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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

TGFβ1/2/3 siRNA (h): sc-44146

BACKGROUND

Transforming growth factor βs (TGFβs) were originally discovered due to their ability to promote anchorage-independent growth of rat NRK fibroblasts in the presence of TGFα. It is now realized that TGFβs mediate many cell-cell interactions that occur during embryonic development. Three TGFβs have been identified in mammals. TGFβ1, TGFβ2 and TGFβ3 are each synthesized as precursor proteins that are very similar in that each is cleaved to yield a 112 amino acid polypeptide that remains associated with the latent portion of the molecules. Biologically active TGFβ requires dimerization of the monomers (usually homodimers) and release of the latent peptide portion. Overall, the mature region of the TGFβ3 protein has approximately 80% identity to the mature region of both TGFβ1 and TGFβ2. However, the NH_2 terminals or precursor regions of their molecules share only 27% sequence identity.

REFERENCES

1. Todaro, G.J., et al. 1980. Transforming growth factors produced by certain human tumor cells: polypeptides that interact with epidermal growth factor receptors. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77: 5258-5262.
2. Anzano, M.A., et al. 1983. Sarcoma growth factor from conditioned medium of virally transformed cells is composed of both type α and type β transforming growth factors. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 80: 6264-6268.
3. Derynck, R., et al. 1985. Human transforming growth factor-β cDNA sequence and expression in tumor cell lines. Nature 316: 701-705.
4. deMartin, R., et al. 1987. Complementary DNA for human glioblastoma-derived factor-β family. EMBO J. 6: 3673-3677.
5. ten Dijke, P., et al. 1988. Identification of a new member of the transforming growth factor type β gene family. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85: 4715-4719.

PRODUCT

TGFβ1/2/3 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 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see TGFβ1/2/3 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-44146-SH and TGFβ1/2/3 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44146-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TGFβ1/2/3 (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-44146A, sc-44146B and sc-44146C.

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 µl of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 µl of RNAse-free water makes a 10 µM solution in a 10 µM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

TGFβ1/2/3 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of TGFβ1/2/3 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 µM in 66 µl. 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

TGFβ3 (B-11): sc-166861 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of TGFβ1/2/3 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-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ 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-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Yamauchi, Y., et al. 2013. Lewis lung carcinoma progression is facilitated by TIG-3 fibroblast cells. Anticancer Res. 33: 3791-3798.
2. Nagahara, T., et al. 2015. Hepatic stellate cells promote upregulation of epithelial cell adhesion molecule and epithelial-mesenchymal transition in hepatic cancer cells. Oncol. Rep. 34: 1169-1177.
3. Chang, T.P., et al. 2015. Bortezomib inhibits expression of TGF-β1, IL-10, and CXCR4, resulting in decreased survival and migration of cutaneous T cell lymphoma cells. J. Immunol. 194: 2942-2953.
4. Polimeni, M., et al. 2016. Multi-walled carbon nanotubes directly induce epithelial-mesenchymal transition in human bronchial epithelial cells via the TGF-β-mediated Akt/GSK-3β/SNAIL-1 signalling pathway. Part. Fibre Toxicol. 13: 27.
5. He, H., et al. 2019. Vascular progenitor cell senescence in patients with Marfan syndrome. J. Cell. Mol. Med. 23: 4139-4152.

RESEARCH USE

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