

Akt3 siRNA (m): sc-38912

BACKGROUND

The serine/threonine kinase Akt family contains several members, including Akt1 (also designated PKB or RacPK), Akt2 (also designated PKB β or RacPK β) and Akt3 (also designated PKB γ or thymoma viral proto-oncogene 3), which exhibit sequence homology with the protein kinase A and C families and are encoded by the c-Akt proto-oncogene. All members of the Akt family have a pleckstrin homology domain. Akt3 is phosphorylated on a serine residue in response to Insulin. However, the activation of Akt3 by Insulin is inhibited by prior activation of protein kinase C via a mechanism that does not require the presence of the PH domain. Akt3 is expressed in 3T3-L1 fibroblasts, adipocytes and skeletal muscle and may be involved in various biological processes, including adipocyte and muscle differentiation, glycogen synthesis, glucose uptake, apoptosis and cellular proliferation.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Akt3 (mouse) mapping to 1 H4.

PRODUCT

Akt3 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 Akt3 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-38912-SH and Akt3 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-38912-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Akt3 (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-38912A, sc-38912B and sc-38912C.

STORAGE AND RESUSPENSION

Store lyophilized siRNA duplex at -20 $^{\circ}$ C with desiccant. Stable for at least one year from the date of shipment. Once resuspended, store at -20 $^{\circ}$ 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

Akt3 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Akt3 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

Akt3 (EE-M14): sc-134254 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Akt3 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 MarkerTM 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 Akt3 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Akt3 (m)-PR: sc-38912-PR (20 μ l, 551 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60 $^{\circ}$ C and the extension temperature should be 68-72 $^{\circ}$ C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Li, W., et al. 2012. SBF-1, a synthetic steroidal glycoside, inhibits melanoma growth and metastasis through blocking interaction between PDK1 and Akt3. *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 84: 172-181.
- Ding, L., et al. 2012. Akt3 deficiency in macrophages promotes foam cell formation and atherosclerosis in mice. *Cell Metab.* 15: 861-872.
- Gonçalves, V., et al. 2014. Phosphorylation of SRSF1 by SRPK1 regulates alternative splicing of tumor-related Rac1b in colorectal cells. *RNA* 20: 474-482.
- Bridgeman, B.B., et al. 2016. Inhibition of mTOR by apigenin in UVB-irradiated keratinocytes: a new implication of skin cancer prevention. *Cell. Signal.* 28: 460-468.
- Ding, L., et al. 2017. Akt3 inhibits adipogenesis and protects from diet-induced obesity via WNK1/SGK1 signaling. *JCI Insight* 2: e95687.
- Halon-Golabek, M., et al. 2018. hmSOD1 gene mutation-induced disturbance in iron metabolism is mediated by impairment of Akt signalling pathway. *J. Cachexia Sarcopenia Muscle* 9: 557-569.
- Borkowska, A., et al. 2021. Homocysteine-induced decrease in HUVEC cells' resistance to oxidative stress is mediated by Akt-dependent changes in iron metabolism. *Eur. J. Nutr.* 60: 1619-1631.

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.