# Elk-1 siRNA (m): sc-35291



The Power to Question

## **BACKGROUND**

Ets-1 is the prototype member of a family of genes identified on the basis of homology to the v-Ets oncogene isolated from the E26 erythroblastosis virus. This family of genes currently includes Ets-1, Ets-2, Erg-1—3, Elk-1, Elf-1, Elf-5, NERF, PU.1, PEA3, ERM, FEV, ER8I, Fli-1, TEL, Spi-B, ESE-1, ESE-3A, Net, ABT1 and ERF. Members of the Ets gene family exhibit varied patterns of tissue expression, and share a highly conserved carboxy terminal domain containing a sequence related to the SV40 large T antigen nuclear localization signal sequence. This conserved domain is essential for Ets-1 binding to DNA and is likely to be responsible for the DNA binding activity of all members of the Ets gene family. Several of these proteins have been shown to recognize similar m otifs in DNA that share a centrally located 5'-GGAA-3' element.

## **REFERENCES**

- 1. Ghysdael, J., et al. 1986. Identification and preferential expression in thymic and bursal lymphocytes of a c-Ets oncogene-encoded  $M_r$  54,000 cytoplasmic protein. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83: 1714-1718.
- 2. Rao, V.N., et al. 1989. Elk, tissue-specific Ets-related genes on chromosomes X and 14 near translocation breakpoints. Science 244: 66-70.
- Burtis, K.C., et al. 1990. The *Drosophila* 74EF early puff contains E74, a complex ecdysone-inducible gene that encodes two Ets-related proteins. Cell 61: 85-99.

### **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: Elk1 (mouse) mapping to X A1.3.

#### **PRODUCT**

Elk-1 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  $\mu\text{M}$  solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see Elk-1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35291-SH and Elk-1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35291-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Elk-1 (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-35291A, sc-35291B and sc-35291C.

## STORAGE AND RESUSPENSION

Store lyophilized siRNA duplex at -20 $^{\circ}$  C with desiccant. Stable for at least one year from the date of shipment. Once resuspended, store at -20 $^{\circ}$  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**

 $\mbox{Elk-1}$  siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of  $\mbox{Elk-1}$  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**

p-Elk-1 (B-4): sc-8406 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Elk-1 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^M Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto B Blocking Reagent: sc-2335 (use 50 mM NaF, sc-24988, as diluent), Lambda Phosphatase: sc-200312A 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\* Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz\* Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## **RT-PCR REAGENTS**

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor Elk-1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Elk-1 (m)-PR: sc-35291-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 548 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

## **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

- Lee, S.M., et al. 2010. Activation and repression of cellular immediate early genes by serum response factor cofactors. J. Biol. Chem. 285: 22036-22049.
- 2. Ahmad, N., et al. 2012. Relaxin induces matrix-metalloproteinases-9 and -13 via RXFP1: induction of MMP-9 involves the PI3K, ERK, Akt and PKC-ζ pathways. Mol. Cell. Endocrinol. 363: 46-61.
- 3. Legrand, N., et al. 2014. An AUG codon conserved for protein function rather than translational initiation: the story of the protein sElk1. PLoS ONE 9: e102890.
- 4. Ahmad, N., et al. 2018.  $17\beta$ -estradiol induces MMP-9 and MMP-13 in TMJ fibrochondrocytes via estrogen receptor  $\alpha$ . J. Dent. Res. 97: 1023-1030.

## **RESEARCH USE**

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