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- Expressversand

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# Msx-2 siRNA (m): sc-43947

## BACKGROUND

Msx homeobox genes encode for transcription factors that control morphogenesis and are expressed at sites of epithelial-mesenchymal interaction during embryogenesis, such as the tooth. Two of these genes, Msx-1 and Msx-2, are key factors for the development of tooth and craniofacial skeleton. Msx-1 also down-regulates a master gene of skeletal cells differentiation. Msx-1 and Msx-2 contribute to the initial patterning of dentition as well as playing a pivotal role in terminal cell differentiation. In addition, Msx-1 and Msx-2 are expressed in the epidermis, hair follicles and fibroblasts of the developing fetal skin. In adult skin, Msx-1 and Msx-2 expression is confined to epithelially derived structures. Msx-2 is detected as a diffuse cytoplasmic signal in fetal epidermis and portions of the hair follicle and dermis, but is localized to the nucleus in the adult epidermis. Msx-1 and Msx-2 are also expressed during critical developmental stages of neural tube and neural crest, suggesting that these genes play an important role in organogenesis.

## REFERENCES

1. Maas, R., et al. 1997. The genetic control of early tooth development. *Crit. Rev. Oral Biol. Med.* 8: 4-39.
2. Stelnicki, E.J., et al. 1997. The human homeobox genes Msx-1, Msx-2, and Mox-1 are differentially expressed in the dermis and epidermis in fetal and adult skin. *Differentiation* 62: 33-41.
3. Foerst-Potts, L., et al. 1997. Disruption of Msx-1 and Msx-2 reveals roles for these genes in craniofacial, eye, and axial development. *Dev. Dyn.* 209: 70-84.
4. Lezot, F., et al. 2000. Biomineralization, life-time of odontogenic cells and differential expression of the two homeobox genes Msx-1 and Dlx-2 in transgenic mice. *J. Bone Miner. Res.* 15: 430-441.
5. Blin-Wakkach, C., et al. 2001. Endogenous Msx1 antisense transcript: *in vivo* and *in vitro* evidences, structure, and potential involvement in skeleton development in mammals. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 98: 7336-7341.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Msx2 (mouse) mapping to 13 B1.

## PRODUCT

Msx-2 siRNA (m) 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see Msx-2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-43947-SH and Msx-2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43947-V as alternate gene silencing products.

## 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.

## 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

Msx-2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Msx-2 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

Msx-2 (B-2): sc-393986 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Msx-2 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 $\lambda$  BP-HRP: sc-516132 or m-IgG $\lambda$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516132-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 $\lambda$  BP-FITC: sc-516185 or m-IgG $\lambda$  BP-PE: sc-516186 (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 Msx-2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Msx-2 (m)-PR: sc-43947-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 584 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.