

DnaJB6 siRNA (h): sc-89742

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. DnaJB6 (DnaJ homolog subfamily B member 6), also known as MRJ, HSJ2, HHDJ1, or MSJ-1, is highly expressed in brain and much weaker in all other tissues.

REFERENCES

1. Saito, H. and Uchida, H. 1978. Organization and expression of the DnaJ and DnaK genes of *Escherichia coli* K12. Mol. Gen. Genet. 164: 1-8.
2. Georgopoulos, C.P., et al. 1980. Identification of the *E. coli* DnaJ gene product. Mol. Gen. Genet. 178: 583-588.
3. Suh, W.C., et al. 1998. Interaction of the Hsp70 molecular chaperone, DnaK, with its cochaperone DnaJ. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95: 15223-15228.
4. Tomoyasu, T., et al. 1998. Levels of DnaK and DnaJ provide tight control of heat shock gene expression and protein repair in *Escherichia coli*. Mol. Microbiol. 30: 567-581.
5. Stewart, G.R., et al. 2004. Analysis of the function of mycobacterial DnaJ proteins by overexpression and microarray profiling. Tuberculosis 84: 180-187.
6. Shi, Y.Y., et al. 2005. The C-terminal (331-376) sequence of *Escherichia coli* DnaJ is essential for dimerization and chaperone activity: a small angle X-ray scattering study in solution. J. Biol. Chem. 280: 22761-22768.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: DNAJB6 (human) mapping to 7q36.3.

PRODUCT

DnaJB6 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 DnaJB6 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-89742-SH and DnaJB6 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-89742-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of DnaJB6 (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-89742A, sc-89742B and sc-89742C.

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

DnaJB6 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of DnaJB6 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

DnaJB6 (B-5): sc-365574 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of DnaJB6 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 κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ 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 κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ 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 DnaJB6 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: DnaJB6 (h)-PR: sc-89742-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.