SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

c-Maf siRNA (h): sc-38111

BACKGROUND

Members of the Maf family of basic region/leucine zipper (bZIP) transcription factors affect transcription in either a positive or negative fashion, depending on their particular protein partner and the context of the target promoter. c-Maf (Maf-2) and the closely related family members neural retina leucine zipper (Nrl), L-Maf and Krml1/MafB (Maf-1) all bind to T-MARE sites and have been implicated in a wide variety of developmental and physiologic roles. The three small Maf family proteins (MafF, MafG and MafK) are components of NF-E2 that function as heterodimers with the large tissue-restricted subunit of NF-E2 called p45, and they are implicated in the transcriptional regulation of many erythroid-specific genes. MafB is expressed in a wide variety of tissues and encodes a protein containing a typical bZip motif in its carboxy-terminal region. As a transcriptional activator, MafB plays a pivotal role in regulating lineage-specific gene expression during hematopoiesis by repressing Ets-1-mediated transcription of key erythroid-specific genes in myeloid cells. c-Maf interacts with the c-Myb DNA binding domain and forms Myb-Maf complexes, which in turn mediate the cooperative interactions between c-Myb and Ets-1 during early myeloid cell differentiation.

REFERENCES

1. Kerppola, T.K., et al. 1994. A conserved region adjacent to the basic domain is required for recognition of an extended DNA binding site by Maf/Nrl family proteins. Oncogene 9: 3149-3158.
2. Igarashi, K., et al. 1995. Conditional expression of the ubiquitous transcription factor MafK induces erythroleukemia cell differentiation. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 92: 7445-7449.
3. Kataoka, K., et al. 1995. Small Maf proteins heterodimerize with Fos and may act as competitive repressors of the NF-E2 transcription factor. Mol. Cell. Biol. 15: 2180-2190.
4. Johnsen, O., et al. 1996. Small Maf proteins interact with the human transcription factor TCF11/Nrf1/LCR-F1. Nucleic Acids Res. 24: 4289-4297.
5. Matsushima-Hibiya, Y., et al. 1998. Rat Maf-related factors: the specificities of DNA binding and heterodimer formation. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 245: 412-418.
6. Hedge, S.P., et al. 1998. c-Maf interacts with c-Myb to regulate transcription of an early myeloid gene during differentiation. Mol. Cell. Biol. 18: 2729-2737.
7. Ring, B.Z., et al. 2000. Regulation of mouse lens fiber cell development and differentiation by the Maf gene. Development 127: 307-317.

PRODUCT

c-Maf siRNA (h) is a pool of 3 target-specific 20-25 nt siRNAs designed to knock down gene expression. Each vial contains 3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA, sufficient for a 10 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections.

For independent verification of c-Maf (h) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-38111A, sc-38111B and sc-38111C.

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 µl of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 µl of RNAse-free water makes a 10 µM solution in a 10 µM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

c-Maf siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of c-Maf expression in human cells.

c-Maf (E-20): sc-10019 is recommended as a control antibody for Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000) or immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) protein detection using the recommended secondary reagents listed below.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

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 10µM in 60 µl. 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. Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed using RT-PCR Primer: c-Maf (h)-PR: sc-38111-PR (20 µl). 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 or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.