

# p73 siRNA (h): sc-36167

## BACKGROUND

The p53 gene is a widely studied anti-oncogene, or tumor suppressor gene. The p53 gene product can act as a negative regulator of cell growth in response to DNA damage. Mutations and allelic loss of the p53 gene have been associated with malignant transformation in a wide variety of human tumors. p53 shares considerable sequence similarity with p73, a gene that maps to a region in chromosome 1p36.32 that is frequently deleted in neuroblastomas. However, p73 does not appear to be activated by DNA damaging agents. The p73 isoform p73 $\alpha$  inhibits drug-induced apoptosis in small cell lung carcinoma cells, while the p73 isoform p73 $\beta$  promotes it. p73 $\alpha$  also prevents Bax activation, mitochondrial dysfunction, caspase activation and is able to reduce apoptosis induced by the BH3-only protein PUMA (p53 upregulated modulator of apoptosis). There is an equilibrium between p73 $\alpha$  and p73 $\beta$ , demonstrated by the fact that p73 $\alpha$  inhibits the pro-apoptotic effect of p73 $\beta$ .

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TP73 (human) mapping to 1p36.32.

## PRODUCT

p73 siRNA (h) is a target-specific 19-25 nt siRNA 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 p73 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36167-SH and p73 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36167-V as alternate gene silencing products.

## 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

p73 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of p73 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  $\mu$ 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

p73 (E-4): sc-17823 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of p73 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).

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor p73 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: p73 (h)-PR: sc-36167-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 452 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

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3. Camats, M., et al. 2009. P19 H-Ras induces G<sub>1</sub>/S phase delay maintaining cells in a reversible quiescence state. *PLoS ONE* 4: e8513.
4. Alhosin, M., et al. 2010. Induction of apoptosis by thymoquinone in lymphoblastic leukemia Jurkat cells is mediated by a p73-dependent pathway which targets the epigenetic integrator UHRF1. *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 79: 1251-1260.
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6. Ratovitski, E.A. 2016. Tumor protein (TP)-p53 members as regulators of autophagy in tumor cells upon marine drug exposure. *Mar. Drugs* 14: 154.
7. Yi, L., et al. 2016. Lipopolysaccharide induces human pulmonary microvascular endothelial apoptosis via the YAP signaling pathway. *Front. Cell. Infect. Microbiol.* 6: 133.
8. Martinez-Castillo, M., et al. 2016. A subpopulation of the K562 cells are killed by curcumin treatment after G<sub>2</sub>/M arrest and mitotic catastrophe. *PLoS ONE* 11: e0165971.
9. Ray, P., et al. 2016. Crocetin exploits p53-induced death domain (PIDD) and FAS-associated death domain (FADD) proteins to induce apoptosis in colorectal cancer. *Sci. Rep.* 6: 32979.
10. Zu, Y., et al. 2018. Tan IIA inhibits H1299 cell viability through the MDM4-IAP3 signaling pathway. *Mol. Med. Rep.* 17: 2384-2392.
11. Rada, M., et al. 2018. BTK modulates p73 activity to induce apoptosis independently of p53. *Cell Death Discov.* 4: 30.

## RESEARCH USE

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