

karyopherin α 6 siRNA (m): sc-62526

BACKGROUND

Protein transport across the nucleus is a selective, multi-step process involving several cytoplasmic factors that mediate protein passage through the nuclear pore complex (NPC). Cytoplasmic proteins that contain nuclear localization signals (NLSs) must be recognized as import substrates, dock at the nuclear pore complex and translocate across the nuclear envelope in an ATP-dependent fashion. Karyopherin α 1 and karyopherin α 6 are widely expressed nuclear import proteins that act as adaptors for karyopherin β 1, specifically binding to and guiding NLS-containing proteins to the NPC. Both karyopherin α 1 and karyopherin α 6 contain one IBB domain and ten ARM repeats through which they convey their protein binding and localization function. Together, karyopherin α 1 and karyopherin α 6 are responsible for ensuring the nuclear import of NLS-containing substrates.

REFERENCES

1. Moroianu, J., et al. 1995. Previously identified protein of uncertain function is karyopherin α and together with karyopherin β docks import substrate at nuclear pore complexes. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92: 2008-2011.
2. Moroianu, J., et al. 1995. Protein export from the nucleus requires the GTPase Ran and GTP hydrolysis. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92: 4318-4322.
3. Lounsbury, K.M., et al. 1996. Ran binding domains promote the interaction of Ran with p97/ β -karyopherin, linking the docking and translocation steps of nuclear import. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 2357-2360.
4. Moroianu, J., et al. 1996. The binding site of karyopherin α for karyopherin β overlaps with a nuclear localization sequence. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93: 6572-6576.
5. Moroianu, J., et al. 1996. Nuclear protein import: Ran-GTP dissociates the karyopherin α / β heterodimer by displacing α from an overlapping binding site on β . *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93: 7059-7062.
6. Fischer, N., et al. 1997. Epstein-Barr virus nuclear antigen 1 forms a complex with the nuclear transporter karyopherin α 2. *J. Biol. Chem.* 272: 3999-4005.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Kpna6 (mouse) mapping to 4 D2.2.

PRODUCT

karyopherin α 6 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 karyopherin α 6 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-62526-SH and karyopherin α 6 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-62526-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of karyopherin α 6 (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-62526A, sc-62526B and sc-62526C.

RESEARCH USE

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

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

karyopherin α 6 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of karyopherin α 6 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

karyopherin α 6 (E-11): sc-390055 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of karyopherin α 6 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 Marker™ 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 karyopherin α 6 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: karyopherin α 6 (m)-PR: sc-62526-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

PROTOCOLS

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