



Mi2- α siRNA (h): sc-37951

BACKGROUND

In the intact cell, DNA closely associates with histones and other nuclear proteins to form chromatin. The remodeling of chromatin is believed to be a critical component of transcriptional regulation and a major source of this remodeling is brought about by the acetylation of nucleosomal histones. Acetylation of lysine residues in the amino-terminal tail domain of histone results in an allosteric change in the nucleosomal conformation and an increased accessibility to transcription factors by DNA. Conversely, the deacetylation of histones is associated with transcriptional silencing. Chromatin structure alteration may be brought about by the action of ATP-dependent multi-protein complexes. One such complex is the mSin3 corepressor complex, which contains mSin3, the histone deacetylases HDAC1 and HDAC2, the associated proteins SAP 30 and SAP 18, and the autoantigens Mi2- α and Mi2- β .

REFERENCES

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2. Braunstein, M., et al. 1993. Transcriptional silencing in yeast is associated with reduced nucleosome acetylation. *Genes Dev.* 7: 592-604.
3. Bauer, W.R., et al. 1994. Nucleosome structural changes due to acetylation. *J. Mol. Biol.* 236: 685-690.
4. Seelig, H.P., et al. 1995. The major dermatomyositis-specific Mi-2 autoantigen is a presumed helicase involved in transcriptional activation. *Arthritis Rheum.* 38: 1389-1399.
5. Kingston, R.E., et al. 1996. Repression and activation by multiprotein complexes that alter chromatin structure. *Genes Dev.* 10: 905-920.
6. Zhang, Y., et al. 1997. Histone deacetylases and SAP18, a novel polypeptide, are components of a human Sin3 complex. *Cell* 89: 357-364.
7. Zhang, Y., et al. 1998. SAP30, a novel protein conserved between human and yeast, is a component of a histone deacetylase complex. *Mol. Cell* 1: 1021-1031.
8. Zhang, Y., et al. 1998. The dermatomyositis-specific autoantigen Mi2 is a component of a complex containing histone deacetylase and nucleosome remodeling activities. *Cell* 95: 279-289.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CHD3 (human) mapping to 17p13.1.

PRODUCT

Mi2- α 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 Mi2- α shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-37951-SH and Mi2- α shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37951-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Mi2- α (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-37951A, sc-37951B and sc-37951C.

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

Mi2- α siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of Mi2- α 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

Mi2- α (2172C1a): sc-81323 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Mi2- α 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 Mi2- α gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Mi2- α (h)-PR: sc-37951-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.