

Lck siRNA (h): sc-29392

BACKGROUND

Src is the human homolog of the v-src gene of the Rous sarcoma virus, also called avian sarcoma virus or ASV. Src was the first proto-oncogenic non-receptor tyrosine kinase characterized in human. By virtue of common structural motifs, the Src family is composed of nine members in vertebrates, including Src, Yes, Fgr, Frk, Fyn, Lyn, Hck, Lck and Blk. Src-family kinases transduce signals that are involved in the control of a variety of cellular processes, including proliferation, differentiation, motility, and adhesion. Src-family kinases contain an amino terminal cell membrane anchor followed by an SH3 domain and an SH2 domain that are involved in modular association and activation, respectively. Src-family kinases are normally maintained in an inactive state and can be activated transiently during cellular events such as mitosis. Different sub-cellular localizations of Src-family kinases may be important for the regulation of specific cellular processes, such as mitogenesis, cytoskeletal organization, and membrane trafficking. The Fyn and Lck Src family tyrosine kinases play a key role in T cell antigen receptor (TCR) signaling. The human Lck gene maps to chromosome 1p35.1 and encodes a 509 amino acid protein.

REFERENCES

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2. Williams, J.C., et al. 1998. Insights into Src kinase functions: structural comparisons. *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 23: 179-184.
3. Denny, M.F., et al. 2000. Differential T cell antigen receptor signaling mediated by the Src family kinases Lck and Fyn. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 20: 1426-1435.
4. Tatosyan, A.G., et al. 2000. Kinases of the Src family: structure and functions. *Biochemistry* 65: 49-58.
5. Bjorge, J.D., et al. 2000. Selected glimpses into the activation and function of Src kinase. *Oncogene* 19: 5620-5635.
6. Korade-Mirnic, Z., et al. 2000. Src kinase-mediated signaling in leukocytes. *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 68: 603-613.
7. Gilmore, E.S., et al. 2001. SRC family kinases mediate epithelial Na⁺ channel inhibition by endothelin. *J. Biol. Chem.* 276: 42610-42617.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: LCK (human) mapping to 1p35.1.

PRODUCT

Lck siRNA (h) 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 Lck shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29392-SH and Lck shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29392-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Lck (h) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-29392A, sc-29392B and sc-29392C.

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

Lck siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of Lck expression in human 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

Lck (3A5): sc-433 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Lck 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 Lck gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Lck (h)-PR: sc-29392-PR (20 μ l, 462 bp). 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.