

Sm F siRNA (m): sc-38332

BACKGROUND

U1, U2, U5 and U4/U6 are small nuclear ribonucleoproteins (snRNPs) that comprise the spliceosome in eukaryotes. Each UsnRNP contains common Sm proteins B/B', D1, D2, D3, E, F and G. The Sm proteins pair up as D1-D2, B/B'-D3 and E-F-G to form RNA-free hetero-oligomers in the cytoplasm. Sm proteins aid in the cytoplasmic construction of the UsnRNPs by binding to a conserved Sm site on UsnRNA and forming a stable snRNP core complex. Sm F and Sm G are both expressed as 0.5 kb transcripts in HeLa cells. Sm G mRNA migrates as a doublet by high-TEMED SDS-PAGE, which suggests the presence of conformational isomers of Sm G. The genes encoding human Sm F and Sm G map to chromosomes 12q23.1 and 2p, respectively. Sm proteins are often targeted by autoantibodies produced in patients suffering from systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). One class of these autoantibodies react specifically with native Sm E-F-G complexes.

REFERENCES

1. Branlant, C., et al. 1982. U2 RNA shares a structural domain with U1, U4, and U5 RNAs. *EMBO J.* 1: 1259-1265.
2. Hermann, H., et al. 1995. snRNP Sm proteins share two evolutionarily conserved sequence motifs which are involved in Sm protein-protein interactions. *EMBO J.* 14: 2076-2088.
3. Raker, V.A., et al. 1996. The snRNP core assembly pathway: identification of stable core protein heteromeric complexes and an snRNP subcore particle *in vitro*. *EMBO J.* 15: 2256-2269.
4. Brahms, H., et al. 1997. A major, novel systemic lupus erythematosus autoantibody class recognizes the E, F, and G Sm snRNP proteins as an E-F-G complex but not in their denatured states. *Arthritis Rheum.* 40: 672-682.
5. LocusLink Report (LocusID: 6636). <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/LocusLink/>

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: *Snrpf* (mouse) mapping to 10 C2.

PRODUCT

Sm F 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 Sm F shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-38332-SH and Sm F shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-38332-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Sm F (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-38332A, sc-38332B and sc-38332C.

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

Sm F siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Sm F 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.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.