

BTBD14B siRNA (h): sc-97419

BACKGROUND

The BTB (broad-complex, Tramtrack and Bric a brac) domain, also known as the POZ (Poxvirus and zinc finger) domain, is an N-terminal homodimerization domain that contains multiple copies of kelch repeats and/or C₂H₂-type zinc fingers. Proteins that contain BTB domains are thought to be involved in transcriptional regulation via control of chromatin structure and function. BTBD14B (BTB/POZ domain-containing protein 14B), also known as NACC1 (nucleus accumbens associated 1), BEND8 or NAC1, is a 527 amino acid protein that localizes to both the nucleus and the cytoplasm and contains one BTB (POZ) domain. Existing as a homooligomer that interacts with HDAC3 and HDAC4, BTBD14B functions as a transcriptional repressor that influences the transcriptional activity of CRIF1 and is required for proteasome recruitment to the nucleus and cytoplasm in dendritic spines. BTBD14B is overexpressed in multiple carcinomas, suggesting a role in tumor development and metastasis.

REFERENCES

1. Bardwell, V.J. and Treisman, R. 1994. The POZ domain: a conserved protein-protein interaction motif. *Genes Dev.* 8: 1664-1677.
2. Zollman, S., et al. 1994. The BTB domain, found primarily in zinc finger proteins, defines an evolutionarily conserved family that includes several developmentally regulated genes in *Drosophila*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91: 10717-10721.
3. Korutla, L., et al. 2002. Differences in expression, actions and cocaine regulation of two isoforms for the brain transcriptional regulator NAC1. *Neuroscience* 110: 421-429.
4. Korutla, L., et al. 2005. The POZ/BTB protein NAC1 interacts with two different histone deacetylases in neuronal-like cultures. *J. Neurochem.* 94: 786-793.
5. Nakayama, K., et al. 2006. A BTB/POZ protein, NAC-1, is related to tumor recurrence and is essential for tumor growth and survival. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 103: 18739-18744.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NACC1 (human) mapping to 19p13.13.

PRODUCT

BTBD14B 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 BTBD14B shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-97419-SH and BTBD14B shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-97419-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of BTBD14B (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-97419A, sc-97419B and sc-97419C.

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

BTBD14B siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of BTBD14B 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

BTBD14B (E-3): sc-376216 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of BTBD14B 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 BTBD14B gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: BTBD14B (h)-PR: sc-97419-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.