



PPAR β Lentiviral Activation Particles (h): sc-400523-LAC

BACKGROUND

The Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats (CRISPR) and CRISPR-associated protein (Cas9) system is an adaptive immune response defense mechanism used by archaea and bacteria for the degradation of foreign genetic material. This mechanism can be repurposed for other functions, including genomic engineering for mammalian systems, such as gene knock-out (KO) (1,2) and gene activation (3-5). CRISPR Activation Plasmid products enable the identification and upregulation of specific genes by utilizing a D10A and N863A deactivated Cas9 (dCas9) nuclease fused to a VP64 activation domain, in conjunction with sgRNA (MS2), a target-specific sgRNA engineered to bind the MS2-P65-HSF1 fusion protein (5). This synergistic activation mediator (SAM) transcription activation system* provides a robust system to maximize the activation of endogenous gene expression (5).

REFERENCES

- Cong, L., et al. 2013. Multiplex genome engineering using CRISPR/Cas systems. *Science* 339: 819-823.
- Mali, P., et al. 2013. RNA-guided human genome engineering via Cas9. *Science* 339: 823-826.
- Maeder, M.L., et al. 2013. CRISPR RNA-guided activation of endogenous human genes. *Nat. Methods* 10: 977-979.
- Hsu, P.D., et al. 2014. Development and applications of CRISPR-Cas9 for genome engineering. *Cell* 157: 1262-1278.
- Konermann, S., et al. 2015. Genome-scale transcriptional activation by an engineered CRISPR-Cas9 complex. *Nature* 517: 583-588.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PPAR β (human) mapping to 6p21.31.

PRODUCT

PPAR β Lentiviral Activation Particles (h) and PPAR β Lentiviral Activation Particles (h2) are each a SAM transcription activation system designed to specifically upregulate expression of the PPAR β (human) gene via lentiviral transduction.

PPAR β Lentiviral Activation Particles (h) and PPAR β Lentiviral Activation Particles (h2) each contain the following SAM activation elements: a deactivated Cas9 (dCas9) nuclease (D10A and N863A) fused to the transactivation domain VP64, an MS2-p65-HSF1 fusion protein, and a target-specific 20 nt guide RNA. They also contain blasticidin, hygromycin and puromycin resistance genes. The PPAR β Lentiviral Activation Particles (h) and PPAR β Lentiviral Activation Particles (h2) each encode their own, unique, target-specific 20 nt guide RNA. The resulting SAM complex provides a robust transcription activation system for the upregulation of PPAR β (human). Each vial contains Lentiviral Activation Particles supplied frozen in 200 μ l of Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium with 25 mM HEPES pH 7.3, containing enough virus for 10-20 transductions.

PROTOCOLS

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

APPLICATIONS

Either PPAR β Lentiviral Activation Particles (h) or PPAR β Lentiviral Activation Particles (h2) is recommended for gene activation in human cells.

SUPPORT REAGENTS

For optimal reaction efficiency with Lentiviral Activation Particle products, Polybrene[®]: sc-134220 (10 mg/ml) is recommended. Hygromycin B solution: sc-29067 (1 g), Blasticidin S HCl solution: sc-495389 (1 ml) and Puromycin dihydrochloride: sc-108071 (25 mg) are recommended for selection. Control Lentiviral Activation Particles: sc-437282 (200 μ l) negative control is also available.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

PPAR β (F-10): sc-74517 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of PPAR β (human) gene expression prior to and after activation 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).

BIOSAFETY

Lentiviral particles can be employed in standard Biosafety Level 2 tissue culture facilities (and should be treated with the same level of caution as with any other potentially infectious reagent). Lentiviral particles are replication-incompetent and are designed to self-inactivate after transduction and integration of SAM components into genomic DNA of target cells.

STORAGE

Store Lentiviral Activation Particles at -80 $^{\circ}$ C. Stable for at least one year from the date of shipment. Once thawed, particles can be stored at 4 $^{\circ}$ C for up to one week. Avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles.

RESEARCH USE

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