SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

PPARβ siRNA (m): sc-36306

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) are nuclear hormone receptors that can be activated by a variety of compounds including fibratus, thiazolidinediones, prostaglandins and fatty acids. Three PPAR subtypes, designated PPARα, PPARβ (also designated PPARδ) and PPARγ, have been described. PPARs promote transcription by forming heterodimers with members of the retinoid X receptor (RXR) family of steroid receptors and binding to specific DNA motifs termed PPAR-response elements (PPREs). PPARα is abundant in primary hepatocytes where it regulates the expression of proteins involved in fatty acid metabolism. PPARβ is the most widely distributed subtype and is often expressed at high levels. PPARγ is predominantly seen in adipose tissue where it plays a critical role in regulating adipocyte differentiation. Interestingly, both the orphan nuclear hormone receptor LXRα and thyroid receptor (TR) have been shown to act as antagonists of PPARα/RXRα binding to PPREs.

REFERENCES

1. Brun, R.P., et al. 1996. Differential activation of adipogenesis by multiple PPAR isoforms. Genes Dev. 10: 974-984.
2. Mansen, A., et al. 1996. Expression of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) in the mouse colonic mucosa. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 222: 844-851.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ppard (mouse) mapping to 17 A3.3.

PRODUCT

PPARβ 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 PPARβ shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36306-SH and PPARβ shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36306-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PPARβ (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-36306A, sc-36306B and sc-36306C.

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

PPARβ siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of PPARβ 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

PPARβ (F-10): sc-74517 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of PPARβ 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 PPARβ gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PPARβ (m)-PR: sc-36306-PR (20 µl, 479 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Lin, H., et al. 2007. Peroxisomal proliferator-activated receptor-α protects renal tubular cells from doxorubicin-induced apoptosis. Mol. Pharmacol. 72: 1238-1245.
2. Chao, H.H., et al. 2010. L-carnitine attenuates Angiotensin II-induced proliferation of cardiac fibroblasts: role of NADPH oxidase inhibition and decreased sphingosine-1-phosphate generation. J. Nutr. Biochem. 21: 580-588.
3. Ming, G.F., et al. 2014. JAZF1 regulates visfatin expression in adipocytes via PPARα and PPARβ/δ signaling. Metab. Clin. Exp. 63: 1012-1021.
4. Shi, H., et al. 2016. Lanatoside C promotes foam cell formation and atherosclerosis. Sci. Rep. 6: 20154.
5. Abd Eldaim, M.A., et al. 2017. Retinoic acid modulates lipid accumulation glucose concentration dependently through inverse regulation of SREBP-1 expression in 3T3L1 adipocytes. Genes Cells 22: 568-582.
6. Jung, T.W., et al. 2018. METRNL attenuates lipid-induced inflammation and Insulin resistance via AMPK or PPARδ-dependent pathways in skeletal muscle of mice. Exp. Mol. Med. 50: 122.
7. Elie-Caille, C., et al. 2020. Molecular and nanoscale evaluation of N-cadherin expression in invasive bladder cancer cells under control conditions or GW501516 exposure. Mol. Cell. Biochem. 471: 113-127.
8. Aguilar-Recarte, D., et al. 2021. GDF15 mediates the metabolic effects of PPARβ/δ by activating AMPK. Cell Rep. 36: 109501.

RESEARCH USE

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