepithelial cancer. In Howley, P.M. and Salzman, N.P., eds., *The Papovaviridae*, 2 Papillomaviruses. New York: Plenum, 245-263.
3. Munger, K., et al. 1989. The E6 and E7 genes of the human papillomavirus type 16 together are necessary and sufficient for transformation of primary human keratinocytes. *J. Virol.* 63: 4417-4421.
4. Munger, K., et al. 1989. Complex formation of human papillomavirus E7 proteins with the retinoblastoma tumor suppressor gene product. *EMBO J.* 8: 4099-4105.
5. Hawley-Nelson, P., et al. 1989. HPV16 E6 and E7 proteins cooperate to immortalize human foreskin keratinocytes. *EMBO J.* 13: 3905-3910.
6. Riou, G., et al. 1990. Association between poor prognosis in early-stage invasive cervical carcinomas and non-detection of HPV DNA. *Lancet* 335: 1171-1174.
7. Werness, B.A., et al. 1990. Association of human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 E6 proteins with p53. *Science* 248: 76-79.
8. Huibregtse, J.M., et al. 1993. Cloning and expression of the cDNA for E6-AP, a protein that mediates the interaction of the human papillomavirus E6 oncoprotein with p53. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 13: 775-784.

PRODUCT

HPV18 E6 siRNA (hvp) 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 HPV18 E6 shRNA Plasmid (hvp): sc-270681-SH and HPV18 E6 shRNA (hvp) Lentiviral Particles: sc-270681-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of HPV18 E6 (hvp) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-270681A, sc-270681B and sc-270681C.

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

HPV18 E6 siRNA (hvp) is recommended for the inhibition of HPV18 E6 expression in hvp 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

HPV18 E6 (G-7): sc-365089 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of HPV18 E6 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 HPV18 E6 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: HPV18 E6 (hvp)-PR: sc-270681-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Wang, J.C.K., et al. 2024. Structure of the p53 degradation complex from HPV16. *Nat. Commun.* 15: 1842.

RESEARCH USE

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