

RXR β siRNA (h2): sc-38874

BACKGROUND

Two families of retinoid receptors, RARs and RXRs, have been identified. Retinoic acid receptors (RARs) include RAR α , RAR β and RAR γ , each of which have a high affinity for all *trans*-retinoic acids and belong to the same class of nuclear transcription factors as thyroid hormone receptors, vitamin D₃ receptor and ecdysone receptor. The ligand-binding domains of the RARs are highly conserved and RAR isoforms are expressed in distinct patterns throughout development and in the mature organism. Members of the retinoid X receptor (RXR) family, RXR α , RXR β and RXR γ , are activated by 9-*cis*-RA, a stereo- and photo-isomer of all *trans*-RA that is expressed *in vivo* in both liver and kidney and may represent a widely used hormone. As is true for the RAR subfamily, the RXR receptors are closely related to each other both in their DNA-binding and ligand-binding domains and are encoded by separate genes at distinct chromosomal loci.

REFERENCES

1. Ishikawa, T., et al. 1990. A functional retinoic acid receptor encoded by the gene on human chromosome 12. *Mol. Endocrinol.* 4: 837-844.
2. Yang, N., et al. 1991. Characterization of DNA-binding and retinoic acid-binding properties of retinoic acid receptor. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88: 3559-3563.
3. Koelle, M.R., et al. 1991. The *Drosophila* EcR gene encodes an ecdysone receptor, a new member of the steroid receptor superfamily. *Cell* 67: 59-77.
4. Levin, A.A., et al. 1992. 9-*cis*-retinoic acid stereoisomer binds and activates the nuclear receptor RXR α . *Nature* 355: 359-361.
5. Heyman, R.A., et al. 1992. 9-*cis*-retinoic acid is a high-affinity ligand for the retinoid X receptor. *Cell* 68: 397-406.
6. Bhat, M.K., et al. 1994. Phosphorylation enhances the target gene sequence-dependent dimerization of thyroid hormone receptor with retinoid X receptor. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91: 7927-7931.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: RXRB (human) mapping to 6p21.32.

PRODUCT

RXR β siRNA (h2) 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 RXR β shRNA Plasmid (h2): sc-38874-SH and RXR β shRNA (h2) Lentiviral Particles: sc-38874-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of RXR β (h2) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-38874A, sc-38874B and sc-38874C.

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

RXR β siRNA (h2) is recommended for the inhibition of RXR β 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

RXR β (11-13): sc-742 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of RXR β 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 RXR β gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: RXR β (h2)-PR: sc-38874-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.