

# NVL siRNA (h): sc-88550

## BACKGROUND

Valosin containing protein (VCP), also designated TERA (for transitional endoplasmic reticulum ATPase), is a member of the AAA family of ATPases, which are involved in a variety of cellular activities. VCP is involved in a variety of membrane functions and in the regulation of the cell cycle. VCP associates with ubiquitinated I $\kappa$ B- $\alpha$  as well as with the 26S proteasome, indicating a potential role for VCP in the proteasome-mediated degradation of I $\kappa$ B- $\alpha$ . NVL (nuclear valosin-containing protein-like), also known as NVLp, is an 856 amino acid nuclear protein belonging to the AAA ATPase family. Implicated in ATP-dependent nuclear processes and ribosome synthesis, NVL exists as three alternatively spliced isoforms designated NVL isoform 1 (NVLp.2), NVL isoform 2 (NVLp.1) and NVL isoform 3. Widely expressed, NVL is found at highest levels in pancreas, retina, heart, skeletal muscle and placenta.

## REFERENCES

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2. Germain-Lee, E.L., Obie, C. and Valle, D. 1997. NVL: a new member of the AAA family of ATPases localized to the nucleus. *Genomics* 44: 22-34.
3. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 1998. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 602426. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
4. Zhang, S.H., Liu, J., Kobayashi, R. and Tonks, N.K. 1999. Identification of the cell cycle regulator VCP (p97/CDC48) as a substrate of the band 4.1-related protein-tyrosine phosphatase PTPH1. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274: 17806-17812.
5. Scherl, A., Coute, Y., Deon, C., Calle, A., Kindbeiter, K., Sanchez, J.C., Greco, A., Hochstrasser, D. and Diaz, J.J. 2002. Functional proteomic analysis of human nucleolus. *Mol. Biol. Cell* 13: 4100-4109.
6. Nagahama, M., Hara, Y., Seki, A., Yamazoe, T., Kawate, Y., Shinohara, T., Hatsuzawa, K., Tani, K. and Tagaya, M. 2004. NVL2 is a nucleolar AAA-ATPase that interacts with ribosomal protein L5 through its nucleolar localization sequence. *Mol. Biol. Cell* 15: 5712-5723.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NVL (human) mapping to 1q42.11.

## PRODUCT

NVL 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 NVL shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-88550-SH and NVL shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-88550-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of NVL (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-88550A, sc-88550B and sc-88550C.

## 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

NVL siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of NVL 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

NVL (G-10): sc-393047 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of NVL 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™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® 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® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor NVL gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: NVL (h)-PR: sc-88550-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.