Pol III RPC39 siRNA (h): sc-36292



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Eukaryotes produce three distinct classes of RNA polymerase, Pol I, II and III. Each polymerase is responsible for the synthesis of a different class of RNA. RNA polymerase I (Pol I) transcribes the rRNA (ribosomal RNA) genes for the precursor of the 28S, 18S and 5.8S molecules of the ribosome. RNA polymerase II transcribes protein-encoding genes into mRNA (messenger RNA) and snRNA (small nuclear RNA) genes into snRNAs that influence the processing of other classes of RNA. RNA polymerase III (Pol III) transcribes the 5S rRNA genes and all of the tRNA (transfer RNA) genes.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: POLR3F (human) mapping to 20p11.23.

PRODUCT

Pol III RPC39 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see Pol III RPC39 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36292-SH and Pol III RPC39 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36292-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Pol III RPC39 (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-36292A, sc-36292B and sc-36292C.

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

APPLICATIONS

Pol III RPC39 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of Pol III RPC39 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 μ M in 66 μ 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

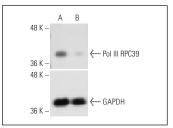
Pol III RPC39 (C39-2): sc-23913 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Pol III RPC39 gene expression knockdown by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) or immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG κ 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 Pol III RPC39 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Pol III RPC39 (h)-PR: sc-36292-PR (20 μ l, 514 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

DATA



Pol III RPC39 siRNA (h): sc-36292. Western blot analysis of Pol III RPC39 expression in non-transfected control (**A**) and Pol III RPC39 siRNA transfected (**B**) HeLa cells. Blot probed with Pol III RPC39 (C39-2): sc-23913. GAPDH (FL-335): sc-25778 used as specificity and leading netting.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Suspène, R., et al. 2017. Self-cytoplasmic DNA upregulates the mutator enzyme APOBEC3A leading to chromosomal DNA damage. Nucleic Acids Res. 45: 3231-3241.

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.

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