

RIP140 siRNA (h): sc-36428

BACKGROUND

Nuclear receptors for steroids, thyroid hormones and retinoic acids are ligand-dependent transcription factors that activate transcription through specific DNA binding sites in their target genes. Several related transcriptional coactivators and corepressors have been described that work in concert with the steroid receptor family to either induce or repress transcription from hormone-responsive elements. This family includes GRIP1 (for GR interacting protein 1, also designated NCoA-2 or Tif2); SRC-1 (for steroid receptor coactivator-1, also designated NCoA-1); RAC3 (also designated AIB1, for amplified in breast cancer, or ACTR), which displays elevated expression in estrogen receptor positive ovarian and breast cancers; and p/CIP (for p300/CBP/co-integrator protein), which is required for the transcriptional activation of p300/CBP-dependent transcription factors. RIP140 is a general coactivator/corepressor that interacts with the AF2 activation domain of nuclear receptors.

REFERENCES

1. Onate, S.A., et al. 1995. Sequence and characterization of a coactivator for the steroid hormone receptor superfamily. *Science* 270: 1354-1357.
2. Cavailles, V., et al. 1995. Nuclear factor RIP140 modulates transcriptional activation by the estrogen receptor. *EMBO J.* 14: 3741-3451.
3. Ribeiro, R.C., et al. 1995. The nuclear hormone receptor gene superfamily. *Annu. Rev. Med.* 46: 443-453.
4. Hong, H., et al. 1996. GRIP1, a novel mouse protein that serves as a transcriptional coactivator in yeast for the hormone binding domains of steroid receptors. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93: 4948-4952.
5. Li, H., et al. 1997. RAC3, a steroid/nuclear receptor-associated coactivator that is related to SRC-1 and Tif2. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94: 8479-8484.
6. Anzick, S.L., et al. 1997. AIB1, a steroid receptor coactivator amplified in breast and ovarian cancer. *Science* 277: 965-968.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NR1P1 (human) mapping to 21q11.2.

PRODUCT

RIP140 siRNA (h) is a target-specific 19-25 nt siRNA 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 RIP140 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36428-SH and RIP140 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36428-V as alternate gene silencing products.

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

RIP140 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of RIP140 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

RIP140 (2656C6a): sc-81370 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of RIP140 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 κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ 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-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG 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 RIP140 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: RIP140 (h)-PR: sc-36428-PR (20 μ l, 502 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Woo, S.M., et al. 2018. Corosolic acid induces non-apoptotic cell death through generation of lipid reactive oxygen species production in human renal carcinoma Caki cells. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 19 pii: E1309.
2. Kang, A.R., et al. 2020. RIP1 is a novel component of gamma-ionizing radiation-induced invasion of non-small cell lung cancer cells. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 21: E4584.

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.