

DnaJA2 siRNA (h): sc-93101

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. DnaJA2 (DnaJ homolog subfamily A member 2), also known as HIRA-interacting protein 4 or cell cycle progression restoration gene 3 protein, contains one CR-type zinc finger and is a co-chaperone of HSC 70.

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., Lundquist-Heil, A., Yochem, J. and Feiss, M. 1980. Identification of the *E. coli* DnaJ gene product. Mol. Gen. Genet. 178: 583-588.
3. Suh, W.C., Burkholder, W.F., Lu, C.Z., Zhao, X., Gottesman, M.E. and Gross, C.A. 1998. Interaction of the HSP 70 molecular chaperone, DnaK, with its co-chaperone DnaJ. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95: 15223-15228.
4. Tomoyasu, T., Ogura, T., Tatsuta, T. and Bukau, B. 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., Robertson, B.D. and Young, D.B. 2004. Analysis of the function of mycobacterial DnaJ proteins by overexpression and microarray profiling. Tuberculosis 84: 180-187.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: DNAJA2 (human) mapping to 16q11.2.

PRODUCT

DnaJA2 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 DnaJA2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-93101-SH and DnaJA2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-93101-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of DnaJA2 (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-93101A, sc-93101B and sc-93101C.

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

DnaJA2 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of DnaJA2 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

DnaJA2 (7): sc-136515 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of DnaJA2 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 DnaJA2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: DnaJA2 (h)-PR: sc-93101-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.