

ZNF676 siRNA (h): sc-97357

BACKGROUND

Zinc-finger proteins contain DNA-binding domains and have a wide variety of functions, most of which encompass some form of transcriptional activation or repression. The majority of zinc-finger proteins contain a Krüppel-type DNA binding domain and a KRAB domain, which is thought to interact with KAP1, thereby recruiting histone modifying proteins. ZNF676 (zinc finger protein 676) is a 588 amino acid nuclear protein implicated in transcriptional regulation. A member of the Krüppel C₂H₂-type zinc-finger protein family, ZNF676 contains one KRAB domain and 15 C₂H₂-type zinc fingers. The gene encoding ZNF676 maps to human chromosome 19, which consists of over 63 million bases, houses approximately 1,400 genes and is recognized for having the greatest gene density of the human chromosomes. It is the genetic home for a number of immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily members, including the killer cell and leukocyte Ig-like receptors, a number of ICAMs, the CEACAM and PSG families, and Fc receptors (FcRs).

REFERENCES

1. Bray, P., et al. 1991. Characterization and mapping of human genes encoding zinc finger proteins. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88: 9563-9567.
2. Lichter, P., et al. 1992. Clustering of C₂H₂ zinc finger motif sequences within telomeric and fragile site regions of human chromosomes. *Genomics* 13: 999-1007.
3. Teglund, S., et al. 1994. The pregnancy-specific glycoprotein (PSG) gene cluster on human chromosome 19: fine structure of the 11 PSG genes and identification of 6 new genes forming a third subgroup within the carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) family. *Genomics* 23: 669-684.
4. Wang, L., et al. 2000. C-CAM1, a candidate tumor suppressor gene, is abnormally expressed in primary lung cancers. *Clin. Cancer Res.* 6: 2988-2993.
5. Trowsdale, J., et al. 2001. The genomic context of natural killer receptor extended gene families. *Immunol. Rev.* 181: 20-38.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ZNF676 (human) mapping to 19p12.

PRODUCT

ZNF676 siRNA (h) is a pool of 2 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 ZNF676 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-97357-SH and ZNF676 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-97357-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of ZNF676 (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-97357A and sc-97357B.

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

ZNF676 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of ZNF676 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 ZNF676 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: ZNF676 (h)-PR: sc-97357-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.