



hnRNP A2/B1 siRNA (h): sc-43841

BACKGROUND

Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins (hnRNPs) constitute a set of polypeptides that contribute to mRNA transcription and pre-mRNA processing as well as mature mRNA transport to the cytoplasm and translation. They also bind heterogeneous nuclear RNA (hnRNA), which are the transcripts produced by RNA polymerase II. There are approximately 20 known hnRNP proteins, and their complexes are the major constituents of the spliceosome. The majority of hnRNP proteins are localized to the nucleus; however some shuttle between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. The A/B subfamily of hnRNPs include A1, A2/B1, A3 and A0, and in *Xenopus*, hnRNP A1, A2 and A3 are ubiquitously expressed throughout development as well as in adult tissues. hnRNP A1 and A2/B1 regulate the processing of pre-mRNA by directly antagonizing the association of various splicing factors and by influencing the splice site selection on pre-mRNA. The hnRNP A0 gene is distinct from the other A/B family members, and it encodes a low-abundance protein, which is implicated in mRNA stability.

REFERENCES

- Good, P.J., et al. 1993. Three new members of the RNP protein family in *Xenopus*. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 21: 999-1006.
- Badolato, J., et al. 1995. Identification and characterisation of a novel human RNA-binding protein. *Gene* 166: 323-327.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: HNRNPA2B1 (human) mapping to 7p15.2.

PRODUCT

hnRNP A2/B1 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 hnRNP A2/B1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43841-SH and hnRNP A2/B1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43841-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of hnRNP A2/B1 (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-43841A, sc-43841B and sc-43841C.

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

hnRNP A2/B1 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of hnRNP A2/B1 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

hnRNP A2/B1 (B-7): sc-374053 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of hnRNP A2/B1 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 hnRNP A2/B1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: hnRNP A2/B1 (h)-PR: sc-43841-PR (20 μ l, 478 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Maeto, C.A., et al. 2011. Differential effect of acute and persistent Junin virus infections on the nucleo-cytoplasmic trafficking and expression of heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins type A and B. *J. Gen. Virol.* 92: 2181-2190.
- Kim, H.J., et al. 2013. Mutations in prion-like domains in hnRNP A2/B1 and hnRNP A1 cause multisystem proteinopathy and ALS. *Nature* 495: 467-473.
- Choi, H.S., et al. 2013. Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A2/B1 regulates the self-renewal and pluripotency of human embryonic stem cells via the control of the G₁/S transition. *Stem Cells* 31: 2647-2658.
- Ohta, H., et al. 2015. N-myristoyltransferase 1 enhances human immunodeficiency virus replication through regulation of viral RNA expression level. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 463: 988-993.
- Chen, T., et al. 2017. LncRNA-uc002mbe.2 interacting with hnRNP A2B1 mediates Akt deactivation and p21 up-regulation induced by trichostatin in liver cancer cells. *Front. Pharmacol.* 8: 669.
- Coppola, A., et al. 2019. Anti-inflammatory action of heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A2/B1 in patients with autoimmune endocrine disorders. *J. Clin. Med.* 9: 9.
- Liao, K., et al. 2022. Morphine-mediated release of astrocyte-derived extracellular vesicle miR-23a induces loss of pericyte coverage at the blood-brain barrier: implications for neuroinflammation. *Front. Cell Dev. Biol.* 10: 984375.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.