



Hck siRNA (m): sc-35535

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 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 subcellular localizations of Src family kinases may be important for the regulation of specific cellular processes such as mitogenesis, cytoskeletal organization and membrane trafficking. The human hemopoietic cell kinase (Hck) gene maps to chromosome 20q11.21 and encodes a 505 amino acid protein. The Hck protein is expressed in hematopoietic cells, and is particularly abundant in granulocytes.

REFERENCES

1. Sakaguchi, A.Y., et al. 1982. Organization of human proto-oncogenes. *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 34: 175.
2. Quintrell, N., et al. 1987. Identification of a human gene (Hck) that encodes a protein-tyrosine kinase and is expressed in hemopoietic cells. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 7: 2267-2275.
3. Ziegler, S.F., et al. 1987. Novel protein-tyrosine kinase gene (Hck) preferentially expressed in cells of hematopoietic origin. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 7: 2276-2285.
4. Williams, J.C., et al. 1998. Insights into Src kinase functions: structural comparisons. *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 23: 179-184.
5. Tatosyan, A.G., et al. 2000. Kinases of the Src family: structure and functions. *Biochemistry* 65: 49-58.
6. Bjorge, J.D., et al. 2000. Selected glimpses into the activation and function of Src kinase. *Oncogene* 19: 5620-5635.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

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

PRODUCT

Hck 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see Hck shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35535-SH and Hck shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35535-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Hck (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-35535A, sc-35535B and sc-35535C.

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

Hck siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Hck 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 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

Hck (G-4): sc-166463 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Hck 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 Hck gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Hck (m)-PR: sc-35535-PR (20 μ l, 545 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.