

# Smuc siRNA (m): sc-38395

## BACKGROUND

The SNAIL family of developmental regulatory proteins is a group of widely conserved zinc-finger proteins that regulate transcription and include the mammalian proteins SLUG, SNAI 1, the human homolog of *Drosophila* SNAIL, and Smuc. SNAI 1 and SLUG are expressed in placenta and in adult heart, liver, and skeletal muscle. SNAI 1, and the corresponding mouse homolog Sna, contains three classic zinc fingers and one atypical zinc finger, while SLUG contains five zinc finger regions and a transcriptional repression domain at the amino terminus, which enables SLUG to act as a negative regulator of gene expression. SLUG is implicated in the generation and migration of neural crest cells in human embryos and also contributes to limb bud development. In addition, SLUG also constitutes a cellular anti-apoptotic transcription factor that effectively prevents apoptosis in murine pro-B cells deprived of IL-3. The SNAIL-related gene from murine skeletal muscle cells, Smuc, is highly ex-pressed in skeletal muscle and thymus and can, likewise, repress gene transcription. Smuc preferentially associates with CAGGTG and CACCTG E-box motifs (CANNTG) on DNA and involves the five putative DNA-binding zinc finger domains at the C-terminal region of Smuc.

## REFERENCES

1. Nieto, M.A., et al. 1992. Cloning and developmental expression of Sna, a murine homologue of the *Drosophila* snail gene. *Development* 116: 227-237.
2. Cohen, M.E., et al. 1998. Human SLUG gene organization, expression, and chromosome map location on 8q. *Genomics* 51: 468-471.
3. Jiang, R., et al. 1998. Genomic organization, expression and chromosomal localization of the mouse Slug (Slugh) gene. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1443: 251-254.
4. Paznekas, W.A., et al. 1999. Genomic organization, expression, and chromosome location of the human SNAI1 gene (SNAI1) and a related processed pseudogene (SNAI1P). *Genomics* 62: 42-49.
5. Stegmann, K., et al. 1999. Human transcription factor SLUG: mutation analysis in patients with neural tube defects and identification of a mis-sense mutation (D119E) in the SLUG subfamily-defining region. *Mutat. Res.* 406: 63-69.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Snai3 (mouse) mapping to 8 E1.

## PRODUCT

Smuc 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see Smuc shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-38395-SH and Smuc shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-38395-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Smuc (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-38395A, sc-38395B and sc-38395C.

## 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  $\mu$ l of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNase-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

## APPLICATIONS

Smuc siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Smuc 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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ 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

Smuc (E-3): sc-390438 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Smuc 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).

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor Smuc gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Smuc (m)-PR: sc-38395-PR (20  $\mu$ 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](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.