

# HDAC5 siRNA (m): sc-35543

## BACKGROUND

In the intact cell, DNA closely associates with histones and other nuclear proteins to form chromatin. The remodeling of chromatin is believed to be a critical component of transcriptional regulation and a major source of this remodeling is brought about by the acetylation of nucleosomal histones. Acetylation of lysine residues in the amino terminal tail domain of histone results in an allosteric change in the nucleosomal conformation and an increased accessibility to transcription factors by DNA. Conversely, the deacetylation of histones is associated with transcriptional silencing. Several mammalian proteins have been identified as nuclear histone acetylases, including GCN5, PCAF (p300/CBP associated factor), p300/CBP, HAT1, and the TFIID subunit TAF II p250. Mammalian HDAC1 (also designated HD1), HDAC2 (also designated RPD3) and HDAC3-6, have been identified as histone deacetylases.

## REFERENCES

1. Lee, D.Y., et al. 1993. A positive role for histone acetylation in transcription factor access to nucleosomal DNA. *Cell* 72: 73-82.
2. Braunstein, M., et al. 1993. Transcriptional silencing in yeast is associated with reduced nucleosome acetylation. *Genes Dev.* 7: 592-604.
3. Bauer, W.R., et al. 1994. Nucleosome structural changes due to acetylation. *J. Mol. Biol.* 236: 685-690.
4. Taunton, J., et al. 1996. A mammalian histone deacetylase related to the yeast transcriptional regulator Rpd3p. *Science* 272: 408-411.
5. Utey, R.T., et al. 1998. Transcriptional activators direct histone acetyltransferase complexes to nucleosomes. *Nature* 394: 498-502.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Hdac5 (mouse) mapping to 11 D.

## PRODUCT

HDAC5 siRNA (m) is a pool of 2 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 HDAC5 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35543-SH and HDAC5 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35543-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of HDAC5 (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-35543A and sc-35543B.

## 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

HDAC5 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of HDAC5 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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ 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

HDAC5 (C-11): sc-133225 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of HDAC5 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 $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  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 $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  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 HDAC5 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: HDAC5 (m)-PR: sc-35543-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 419 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Weems, J., et al. 2011. Class II histone deacetylases limit GLUT4 gene expression during adipocyte differentiation. *J. Biol. Chem.* 286: 460-468.
2. Xiong, C., et al. 2019. Selective inhibition of class IIa histone deacetylases alleviates renal fibrosis. *FASEB J.* 33: 8249-8262.
3. Rahm, A.K., et al. 2021. Differential regulation of K<sub>Ca</sub> 2.1 (KCNN1) K<sup>+</sup> channel expression by histone deacetylases in atrial fibrillation with concomitant heart failure. *Physiol. Rep.* 9: e14835.
4. Sharma, P., et al. 2022. HDAC5 RNA interference ameliorates acute renal injury by upregulating KLF2 and inhibiting NALP3 expression in a mouse model of oxalate nephropathy. *Int. Immunopharmacol.* 112: 109264.

## RESEARCH USE

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