

SIRT4 siRNA (m): sc-63025

BACKGROUND

Sirtuins (SIRT1-7) are human homologs of the yeast Sir2 (silent information regulator 2) protein and are divided into four main classes: SIRT1-3 are class I, SIRT4 is class II, SIRT5 is class III and SIRT6-7 are class IV. In *S. cerevisiae*, Sir2 deacetylates histones in an NAD-dependent manner, which regulates silencing at the telomeric, rDNA (ribosomal DNA) and silent mating-type loci. The human SIRT proteins are NAD-dependent deacetylases that act as intracellular regulators and are thought to have ribosyltransferase activity. SIRT4 (Sir2-like protein 4), also known as SIR2L4 or sirtuin 4, belongs to the class II family of sirtuins and localizes to the mitochondrial matrix. Expressed throughout the body, SIRT4 interacts with Insulin-degrading enzymes and, through its ADP-ribosyltransferase activity, functions to negatively regulate Insulin secretion from pancreatic β cells. SIRT4 contains one deacetylase sirtuin-type domain and can bind zinc as a catalytic cofactor.

REFERENCES

1. Frye, R.A. 1999. Characterization of five human cDNAs with homology to the yeast Sir2 gene: Sir2-like proteins (sirtuins) metabolize NAD and may have protein ADP-ribosyltransferase activity. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 260: 273-279.
2. Frye, R.A. 2000. Phylogenetic classification of prokaryotic and eukaryotic Sir2-like proteins. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 273: 793-798.
3. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 604482. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
4. Kyrilenko, S., et al. 2003. Differential regulation of the Sir2 histone deacetylase gene family by inhibitors of class I and II histone deacetylases. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 60: 1990-1997.
5. Michishita, E., et al. 2005. Evolutionarily conserved and nonconserved cellular localizations and functions of human SIRT proteins. *Mol. Biol. Cell* 16: 4623-4635.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Sirt4 (mouse) mapping to 5 F.

PRODUCT

SIRT4 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 SIRT4 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-63025-SH and SIRT4 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-63025-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of SIRT4 (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-63025A, sc-63025B and sc-63025C.

PROTOCOLS

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

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

SIRT4 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of SIRT4 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor SIRT4 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: SIRT4 (m)-PR: sc-63025-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Oh, H., et al. 2015. Reciprocal regulation by hypoxia-inducible factor-2 α and the NAMPT-NAD⁺-SIRT axis in articular chondrocytes is involved in osteoarthritis. *Osteoarthr. Cartil.* 23: 2288-2296.

RESEARCH USE

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