# $Bcl-x_{S/I}$ siRNA (m): sc-29217



The Power to Question

#### **BACKGROUND**

The Bcl-2 gene was isolated at the chromosomal breakpoint of t(14;18) bearing follicular B cell lymphomas. Bcl-2 blocks cell death following a variety of stimuli and confers a death-sparing effect to certain hematopoietic cell lines following growth factor withdrawal. A second protein, designated Bcl-associated X protein (Bax) p21, has extensive amino acid homology with Bcl-2 and both homodimerizes and heterodimerizes with Bcl-2. Over-expression of Bax accelerates apoptotic death induced by cytokine deprivation in an IL-3-dependent cell line, and Bax also counters the death repressor activity of Bcl-2. Bcl-x, one of several additional proteins with sequence homology to Bcl-2, is expressed as Bcl-x<sub>L</sub>, a 233 amino acid protein with 43% sequence identity with Bcl-2 that suppresses cell death, and Bcl-x<sub>S</sub>, a shorter variant that is 178 amino acids in length and lacks a 63 amino acid region (amino acids 126-188) found in Bcl-x<sub>L</sub> and which functions as a dominant inhibitor of Bcl-2. A further apoptosis-inducing protein, Bad, dimerizes both with Bcl-x<sub>L</sub> and to a lesser extent with Bcl-2, thus displacing Bax and inducing apoptosis.

## **REFERENCES**

- Nunez, G., et al. 1990. Deregulated Bcl-2 gene expression selectively prolongs survival of growth factor-deprived hemopoietic cell lines. J. Immunol. 144: 3602-3610.
- 2. Hockenbery, D.M., et al. 1991. Bcl-2 protein is topographically restricted in tissues characterized by apoptotic cell death. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88: 6961-6965.
- 3. Boise, L.H., et al. 1993. Bcl-x, a Bcl-2-related gene that functions as a dominant regulator of apoptotic cell death. Cell 74: 597-608.

#### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Bcl2l1 (mouse) mapping to 2 H1.

## **PRODUCT**

Bcl- $x_{S/L}$  siRNA (m) 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see Bcl- $x_{S/L}$  shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-29217-SH and Bcl- $x_{S/L}$  shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29217-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of  $Bcl-x_{S/L}$  (m) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-29217A, sc-29217B and sc-29217C.

### 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  $\mu$ l of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNAse-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

### **APPLICATIONS**

 $\text{Bcl-x}_{S/L}$  siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Bcl-x $_{S/L}$  expression in mouse 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.

## **GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING**

 $\mathrm{Bcl-x_L}$  (H-5): sc-8392 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of  $\mathrm{Bcl-x_{S/L}}$  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-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>TM</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## **RT-PCR REAGENTS**

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor Bcl- $x_{S/L}$  gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Bcl- $x_{S/L}$  (m)-PR: sc-29217-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 517 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

## **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

- Kim, Y.H., et al. 2008. Combination therapy with cisplatin and anti-4-1BB: synergistic anticancer effects and amelioration of cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity. Cancer Res. 68: 7264-7269.
- Eno, C.O., et al. 2012. The Bcl-2 proteins Noxa and Bcl-x<sub>L</sub> co-ordinately regulate oxidative stress-induced apoptosis. Biochem J. 444: 69-78.

#### **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.

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