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## Produktinformation



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# PPAR $\gamma$ siRNA (m2): sc-43530

## BACKGROUND

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) are members of the nuclear hormone receptor subfamily of transcription factors. PPARs form heterodimers with retinoid X receptors (RXRs). These heterodimers regulate transcription of genes involved in Insulin action, adipocyte differentiation, lipid metabolism and inflammation. PPAR $\gamma$  is implicated in numerous diseases including obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and cancer. PPAR $\gamma$  activators include prostanoids, fatty acids, thiazolidinediones and N-(2-benzoylphenyl) tyrosine analogues. A key component in adipocyte differentiation and fat-specific gene expression, PPAR $\gamma$  may modulate macrophage functions such as proinflammatory activities, and stimulate oxidized low-density lipoprotein (x-LDL) uptake. A Pro12Al $\alpha$  polymorphism of the PPAR $\gamma_2$  gene has been reported to reduce transactivation activity *in vitro*. This substitution may affect the immune response to ox-LDL and be associated with type 2 diabetes. In addition, the Pro12Al $\alpha$  variant of the PPAR $\gamma_2$  gene maybe correlated with abdominal obesity in type 2 diabetes.

## REFERENCES

1. Brun, R.P., et al. 1996. Differential activation of adipogenesis by multiple PPAR isoforms. *Genes Dev.* 10: 974-984.
2. Mansen, A., et al. 1996. Expression of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) in the mouse colonic mucosa. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 222: 844-851.
3. Lemberger, T., et al. 1996. Expression of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  $\alpha$  gene is stimulated by stress and follows a diurnal rhythm. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 1764-1769.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Pparg (mouse) mapping to 6 E3.

## PRODUCT

PPAR $\gamma$  siRNA (m2) 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see PPAR $\gamma$  shRNA Plasmid (m2): sc-43530-SH and PPAR $\gamma$  shRNA (m2) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43530-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PPAR $\gamma$  (m2) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-43530A, sc-43530B and sc-43530C.

## 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  $\mu$ l of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNase-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

## APPLICATIONS

PPAR $\gamma$  siRNA (m2) is recommended for the inhibition of PPAR $\gamma$  expression in mouse 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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ 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

PPAR $\gamma$  (E-8): sc-7273 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of PPAR $\gamma$  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 $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>™</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor PPAR $\gamma$  gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PPAR $\gamma$  (m2)-PR: sc-43530-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 580 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Kilroy, G., et al. 2012. The ubiquitin ligase Siah2 regulates PPAR $\gamma$  activity in adipocytes. *Endocrinology* 153: 1206-1218.
2. Ganguli, G., et al. 2020. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Rv3034c regulates mTORC1 and PPAR $\gamma$  dependant pexophagy mechanism to control redox levels in macrophages. *Cell. Microbiol.* E-published.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.