Bcl-rambo siRNA (m): sc-62016



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Apoptosis is defined as a set of cascades which, when initiated, program the cell to undergo lethal changes such as membrane blebbing, mitochondrial breakdown and DNA fragmentation. The Bcl-2 family of proteins plays a central regulatory role in apoptosis. Bcl-rambo, a member of the Bcl-2 family, localizes to the mitochondria and, like other Bcl-2 family members, contains all four BH domains. Although Bcl-rambo shares structural similarity to other Bcl-2 members, it differs from them in its unique C-terminal region. Bcl-rambo has a 250 amino acid sequence containing two tandem repeats that preceeds the membrane anchor region at its C-terminus. Additionally, it is the membrane anchor C-terminal region of Bcl-rambo, not its Bcl-2 homology motifs, that is responsible for its pro-apoptotic activity. Bcl-rambo induces apoptosis when overexpressed and appears to do so by promoting mitochondrial cytochrome c release. It may also facilitate the activation of caspase-3.

REFERENCES

- Kerr, J.F., et al. 1972. Apoptosis: a basic biological phenomenon with wide-ranging implications in tissue kinetics. Br. J. Cancer 26: 239-257.
- 2. Hockenbery, D., et al. 1990. Bcl-2 is an inner mitochondrial membrane protein that blocks programmed cell death. Nature 348: 334-336.
- 3. Alnemri, E.S., et al. 1992. Overexpressed full-length human Bcl-2 extends the survival of baculo-virus-infected Sf9 insect cells. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89: 7295-7299.
- 4. Reed, J.C. 1994. Bcl-2 and the regulation of programmed cell death. J. Cell Biol. 124: 1-6.
- Yang, J., et al. 1997. Prevention of apoptosis by Bcl-2: release of cytochrome c from mitochondria blocked. Science 275: 1129-1132.
- 6. Adams, J.M., et al. 1998. The Bcl-2 protein family: arbiters of cell survival. Science 281: 1322-1326.
- Kataoka, T., et al. 2001. Bcl-rambo, a novel Bcl-2 homologue that induces apoptosis via its unique C-terminal extension. J. Biol. Chem. 276: 19548-19554.
- 8. Kaufmann, S.H. and Hengartner, M.O. 2001. Programmed cell death: alive and well in the new millennium. Trends Cell Biol. 11: 526-534.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Bcl2l13 (mouse) mapping to 6 F1.

PRODUCT

Bcl-rambo 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 Bcl-rambo shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-62016-SH and Bcl-rambo shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-62016-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of BcI-rambo (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-62016A, sc-62016B and sc-62016C.

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

Bcl-rambo siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Bcl-rambo 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 µM in 66 µl. 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

Bcl-rambo (G-9): sc-390598 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Bcl-rambo 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-lgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG 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-lgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG 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 BcI-rambo gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: BcI-rambo (m)-PR: sc-62016-PR (20 μ I). 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.

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3801 Fax 831.457.3801 Europe +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 www.scbt.com