

HSF4 siRNA (m): sc-37925

BACKGROUND

Prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells respond to thermal and chemical stress by inducing a group of genes collectively designated heat shock genes. In eukaryotes, this gene expression is regulated primarily at the transcription level. Heat shock transcription factors (HSF, also designated HSTF) 1 and 2 are involved in this regulation. HSF1 and HSF2 are upregulated by estrogen, at both the mRNA and protein level. HSF1 is normally found as a monomer, whose transcriptional activity is repressed by constitutive phosphorylation. Upon activation, HSF1 forms trimers, gains DNA binding activity and is translocated to the nucleus. HSF2 activity is associated with differentiation and development, and, like HSF1, binds DNA as a trimer. HSF4 exists as two splice variants and is expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle as a homotrimer. HSF4a does not contain a DNA-binding domain and inhibits the formation of HSF1 nuclear bodies, thus repressing HSF1 mediated transcription. HSF4b does contain a DNA-binding domain and colocalizes with HSF1 nuclear bodies after heat shock.

REFERENCES

1. Tanguay, R.M. 1988. Transcriptional activation of heat-shock genes in eukaryotes. *Biochem. Cell Biol.* 66: 584-593.
2. Yang, X., et al. 1995. Estrogen dependent expression of heat shock transcription factor: implications for uterine synthesis of heat shock proteins. *J. Steroid Biochem. Mol. Biol.* 52: 415-419.
3. Wyman, C., et al. 1995. Determination of heat-shock transcription factor 2 stoichiometry at looped DNA complexes using scanning force microscopy. *EMBO J.* 14: 117-123.
4. Nakai, A., et al. 1997. HSF4, a new member of the human heat shock factor family which lacks properties of a transcriptional activator. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 17: 469-481.
5. He, B., et al. 1998. Glycogen synthase kinase 3 β and extracellular signal-regulated kinase inactivate heat shock transcription factor 1 by facilitating the disappearance of transcriptionally active granules after heat shock. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 18: 6624-6633.
6. Zhang, Y., et al. 2001. Heat shock factor-4 (HSF-4a) is a repressor of HSF1 mediated transcription. *J. Cell. Biochem.* 82: 692-703.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Hsf4 (mouse) mapping to 8 D3.

PRODUCT

HSF4 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see HSF4 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37925-SH and HSF4 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37925-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of HSF4 (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-37925A, sc-37925B and sc-37925C.

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

HSF4 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of HSF4 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 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

HSF4 (A-12): sc-398645 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of HSF4 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 MarkerTM 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 HSF4 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: HSF4 (m)-PR: sc-37925-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

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.