

KLHL22 siRNA (h): sc-75396

BACKGROUND

KLHL22 (kelch-like protein 22) is a 634 amino acid protein that is related to the *Drosophila* kelch protein, which is required to maintain actin organization in ovarian ring canals. Mutations affecting Kelch function result in the failure of kelch to associate with the ring canals and subsequent female sterility. Human KLHL22 protein contains six kelch repeats and one BTB (POZ) domain. 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. There are two isoforms of KLHL22 that are produced as a result of alternative splicing events.

REFERENCES

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3. Melnick, A., et al. 2000. In-depth mutational analysis of the promyelocytic leukemia zinc finger BTB/POZ domain reveals motifs and residues required for biological and transcriptional functions. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 20: 6550-6567.
4. Adams, J., et al. 2000. The kelch repeat superfamily of proteins: propellers of cell function. *Trends Cell Biol.* 10: 17-24.
5. Kelso, R.J., et al. 2002. *Drosophila* Kelch regulates actin organization via Src64-dependent tyrosine phosphorylation. *J. Cell Biol.* 156: 703-713.
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7. Geyer, R., et al. 2003. BTB/POZ domain proteins are putative substrate adaptors for cullin 3 ubiquitin ligases. *Mol. Cell* 12: 783-790.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: KLHL22 (human) mapping to 22q11.21.

PRODUCT

KLHL22 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 KLHL22 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-75396-SH and KLHL22 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-75396-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of KLHL22 (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-75396A, sc-75396B and sc-75396C.

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

KLHL22 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of KLHL22 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 KLHL22 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: KLHL22 (h)-PR: sc-75396-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.