

Fibrinogen β siRNA (h): sc-37096

BACKGROUND

The plasma glycoprotein Fibrinogen is synthesized in the liver and comprises three structurally different subunits: α , β and γ . Fibrinogen is important in platelet aggregation, the final step of the coagulation cascade (i.e. the formation of Fibrin) and determination of plasma viscosity and erythrocyte aggregation. It is both constitutively expressed and inducible during an acute phase reaction. Hemostasis following tissue injury deploys essential plasma procoagulants (Prothrombin and Factors X, IX, V and VIII), which are involved in a blood coagulation cascade leading to the formation of insoluble Fibrin clots and the promotion of platelet aggregation. Following vascular injury, Fibrinogen is cleaved by Thrombin to form Fibrin, which is the most abundant component of blood clots. The cleavage products of Fibrinogen regulate cell adhesion and spreading, display vasoconstrictor and chemotactic activities, and are mitogens for several cell types.

REFERENCES

1. Davie, E.W., et al. 1975. Basic mechanisms in blood coagulation. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 44: 799-829.
2. Davie, E.W., et al. 1991. The coagulation cascade: initiation, maintenance, and regulation. *Biochemistry* 30: 10363-10370.
3. Danesh, J., et al. 1998. Association of Fibrinogen, C-reactive protein, Albumin, or leukocyte count with coronary heart disease: meta-analyses of prospective studies. *JAMA* 279: 1477-1482.
4. Lowe, G., et al. 2000. Blood rheology, cardiovascular risk factors, and cardiovascular disease: the west of Scotland coronary prevention study. *Thromb. Haemost.* 84: 553-558.
5. Reinhart, W.H. 2003. Fibrinogen—marker or mediator of vascular disease? *Vasc. Med.* 8: 211-216.
6. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM[™]. 2004. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 134820. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
7. LocusLink Report (LocusID: 2243). <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/LocusLink/>

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: FGB (human) mapping to 4q31.3.

PRODUCT

Fibrinogen β 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 Fibrinogen β shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-37096-SH and Fibrinogen β shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37096-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Fibrinogen β (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-37096A, sc-37096B and sc-37096C.

RESEARCH USE

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

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

Fibrinogen β siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of Fibrinogen β 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

Fibrinogen β (D-4): sc-271035 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Fibrinogen β 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 Fibrinogen β gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Fibrinogen β (h)-PR: sc-37096-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.