SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

PKC μ siRNA (h): sc-36245

BACKGROUND

Members of the protein kinase C (PKC) family play a key regulatory role in a variety of cellular functions, including cell growth and differentiation, gene expression, hormone secretion and membrane function. PKCs were originally identified as serine/threonine protein kinases whose activity was dependent on calcium and phospholipids. Diacylglycerols (DAG) and tumor promoting phorbol esters bind to and activate PKC. PKCs can be subdivided into at least two major classes, including conventional (c) PKC isoforms (α, βI, βII and γ) and novel (n) PKC isoforms (δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, λ/ι, μ and ν). Patterns of expression for each PKC isoform differ among tissues and PKC family members exhibit clear differences in their cofactor dependencies. For instance, the kinase activities of PKC δ and ε are independent of Ca^{2+}. On the other hand, most of the other PKC members possess phorbol ester-binding activities and kinase activities.

REFERENCES

1. Takai, Y., et al. 1979. Calcium-dependent activation of a multifunctional protein kinase by membrane phospholipids. J. Biol. Chem. 254: 3692-3695.
2. Castagna, M., et al. 1982. Direct activation of calcium-activated, phospholipid-dependent protein kinase by tumor-promoting phorbol esters. J. Biol. Chem. 257: 7847-7851.
3. Kikkawa, U., et al. 1983. Protein kinase C as a possible receptor of tumor-promoting phorbol esters. J. Biol. Chem. 258: 11442-11445.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PRKD1 (human) mapping to 14q12.

PRODUCT

PKC μ siRNA (h) 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 μM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see PKC μ shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36245-SH and PKC μ shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36245-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PKC μ (h) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-36245A, sc-36245B and sc-36245C.

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 µl of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 µl of RNAse-free water makes a 10 µM solution in a 10 µM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

PKC μ siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of PKC μ 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 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.

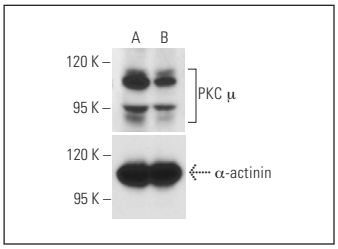
GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

PKC μ (G-9): sc-518065 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of PKC μ 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 PKC μ gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PKC μ (h)-PR: sc-36245-PR (20 µl, 390 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

DATA



PKC μ siRNA (h): sc-36245. Western blot analysis of PKC μ expression in non-transfected control (**A**) and PKC μ siRNA transfected (**B**) HeLa cells. Blot probed with PKC μ (D-20): sc-935. α-actinin (H-2): sc-17829 used as specificity and loading control.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Ivanova, P., et al. 2008. Knockdown of PKD1 in normal human epidermal keratinocytes increases mRNA expression of keratin 10 and involucrin: early markers of keratinocyte differentiation. Arch. Dermatol. Res. 300: 139-145.
2. Merzoug-Larabi, M., et al. 2017. Protein kinase C inhibitor Gö6976 but not Gö6983 induces the reversion of E- to N-cadherin switch and metastatic phenotype in melanoma: identification of the role of protein kinase D1. BMC Cancer 17: 12.
3. Wu, S., et al. 2019. An integrated PKD1-dependent signaling network amplifies IRE1 pro-survival signaling. J. Biol. Chem. 294: 11119-11130.

RESEARCH USE

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