

Meis2 siRNA (m): sc-38795

BACKGROUND

Hox, Pbx and Meis families of transcription factors form heteromeric complexes and bind DNA through specific homeobox domains. Hox proteins are involved in regulating tissue patterning during development and are also expressed in lineage- and stage-specific patterns during adult hematopoietic differentiation and in leukemias. The Hox proteins, which include paralog groups 1-10, have a low intrinsic binding affinity for DNA and are instead associated into cooperative DNA binding complexes with Pbx or the Pbx-related Meis proteins, which result in an enhanced Hox-DNA binding affinity and an increased selectivity for the binding site. Both Meis1 and Meis2 (also known as Meis-related gene 1 or Mrg1) are members of the TALE ("three amino acid loop extension") family of homeodomain-containing proteins. In addition to binding with Hox proteins, Meis1 also forms heterodimers with the ubiquitously expressed Pbx proteins, including Pbx 1, Pbx 2 and Pbx 3, and these complexes contain distinct DNA-binding specificities. Like Hox and Pbx proteins, Meis1 is implicated in oncogenesis, as it is overexpressed as a result of adjacent retroviral insertion in BXH-2 myeloid leukemias. Two Meis-related proteins, Meis2 and Meis3 (also designated Mrg1 and Mrg2, respectively), possess largely similar sequence identity with Meis1 and are expressed in normal tissues and myeloid leukemias. In the pancreas, Meis2 preferentially associates with Pbx 1, and together they associate with the pancreas-specific homeodomain factor PDX-1 to repress PDX-1-induced transcriptional activation.

REFERENCES

1. Nakamura, T., et al. 1996. Identification of a new family of Pbx-related homeobox genes. *Oncogene* 13: 2235-2242.
2. Knoepfler, P.S., et al. 1997. Meis1 and pKnox1 bind DNA cooperatively with Pbx 1 utilizing an interaction surface disrupted in oncoprotein E2a-Pbx 1. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94: 14553-14558.
3. Shen, W.F., et al. 1997. AbdB-like Hox proteins stabilize DNA binding by the Meis1 homeodomain proteins. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 17: 6448-6458.
4. Kroon, E., et al. 1998. HoxA9 transforms primary bone marrow cells through specific collaboration with Meis1a but not Pbx 1b. *EMBO J.* 17: 3714-3725.
5. Swift, G.H., et al. 1998. An endocrine-exocrine switch in the activity of the pancreatic homeodomain protein PDX1 through formation of a trimeric complex with PBX1b and MRG1 (Meis2). *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 18: 5109-5120.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Meis2 (mouse) mapping to 2 E4.

PRODUCT

Meis2 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 Meis2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-38795-SH and Meis2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-38795-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Meis2 (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-38795A, sc-38795B and sc-38795C.

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

Meis2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Meis2 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

Meis2 (H-10): sc-515470 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Meis2 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 Meis2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Meis2 (m)-PR: sc-38795-PR (20 μ 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 for detailed protocols and support products.