

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten! See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0 F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7 <u>mail@szabo-scandic.com</u> www.szabo-scandic.com

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Bcl-x_l siRNA (h): sc-43630



BACKGROUND

The Bcl-2 gene was isolated at the chromosomal breakpoint of t(14;18) bearing follicular B cell lymphomas. Bcl-2 blocks cell death following a variety of stimuli and confers a death-sparing effect to certain hematopoietic cell lines following growth factor withdrawal. A second protein, designated Bcl-associated X protein (Bax) p21, has extensive amino acid homology with Bcl-2 and both homodimerizes and heterodimerizes with Bcl-2. Overexpression of Bax accelerates apoptotic death induced by cytokine deprivation in an IL-3-dependent cell line, and Bax also counters the death repressor activity of Bcl-2. Bcl-x, one of several additional proteins with sequence homology to Bcl-2, is expressed as Bcl-x_L, a 233 amino acid protein with 43% sequence identity with Bcl-2 that suppresses cell death, and Bcl-x_S, a shorter variant that is 178 amino acids in length and lacks a 63 amino acid region (amino acids 126-188) found in Bcl-x_L and which functions as a dominant inhibitor of Bcl-2. A further apoptosis-inducing protein, Bad, dimerizes both with Bcl-x_L and to a lesser extent with Bcl-2, thus displacing Bax and inducing apoptosis.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: BCL2L1 (human) mapping to 20q11.21.

PRODUCT

Bcl-x_L siRNA (h) is a target-specific 19-25 nt siRNA 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 Bcl-x_L shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43630-SH and Bcl-x_L shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43630-V as alternate gene silencing 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

 $\mathsf{Bcl-x}_L$ siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of $\mathsf{Bcl-x}_L$ 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

 $Bcl-x_L$ (H-5): sc-8392 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of $Bcl-x_L$ 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).

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor Bcl-x_L gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Bcl-x_L (h)-PR: sc-43630-PR (20 μ l, 470 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- 1. Shiau, C.W., et al. 2006. α -tocopheryl succinate induces apoptosis in prostate cancer cells in part through inhibition of Bcl- x_L /Bcl-2 function. J. Biol. Chem. 281: 11819-11825.
- Yin, S., et al. 2011. Bcl-x_L is a dominant antiapoptotic protein that inhibits homoharringtonine-induced apoptosis in leukemia cells. Mol. Pharmacol. 79: 1072-1083.
- Yang, Y.X., et al. 2013. Anti-apoptotic proteins and catalase-dependent apoptosis resistance in nickel chloride-transformed human lung epithelial cells. Int. J. Oncol. 43: 936-946.
- Timme, C.R., et al. 2013. γ-secretase inhibition attenuates oxaliplatininduced apoptosis through increased Mcl-1 and/or Bcl-x_L in human colon cancer cells. Apoptosis 18: 1163-1174.
- Choi, H.J. and Zhu, B.T. 2014. Role of cyclin B1/Cdc2 in mediating Bcl-x_L phosphorylation and apoptotic cell death following nocodazole-induced mitotic arrest. Mol. Carcinog. 53: 125-137.
- Song, T., et al. 2015. Mechanism of synergy of BH3 mimetics and paclitaxel in chronic myeloid leukemia cells: Mcl-1 inhibition. Eur. J. Pharm. Sci. 70: 64-71.
- Park, J.A., et al. 2015. S6K1 inhibition enhances the apoptotic cell death of breast cancer cells in response to Bcl-2/Bcl-x_L inhibition by the downregulation of survivin. Oncol. Lett. 10: 829-834.
- Tutusaus, A., et al. 2018. Antiapoptotic Bcl-2 proteins determine sorafenib/ regorafenib resistance and BH3-mimetic efficacy in hepatocellular carcinoma. Oncotarget 9: 16701-16717.
- Yu, J., et al. 2018. Abnormal expression of miR-133a in patients with acute myocardial infarction following radical surgery for gastric cancer and the underlying mechanism. Mol. Med. Rep. 18: 5023-5029.
- Choi, H.J. and Zhu, B.T. 2019. Upregulated cyclin B1/Cdk1 mediates apoptosis following 2-methoxyestradiol-induced mitotic catastrophe: role of Bcl-x₁ phosphorylation. Steroids pii: S0039-128X(19)30045-5.

RESEARCH USE

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