

TRF2 siRNA (m): sc-38506

BACKGROUND

Telomeric repeat binding factor 1 (TERF1, PIN2, TRF1, TRBF1) and telomeric repeat binding factor 2 (TERF2, TRF2, TRBF2) are present at telomeres throughout the cell cycle, where they regulate telomerase by acting in *cis* to limit the elongation of individual chromosome ends. Telomerase adds hexameric repeats of 5'-TTAGGG-3' to the ends of chromosomal DNA. This telomerase enzyme plays an influential role in cellular immortalization and cellular senescence. TRF1 negatively regulates telomere elongation, while TRF2 protects the chromosome ends by inhibiting end-to-end fusions. Down-regulation of TRF expression in tumor cells may contribute to cell immortalization and malignant progression. TRF1 has an acidic N-terminus while TRF2 has a basic N-terminus. TRF2 localizes in the nucleolus at G₀ and S and diffuses out of the nucleolus in G₂ phase. During mitosis TRF2 disperses from the condensed chromosomes and returns to the nucleolus at cytokinesis.

REFERENCES

1. Aragona, M., et al. 2000. Immunohistochemical telomeric-repeat binding factor-1 expression in gastrointestinal tumors. *Oncol. Rep.* 7: 987-990.
2. Matsutani, N., et al. 2001. Expression of telomeric repeat binding factor 1 and 2 and TRF1-interacting nuclear protein 2 in human gastric carcinomas. *Int. J. Oncol.* 19: 507-512.
3. Yajima, T., et al. 2001. Telomerase reverse transcriptase and telomeric-repeat binding factor protein 1 as regulators of telomerase activity in pancreatic cancer cells. *Br. J. Cancer* 85: 752-757.
4. Seimiya, H., et al. 2002. The telomeric poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase, tankyrase 1, contains multiple binding sites for telomeric repeat binding factor 1 (TRF1) and a novel acceptor, 182-kDa tankyrase-binding protein (TAB182). *J. Biol. Chem.* 277: 14116-14126.
5. Nakanishi, K., et al. 2003. Expression of mRNAs for telomeric repeat binding factor (TRF)-1 and TRF2 in atypical adenomatous hyperplasia and adenocarcinoma of the lung. *Clin. Cancer Res.* 9: 1105-1111.
6. Yang, S.W., et al. 2003. Expression of the telomeric repeat binding factor gene NgTRF1 is closely coordinated with the cell division program in tobacco BY-2 suspension culture cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 278: 21395-21407.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: *Terf2* (mouse) mapping to 8 D3.

PRODUCT

TRF2 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 TRF2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-38506-SH and TRF2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-38506-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TRF2 (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-38506A, sc-38506B and sc-38506C.

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

TRF2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TRF2 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

TRF2 (9F10): sc-47693 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of TRF2 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 κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ 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 κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ 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 TRF2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TRF2 (m)-PR: sc-38506-PR (20 μ l, 509 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.

PROTOCOLS

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