

# PLC $\beta$ 2 siRNA (h): sc-36270

## BACKGROUND

Phosphoinositide-specific phospholipase C (PLC) plays a crucial 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  $\beta$ 1, PLC  $\beta$ 2, PLC  $\beta$ 3, PLC  $\beta$ 4, PLC $\gamma$ 1, PLC $\gamma$ 2, PLC  $\delta$ 1, PLC  $\delta$ 2 and PLC  $\epsilon$ . PLC  $\beta$ s are the only PLC isoforms that are regulated by G protein subunits and are activated by a heterotrimeric GTP-binding protein linked to various cell surface receptors. Two alternatively spliced forms (1,181 and 1,166 amino acids) of PLC  $\beta$ 2 are generated in hematopoietic cells that differ in the carboxyl terminal sequence implicated in interaction of PLC  $\beta$  enzymes with G $_{\alpha q}$ . The pleckstrin homology domain of PLC  $\beta$ 2 is required for its targeting to the membrane and for substrate hydrolysis and its linker region exerts an inhibitory effect on basal PLC  $\beta$ 2 activity. PLC  $\beta$ 2 plays a major role in platelet activation and is mainly expressed in the periphery of the islet and acinar cells in rat pancreas.

## 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 C $\delta$  subclass. *Eur. J. Biochem.* 196: 159-165.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PLCB2 (human) mapping to 15q15.1.

## PRODUCT

PLC  $\beta$ 2 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see PLC  $\beta$ 2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36270-SH and PLC  $\beta$ 2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36270-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PLC  $\beta$ 2 (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-36270A, sc-36270B and sc-36270C.

## STORAGE AND RESUSPENSION

Store lyophilized siRNA duplex at -20 $^{\circ}$  C with desiccant. Stable for at least one year from the date of shipment. Once resuspended, store at -20 $^{\circ}$  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

PLC  $\beta$ 2 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of PLC  $\beta$ 2 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

PLC  $\beta$ 2 (B-2): sc-515912 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of PLC  $\beta$ 2 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<sup>™</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> 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<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor PLC  $\beta$ 2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PLC  $\beta$ 2 (h)-PR: sc-36270-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 511 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60 $^{\circ}$  C and the extension temperature should be 68-72 $^{\circ}$  C.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Lau, W.W., et al. 2013. G $_{\beta\gamma}$ -mediated activation of protein kinase D exhibits subunit specificity and requires G $_{\beta\gamma}$ -responsive phospholipase C $\beta$  isoforms. *Cell Commun. Signal.* 11: 22.
2. Brugnoli, F., et al. 2016. PLC  $\beta$ 2 is modulated by low oxygen availability in breast tumor cells and plays a phenotype dependent role in their hypoxia-related malignant potential. *Mol. Carcinog.* 55: 2210-2221.

## RESEARCH USE

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

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.