SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

PSMB6 siRNA (h): sc-76271

BACKGROUND

In eukaryotic cells, selective breakdown of cellular proteins is ensured by their ubiquitination and subsequent degradation by the 26S Proteasome. The 26S Proteasome is a protease complex that selectively breaks down proteins that have been modified by polyubiquitin chains. It is made up of two multisubunit complexes: the 20S Proteasome chamber, which serves as the proteolytic core of the complex and two 19S regulatory particles which recognize and unfold ubiquitinated proteins. The 20S Proteasome chamber contains α subunits (which are structural) and β subunits (which are predominantly catalytic). The outer two rings in the proteasome consist of seven α subunits each, and the inner two rings each consist of seven β subunits. PSMB6 (proteasome (prosome, macropain) subunit, β type, 6), also known as LMPY (PSY large multifunctional protease Y), macropain δ chain, proteasome δ chain or proteasome subunit Y, is a β subunit of the 20S Proteasome and, upon stimulation with IFN-γ, can be displaced by LMP2.

REFERENCES

1. Orlowski, M., et al. 1997. Reactions of [14C]-3,4-dichloroisocoumarin with subunits of pituitary and spleen multicatalytic proteinase complexes (proteasomes). Biochemistry 36: 13946-13953.
2. Nandi, D., et al. 1997. Intermediates in the formation of mouse 20S proteasomes: implications for the assembly of precursor beta subunits. EMBO J. 16: 5363-5375.
3. Takezaki, N., et al. 2002. Sequencing of amphioxus PSMB5/8 gene and phylogenetic position of agnathan sequences. Gene 282: 179-187.
4. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 600307. World Wide Web URL: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/
5. Cangemi, G., et al. 2003. IFN-α mediates the up-regulation of HLA class I on melanoma cells without switching proteasome to immunoproteasome. Int. Immunol. 15: 1415-1421.
6. Wang, H.Y., et al. 2003. Gene expression profile changes in NB4 cells induced by arsenic trioxide. Acta Pharmacol. Sin. 24: 646-650.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PSMB6 (human) mapping to 17p13.2.

PRODUCT

PSMB6 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 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see PSMB6 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-76271-SH and PSMB6 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-76271-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PSMB6 (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-76271A, sc-76271B and sc-76271C.

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 µl of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 µl of RNAse-free water makes a 10 µM solution in a 10 µM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

PSMB6 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of PSMB6 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 µM in 66 µl. 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

PSMB6 (B-6): sc-515919 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of PSMB6 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-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ 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-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ 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 PSMB6 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PSMB6 (h)-PR: sc-76271-PR (20 µl). 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.