

KBTBD7 siRNA (h): sc-75367

BACKGROUND

The BTB (broad-complex, tramtrack and bric a brac) domain, also known as the POZ (poxvirus and zinc finger) domain, is an N-terminal homodimerization domain that contains multiple copies of Kelch repeats and/or C₂H₂-type zinc fingers. Proteins that contain BTB domains are thought to be involved in transcriptional regulation via control of chromatin structure and function. The Kelch repeat and BTB domain-containing protein 7 (KBTBD7) contains one BTB (POZ) domain and five Kelch repeats suggesting a role in transcription regulation. The gene encoding KBTBD7 maps to chromosome 13q14.11, which contains 400 genes including key tumor suppressor genes such as the breast cancer susceptibility gene, BRCA2, and the RB1 (retinoblastoma) gene.

REFERENCES

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2. Zollman, S., et al. 1994. The BTB domain, found primarily in zinc finger proteins, defines an evolutionarily conserved family that includes several developmentally regulated genes in *Drosophila*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91: 10717-10721.
3. Ahmad, K.F., et al. 1998. Crystal structure of the BTB domain from PLZF. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95: 12123-12128.
4. Dunham, A., et al. 2004. The DNA sequence and analysis of human chromosome 13. *Nature* 428: 522-528.
5. Rual, J.F., et al. 2005. Towards a proteome-scale map of the human protein-protein interaction network. *Nature* 437: 1173-1178.
6. Kimura, K., et al. 2006. Diversification of transcriptional modulation: large-scale identification and characterization of putative alternative promoters of human genes. *Genome Res.* 16: 55-65.
7. Hassler, M., et al. 2007. Crystal structure of the retinoblastoma protein N domain provides insight into tumor suppression, ligand interaction and holoprotein architecture. *Mol. Cell* 28: 371-385.
8. Thorslund, T., et al. 2007. BRCA2: a universal recombinase regulator. *Oncogene* 26: 7720-7730.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: KBTBD7 (human) mapping to 13q14.11.

PRODUCT

KBTBD7 siRNA (h) 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 KBTBD7 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-75367-SH and KBTBD7 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-75367-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of KBTBD7 (h) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-75367A, sc-75367B and sc-75367C.

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

KBTBD7 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of KBTBD7 expression in human 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 KBTBD7 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: KBTBD7 (h)-PR: sc-75367-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.