

FGF-9 siRNA (h): sc-39460

BACKGROUND

Fibroblast growth factor-1 (FGF-1), also designated acidic FGF, and fibroblast growth factor-2 (FGF-2), also designated basic FGF, are members of a family of growth factors that stimulate proliferation of cells of mesenchymal, epithelial and neuroectodermal origin. Additional members of the FGF family include the oncogenes FGF-3 (Int2) and FGF-4 (hst/Kaposi), FGF-5, FGF-6, FGF-7 (KGF), FGF-8 (AIGF), FGF-9 (GAF) and FGF-10–FGF-23. Members of the FGF family share 30–55% amino acid sequence identity and similar gene structure, and are capable of transforming cultured cells when overexpressed in transfected cells. Cellular receptors for FGFs are members of a second multigene family including four tyrosine kinases, designated Flg (FGFR-1), Bek (FGFR-L), TKF and FGFR-3.

REFERENCES

1. Moore, R., et al. 1986. Sequence, topography and protein coding potential of mouse int-2: a putative oncogene activated by mouse mammary tumor virus. *EMBO J.* 5: 919–924.
2. Delli Bovi, P., et al. 1987. An oncogene isolated by transfection of Kaposi's sarcoma DNA encodes a growth factor that is a member of the FGF family. *Cell* 50: 729–737.
3. Zhan, X., et al. 1988. The human FGF-5 oncogene encodes a novel protein related to fibroblast growth factors. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 8: 3487–3495.
4. Rifkin, D.B., et al. 1989. Recent developments in the cell biology of fibroblast growth factor. *J. Cell Biol.* 109: 1–6.
5. Marics, I., et al. 1989. Characterization of the HST-related FGF-6 gene, a new member of the fibroblast growth factor gene family. *Oncogene* 4: 335–340.
6. Dionne, C.A., et al. 1990. Cloning and expression of two distinct high-affinity receptors cross-reacting with acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors. *EMBO J.* 9: 2685–2692.
7. Tanaka, A., et al. 1992. Cloning and characterization of an androgen-induced growth factor essential for the androgen-dependent growth of mouse mammary carcinoma cells. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89: 8928–8932.
8. Miyamoto, M., et al. 1993. Molecular cloning of a novel cytokine cDNA encoding the ninth member of the fibroblast growth factor family, which has a unique secretion property. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 13: 4251–4259.
9. Beer, H.D., et al. 1997. Mouse fibroblast growth factor 10: cDNA cloning, protein characterization, and regulation of mRNA expression. *Oncogene* 15: 2211–2218.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: FGF9 (human) mapping to 13q12.11.

PROTOCOLS

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

PRODUCT

FGF-9 siRNA (h) 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 FGF-9 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39460-SH and FGF-9 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39460-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of FGF-9 (h) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-39460A, sc-39460B and sc-39460C.

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

FGF-9 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of FGF-9 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

FGF-9 (D-8): sc-8413 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of FGF-9 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).

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor FGF-9 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: FGF-9 (h)-PR: sc-39460-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.