

hnRNP A3 siRNA (m): sc-38263

BACKGROUND

Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins (hnRNPs) constitute a set of polypeptides that contribute to mRNA transcription and pre-mRNA processing as well as mature mRNA transport to the cytoplasm and translation. They also bind heterogeneous nuclear RNA (hnRNA), which are the transcripts produced by RNA polymerase II. There are approximately 20 known hnRNP proteins, and their complexes are the major constituents of the spliceosome. The majority of hnRNP protein components are localized to the nucleus; however some shuttle between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. The A/B subfamily of hnRNPs include A1, A2/B1, A3 and A0, and in *Xenopus*, hnRNP A1, A2 and A3 are ubiquitously expressed throughout development as well as in adult tissues. hnRNP A1 and A2/B1 regulate the processing of pre-mRNA by directly antagonizing the association of various splicing factors and by influencing the splice site selection on pre-mRNA. The hnRNP A0 gene is distinct from the other A/B family members, and it encodes a low-abundance protein, which is implicated in mRNA stability.

REFERENCES

1. Good, P. J., et al. 1993. Three new members of the RNP protein family in *Xenopus*. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 21: 999-1006.
2. Badolato, J., et al. 1995. Identification and characterisation of a novel human RNA-binding protein. *Gene* 166: 323-337.
3. Siomi, H., et al. 1995. A nuclear localization domain in the hnRNP A1 protein. *J. Cell Biol.* 129: 551-560.
4. Hanamura, A., et al. 1998. Regulated tissue-specific expression of antagonistic pre-mRNA splicing factors. *RNA* 4: 430-444.
5. Kim, J.H., et al. 2000. Protein-protein interaction among hnRNPs shuttling between nucleus and cytoplasm. *J. Mol. Biol.* 298: 395-405.
6. Melcak, I., et al. 2000. Nuclear pre-mRNA compartmentalization: trafficking of released transcripts to splicing factor reservoirs. *Mol. Biol. Cell* 11: 497-510.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: *Hnrnpa3* (mouse) mapping to 2 C3.

PRODUCT

hnRNP A3 siRNA (m) is a pool of 3 target-specific 19-25 nt siRNAs designed to knock down gene expression. Each vial contains 3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA, sufficient for a 10 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see hnRNP A3 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-38263-SH and hnRNP A3 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-38263-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of hnRNP A3 (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-38263A, sc-38263B and sc-38263C.

PROTOCOLS

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

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

hnRNP A3 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of hnRNP A3 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor hnRNP A3 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: hnRNP A3 (m)-PR: sc-38263-PR (20 μ l, 535 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.