SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

PLC γ2 siRNA (m): sc-36269

BACKGROUND

Phosphoinositide-specific phospholipase C (PLC) plays a critical role in the initiation of receptor mediated signal transduction through the generation of the two second messengers, inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate and diacylglycerol from phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate.There are many mammalian PLC isozymes, including PLC β1, PLC β2, PLC β3, PLC β4, PLC γ1, PLC γ2, PLC δ1, PLC δ2 and PLC ε. After stimulation of the collagen receptor glycoprotein VI in human platelets, PLC γ2 associates with several tyrosine-phosphorylated proteins (Syk, SLP-76, Lyn, linker for activation of T cells (LAT) and the FcR γ chain), which bind to its C-terminal SH2 domain. PLC γ1 associates with Syk in B cells, but PLC γ2 does not associate with Syk in platelets. The C-terminal SH2 domain is involved in the regulation of PLC γ2. In addition, Btk can induce PLC γ2 tyrosine phosphorylation and initiate calcium moblization in CD72-stimulated B lymphocytes.

REFERENCES

1. Suh, P., et al. 1988. Inositol phospholipid-specific phospholipase C: complete cDNA and protein sequences and sequence homology to tyrosine kinase-related oncogene products. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85: 5419-5423.
2. Emori, Y., et al. 1989. A second type of rat phosphoinositide-specific phospholipase C containing a Src-related sequence not essential for phosphoinositide-hydrolyzing activity. J. Biol. Chem. 264: 21885-21890.
3. Meldrum, E., et al. 1991. A second gene product of the inositol-phospholipid-specific phospholipase Cδ subclass. Eur. J. Biochem. 196: 159-165.
4. Rhee, S.G., et al. 1992. Regulation of inositol phospholipid-specific phospholipase C isozymes. J. Biol. Chem. 267: 12393-12396.
5. Kim, M.J., et al. 1993. Cloning of cDNA encoding rat phospholipase C-β4, a new member of the phospholipase C. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 194: 706-712.
6. Jhon, D., et al. 1993. Cloning, sequencing, purification and G_q-dependent activation of phospholipase C-β3. J. Biol. Chem. 268: 6654-6661.
7. Venkataraman, C., et al. 1998. Activation of Lyn, Blk, Btk but not Syk in CD72-stimulated B lymphocytes. J. Immunol. 160: 3322-3329.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Plcg2 (mouse) mapping to 8 E1.

PRODUCT

PLC γ2 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 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see PLC γ2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36269-SH and PLC γ2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36269-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PLC γ2 (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-36269A, sc-36269B and sc-36269C.

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

PLC γ2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of PLC γ2 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

PLC γ2 (B-10): sc-5283 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of PLC γ2 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-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ 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-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ 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 PLC γ2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PLC γ2 (m)-PR: sc-36269-PR (20 µl, 434 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.