

# Smad8 siRNA (r): sc-63291

## BACKGROUND

Smad proteins, the mammalian homologs of the *Drosophila* Mothers against dpp (Mad) have been implicated as downstream effectors of TGF $\beta$ /BMP signaling. Smad1 (also designated Madr1 or JV4-1), Smad5 and mammalian Smad8 (also designated Smad9 or MadH6) are effectors of BMP-2 and BMP-4 function while Smad2 (also designated Madr2 or JV18-1) and Smad3 are involved in TGF $\beta$  and activin-mediated growth modulation. Smad4 (also designated DPC4) has been shown to mediate all of the above activities through interaction with various Smad family members. Smad6 and Smad7 regulate the response to activin/TGF $\beta$  signaling by interfering with TGF $\beta$ -mediated phosphorylation of other Smad family members.

## REFERENCES

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3. Lagna, G., et al. 1996. Partnership between DPC4 and Smad proteins in TGF $\beta$  signalling pathways. *Nature* 383: 832-836.
4. Eppert, K., et al. 1996. Madr2 maps to 18q21 and encodes a TGF $\beta$ -regulated Mad-related protein that is functionally encoded in colorectal carcinoma. *Cell* 86: 543-552.
5. Massague, J., et al. 1997. TGF $\beta$  signalling through the Smad pathway. *Trends Cell Biol.* 7: 187-192.
6. Chen, Y., et al. 1997. Smad8 mediates the signaling of the receptor serine kinase. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94: 12938-12943.
7. Imamura, T., et al. 1997. Smad6 inhibits signalling by the TGF $\beta$  superfamily. *Nature* 389: 622-626.
8. Heldin, C.H., et al. 1997. TGF $\beta$  signalling from cell membrane to nucleus through Smad proteins. *Nature* 390: 465-471.
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## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Smad9 (rat) mapping to 2q26.

## PRODUCT

Smad8 siRNA (r) 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see Smad8 shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-63291-SH and Smad8 shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-63291-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Smad8 (r) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-63291A, sc-63291B and sc-63291C.

## 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  $\mu$ l of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNase-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

## APPLICATIONS

Smad8 siRNA (r) is recommended for the inhibition of Smad8 expression in rat 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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ 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 Smad8 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Smad8 (r)-PR: sc-63291-PR (20  $\mu$ 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](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.