



DnaJC6 siRNA (h): sc-88612

BACKGROUND

The DnaJ family is one of the largest of all the chaperone families and has evolved with diverse cellular localization and functions. The presence of the J domain defines a protein as a member of the DnaJ family. DnaJ heat shock induced proteins are from the bacterium *Escherichia coli* and are under the control of the htpR regulatory protein. The DnaJ proteins play a critical role in the HSP 70 chaperone machine by interacting with HSP 70 to stimulate ATP hydrolysis. The proteins contain cysteine rich regions that are composed of zinc fingers that form a peptide binding domain responsible for the chaperone function. DnaJ proteins are important mediators of proteolysis and are involved in the regulation of protein degradation, exocytosis and endocytosis. DnaJC6 (DnaJ (Hsp40) homolog, subfamily C, member 6), also known as DJC6, is a 913 amino acid protein containing a C2 tensin-type domain, a J domain and a phosphatase tensin-type domain. DnaJC6 recruits HSC 70 to clathrin-coated vesicles and promotes uncoating of clathrin-coated vesicles.

REFERENCES

1. Tesson, F., et al. 1996. Exclusion of KCNE1 (IsK) as a candidate gene for Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome. *J. Mol. Cell. Cardiol.* 28: 2051-2055.
2. Tyson, J., et al. 1997. IsK and KvLQT1: mutation in either of the two sub-units of the slow component of the delayed rectifier potassium channel can cause Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 6: 2179-2185.
3. Müller, S., et al. 2000. Molecular cytogenetic dissection of human chromosomes 3 and 21 evolution. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 97: 206-211.
4. Mao, R., et al. 2005. Primary and secondary transcriptional effects in the developing human Down syndrome brain and heart. *Genome Biol.* 6: R107.
5. Robakis, N.K. 2006. The discovery and mapping to chromosome 21 of the Alzheimer's amyloid gene: history revised. *J. Alzheimers Dis.* 10: 453-455.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: DNAJC6 (human) mapping to 1p31.3.

PRODUCT

DnaJC6 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 DnaJC6 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-88612-SH and DnaJC6 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-88612-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of DnaJC6 (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-88612A, sc-88612B and sc-88612C.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

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

DnaJC6 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of DnaJC6 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 DnaJC6 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: DnaJC6 (h)-PR: sc-88612-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.