

Smad2 siRNA (h): sc-38374

BACKGROUND

Smad proteins, the mammalian homologs of the *Drosophila* mothers against decapentaplegic (Mad), have been implicated as downstream effectors of TGF β /BMP signaling. Smad1 (also designated Madr1 or JV4-1) and Smad5 are effectors of BMP-2 and BMP-4 function, while Smad2 (also designated Madr2 or JV18-1) and Smad3 are involved in TGF β and Activin-mediated growth modulation. Smad4 (also designated DPC4) has been shown to mediate all of the above activities through interaction with various Smad family members. Smad6 and Smad7 regulate the response to Activin/TGF β signaling by interfering with TGF β -mediated phosphorylation of other Smad proteins.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SMAD2 (human) mapping to 18q21.1.

PRODUCT

Smad2 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 Smad2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-38374-SH and Smad2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-38374-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Smad2 (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-38374A, sc-38374B and sc-38374C.

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

Smad2 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of Smad2 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

Smad2/3 (C-8): sc-133098 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Smad2 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 Smad2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Smad2 (h)-PR: sc-38374-PR (20 μ l, 546 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

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4. Park, B.V., et al. 2016. TGF β 1-mediated Smad3 enhances PD-1 expression on antigen-specific T cells in cancer. *Cancer Discov.* 6: 1366-1381.
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6. Zhang, Z., et al. 2018. Correction: opposing effects of PI3K/Akt and Smad-dependent signaling pathways in NAG-1-induced glioblastoma cell apoptosis. *PLoS ONE* 13: e0205391.
7. Miyakawa, A.A., et al. 2018. Rapamycin activates TGF receptor independently of its ligand: implications for endothelial dysfunction. *Clin. Sci.* 132: 437-447.
8. Rahn, S., et al. 2018. Diabetes as risk factor for pancreatic cancer: hyperglycemia promotes epithelial-mesenchymal-transition and stem cell properties in pancreatic ductal epithelial cells. *Cancer Lett.* 415: 129-150.
9. Mitra, T., et al. 2018. Stemness and chemoresistance are imparted to the OC cells through TGF β 1 driven EMT. *J. Cell. Biochem.* 119: 5775-5787.
10. Tang, Y., et al. 2019. MDM2 promotes epithelial-mesenchymal transition through activation of Smad2/3 signaling pathway in lung adenocarcinoma. *Onco Targets Ther.* 12: 2247-2258.
11. Huang, W.J., et al. 2020. The β -catenin/TCF-4-LINC01278-miR-1258-Smad2/3 axis promotes hepatocellular carcinoma metastasis. *Oncogene* 39: 4538-4550.

RESEARCH USE

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