

TBL3 siRNA (h): sc-93384

BACKGROUND

Transducin β -like protein 3 (TBL3), also known as WD-repeat protein SAZD, is an 808 amino acid protein and is a member of the WD40 repeat-containing protein family. Localized to the nucleus, TBL3 contains 13 WD repeats, a motif known to mediate protein-protein interactions. The large group of WD40 repeat family of proteins are suggested to be involved in signal transduction, RNA processing, gene regulation, vesicular trafficking, cytoskeletal assembly and may play a role in the control of cytotypic differentiation. The gene encoding TBL3 contains multiple polyadenylation sites and is located on human chromosome 16, which encodes over 900 genes and comprises nearly 3% of the human genome. The GAN gene is located on chromosome 16 and, with mutation, may lead to giant axonal neuropathy, a nervous system disorder characterized by increasing malfunction with growth. The rare disorder Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome is also associated with chromosome 16, as is Crohn's disease, which is a gastrointestinal inflammatory condition.

REFERENCES

1. Weinstat-Saslow, D.L., et al. 1993. A transducin-like gene maps to the autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease gene region. *Genomics* 18: 709-711.
2. Ben Hamida, C., et al. 1997. Homozygosity mapping of giant axonal neuropathy gene to chromosome 16q24.1. *Neurogenetics* 1: 129-133.
3. Perez Jurado, L.A., et al. 1999. TBL2, a novel transducin family member in the WBS deletion: characterization of the complete sequence, genomic structure, transcriptional variants and the mouse ortholog. *Cell Genet.* 86: 277-284.
4. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2002. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 605915. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
5. Yang, Y., et al. 2007. Giant axonal neuropathy. *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 64: 601-609.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TBL3 (human) mapping to 16p13.3.

PRODUCT

TBL3 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 TBL3 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-93384-SH and TBL3 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-93384-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TBL3 (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-93384A, sc-93384B and sc-93384C.

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

TBL3 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of TBL3 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 TBL3 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TBL3 (h)-PR: sc-93384-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.