

# WDR78 siRNA (h): sc-78584

## BACKGROUND

WD-repeats are motifs that are found in a variety of proteins and are characterized by a conserved core of 40-60 amino acids that commonly form a tertiary propeller structure. While proteins that contain WD-repeats participate in a wide range of cellular functions, they are generally involved in regulatory mechanisms concerning chromatin assembly, cell cycle control, signal transduction, RNA processing, apoptosis and vesicular trafficking. WDR78 (WD repeat domain 78) is an 848 amino acid protein that contains six WD repeats and exists as three alternatively spliced isoforms. The gene encoding WDR78 maps to human chromosome 1, which spans 260 million base pairs, contains over 3,000 genes and comprises nearly 8% of the human genome.

## REFERENCES

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2. Neer, E.J., Schmidt, C.J., Nambudripad, R. and Smith, T.F. 1994. The ancient regulatory-protein family of WD-repeat proteins. *Nature* 371: 297-300.
3. Garcia-Higuera, I., Fenoglio, J., Li, Y., Lewis, C., Panchenko, M.P., Reiner, O., Smith, T.F. and Neer, E.J. 1996. Folding of proteins with WD-repeats: comparison of six members of the WD-repeat superfamily to the G protein  $\beta$  subunit. *Biochemistry* 35: 13985-13994.
4. Smith, T.F., Gaitatzes, C., Saxena, K. and Neer, E.J. 1999. The WD repeat: a common architecture for diverse functions. *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 24: 181-185.
5. Li, D. and Roberts, R. 2001. WD-repeat proteins: structure characteristics, biological function, and their involvement in human diseases. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 58: 2085-2097.
6. Koshizuka, Y., Ikegawa, S., Sano, M., Nakamura, K. and Nakamura, Y. 2001. Isolation, characterization, and mapping of the mouse and human WDR8 genes, members of a novel WD-repeat gene family. *Genomics* 72: 252-259.
7. Hudson, A.M. and Cooley, L. 2008. Phylogenetic, structural and functional relationships between WD- and Kelch-repeat proteins. *Subcell. Biochem.* 48: 6-19.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: WDR78 (human) mapping to 1p31.3.

## PRODUCT

WDR78 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see WDR78 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-78584-SH and WDR78 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-78584-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of WDR78 (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-78584A, sc-78584B and sc-78584C.

## 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

WDR78 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of WDR78 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  $\mu$ 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.

## GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

WDR78 (E-2): sc-390401 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of WDR78 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-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>™</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor WDR78 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: WDR78 (h)-PR: sc-78584-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.