

TDP2 siRNA (m): sc-60567

BACKGROUND

Ets-1 is the prototype member of a family of genes identified on the basis of homology to the v-Ets oncogene isolated from the E26 erythroblastosis virus. This family of genes currently includes Ets-1, Ets-2, Erg-1-3, Elk-1, Elf-1, Elf-5, NERF, PU.1, PEA3, ERM, FEV, ER81, Fli-1, TEL, Spi-B, ESE-1, ESE-3A, Net, ABT1 and ERF. Members of the Ets gene family exhibit varied patterns of tissue expression, and share a highly conserved carboxy terminal domain containing a sequence related to the SV40 large T antigen nuclear localization signal sequence. This conserved domain is essential for Ets-1 binding to DNA and is likely to be responsible for the DNA binding activity of all members of the Ets gene family. Several of these proteins have been shown to recognize similar motifs in DNA that share a centrally located 5'-GGAA-3' element. Evidence indicates that the DNA binding activity by Ets-1 is regulated at the level of phosphorylation. The Ets-1-associated protein II (EAPII, also designated TDP2) interacts with Ets-1 as a negative modulator of Ets-1 transcriptional activity. TDP2 predominantly localizes to the nucleus.

REFERENCES

1. Ghysdael, J., et al. 1986. Identification and preferential expression in thymic and bursal lymphocytes of a c-Ets oncogene-encoded M_r 54,000 cytoplasmic protein. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83: 1714-1718.
2. Reddy, E.S.P., et al. 1987. The Erg gene: a human gene related to the Ets oncogene. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84: 6131-6135.
3. Rao, V.N., et al. 1987. Erg, a human Ets-related gene on chromosome 21: alternative splicing, polyadenylation, and translation. *Science* 237: 635-639.
4. Rao, V.N., et al. 1989. Elk, tissue-specific Ets-related genes on chromosomes X and 14 near translocation breakpoints. *Science* 244: 66-70.
5. Burtis, K.C., et al. 1990. The *Drosophila* 74EF early puff contains E74, a complex ecdysone-inducible gene that encodes two Ets-related proteins. *Cell* 61: 85-99.
6. Fisher, C.L., et al. 1991. Ligation of membrane Ig leads to calcium-mediated phosphorylation of the proto-oncogene product, Ets-1. *J. Immunol.* 146: 1743-1749.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Tdp2 (mouse) mapping to 13 A3.1.

PRODUCT

TDP2 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 TDP2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-60567-SH and TDP2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60567-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TDP2 (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-60567A, sc-60567B and sc-60567C.

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

TDP2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TDP2 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

TDP2 (H-6): sc-377280 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of TDP2 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 TDP2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TDP2 (m)-PR: sc-60567-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.

PROTOCOLS

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