# HNF-1 $\alpha$ siRNA (m): sc-35568



The Power to Question

## **BACKGROUND**

HNF-1 ( $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ), HNF-3 ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ ), HNF-4 ( $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$ ) and HNF-6 compose, in part, a homoeprotein family designated the hepatocyte nuclear factor family. The various HNF-1 isoforms regulate transcription of genes in liver and in other tissues such as kidney, small intestine and thymus. HNF-3 $\alpha$ , HNF-3 $\beta$  and HNF-3 $\gamma$  regulate the transcription of numerous hepatocyte genes in adult liver. HNF-3 $\alpha$  and HNF-3 $\beta$  have also been shown to be involved in gastrulation events such as body axis formation. HNF-4 $\alpha$  and HNF-4 $\gamma$  have been shown to be important for early embryo development. HNF-4 $\alpha$  is expressed in liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine, testis and colon; and HNF-4 $\gamma$  is expressed in each of these tissues except liver. HNF-6 has been shown to bind to the promoter of HNF-3 $\beta$ , which indicates a potential role of HNF-6 in gut endoderm epithelial cell differentiation. Evidence suggests that HNF-6 may also be a transriptional activator for at least 22 other hepatocyte-enriched genes, including cytochrome P450 2C13 and  $\alpha$ -1 antitrypsin.

#### **REFERENCES**

- Bach, I., et al. 1993. More potent transcriptional activators or a transdominant inhibitor of the HNF1 homeoprotein family are generated by alternative RNA processing. EMBO J. 12: 4229-4242.
- Kaestner, K.H., et al. 1994. The HNF-3 gene family of transcription factors in mice: gene structure, cDNA sequence, and mRNA distribution. Genomics 20: 377-385.
- Drewes, T., et al. 1996. Human hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 isoforms are encoded by distinct and differentially expressed genes. Mol. Cell. Biol. 16: 925-931.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Hnf1a (mouse) mapping to 5 F.

## **PRODUCT**

HNF- $1\alpha$  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 HNF- $1\alpha$  shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35568-SH and HNF- $1\alpha$  shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35568-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of HNF-1 $\alpha$  (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-35568A, sc-35568B and sc-35568C.

## 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**

HNF-1 $\alpha$  siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of HNF-1 $\alpha$  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**

HNF- $1\alpha$  (F-7): sc-393925 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of HNF- $1\alpha$  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\* 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\* Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz\* Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

### **RT-PCR REAGENTS**

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor HNF-1 $\alpha$  gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: HNF-1 $\alpha$  (m)-PR: sc-35568-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 434 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

### **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

- 1. Yu, L., et al. 2016. Protective effects of SRT1720 via the  $HNF1\alpha/FXR$  signalling pathway and anti-inflammatory mechanisms in mice with estrogen-induced cholestatic liver injury. Toxicol. Lett. 264: 1-11.
- 2. Yu, L., et al. 2017. SRT1720 alleviates ANIT-induced cholestasis in a mouse model. Front. Pharmacol. 8: 256.
- 3. Watanabe, T., et al. 2020. Transcriptional regulation of the Angptl8 gene by hepatocyte nuclear factor-1 in the murine liver. Sci. Rep. 10: 9999.

#### **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.