

# HNF-6 siRNA (m): sc-37937

## BACKGROUND

HNF-1 ( $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ), HNF-3 ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ ), HNF-4 ( $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$ ), and HNF-6 compose, in part, a homeoprotein family designated the Hepatocyte Nuclear Factor family. The various HNF-1 isoforms regulate transcription of genes in the liver as well as in other tissues such as kidney, small intestine and thymus. HNF-3 $\alpha$ , HNF-3 $\beta$  and HNF-3 $\gamma$  regulate the transcription of numerous hepatocyte genes in adult liver. HNF-3 $\alpha$  and HNF-3 $\beta$  have also been shown to be involved in gastrulation events such as body axis formation. HNF-4 $\alpha$  and HNF-4 $\gamma$  have been shown to be important for early embryo development. HNF-4 $\alpha$  is expressed in liver, kidney, pancreas, small intestine, testis and colon; and HNF-4 $\gamma$  is expressed in each of these tissues except liver. HNF-6 has been shown to bind to the promoter of HNF-3 $\beta$ , which indicates a potential role of HNF-6 in gut endoderm epithelial cell differentiation. Evidence suggests that HNF-6 may also be a transcriptional activator for at least 22 other hepatocyte-enriched genes, including cytochrome P450 2C13 and  $\alpha$ -1 antitrypsin.

## REFERENCES

1. Bach, I., et al. 1993. More potent transcriptional activators or a trans-dominant inhibitor of the HNF1 homeoprotein family are generated by alternative RNA processing. *EMBO J.* 12: 4229-4242.
2. Kaestner, K.H., et al. 1994. The HNF-3 gene family of transcription factors in mice: gene structure, cDNA sequence, and mRNA distribution. *Genomics* 20: 377-385.
3. Drewes, T., et al. 1996. Human hepatocyte nuclear factor 4 isoforms are encoded by distinct and differentially expressed genes. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 16: 925-931.
4. Samadani, U., et al. 1996. The transcriptional activator hepatocyte nuclear factor 6 regulates liver gene expression. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 16: 6273-6284.
5. Pierreux, C.E., et al. 2006. The transcription factor hepatocyte nuclear factor-6 controls the development of pancreatic ducts in the mouse. *Gastroenterology* 130: 532-541.
6. Beaudry, J.B., et al. 2006. Threshold levels of hepatocyte nuclear factor 6 (HNF-6) acting in synergy with HNF-4 and PGC-1 $\alpha$  are required for time-specific gene expression during liver development. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 26: 6037-6046.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Onecut1 (mouse) mapping to 9 D.

## PRODUCT

HNF-6 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see HNF-6 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37937-SH and HNF-6 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37937-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of HNF-6 (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-37937A, sc-37937B and sc-37937C.

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

## APPLICATIONS

HNF-6 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of HNF-6 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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ 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

HNF-6 (G-10): sc-376167 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of HNF-6 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 $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>TM</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor HNF-6 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: HNF-6 (m)-PR: sc-37937-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 505 bp). 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](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.