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# Produktinformation

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- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
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## Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

## Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand


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SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

# Sil siRNA (m): sc-44776

## BACKGROUND

TAL1 disruption at 1p32, a common rearrangement in the T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia, usually results in the formation of a SCL interrupting locus ( Sil)-TAL1 fusion product. Sil is an immediate early gene whose expression is associated with cell proliferation. The Sil protein exhibits ubiquitous expression in hematopoietic cell lines and tissues. However, Sil protein levels remain tightly regulated during the cell cycle, achieving peak levels in mitosis and diminishing on transition to $G_1$ phase. Overexpression of Sil in primary adenocarcinomas predicts metastatic spread, especially in lung tumors with increased mitotic activity.

## REFERENCES


1. Aplan, P.D., et al. 1990. Disruption of the human SCL locus by "illegitimate" V-(D)-J recombinase activity. Science 250:1426-1429.
2. Aplan, P.D., et al. 1991. Structural characterization of Sil, a gene frequently disrupted in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Mol. Cell. Biol. 11: 5462-5469.
3. Collazo-Garcia, N., et al. 1995. Cloning and characterization of a murine Sil gene. Genomics 30: 506-513.
4. Izraeli, S., et al. 1999. The Sil gene is required for mouse embryonic axial development and left-right specification. Nature 399: 691-694.
5. Raghavan, S.C., et al. 2001. Analysis of the V(D)J recombination efficiency at lymphoid chromosomal translocation breakpoints. J. Biol. Chem. 276: 29126-29133.
6. Curry, J.D., et al. 2003. Measurement of Sil-TAL1 fusion gene transcripts associated with human T-cell lymphocytic leukemia by real-time reverse transcriptase-PCR. Leuk. Res. 27: 575-582.
7. Erez, A., et al. 2004. Sil overexpression in lung cancer characterizes tumors with increased mitotic activity. Oncogene 23: 5371-5377.


## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Stil (mouse) mapping to 4 D1.

## PRODUCT

Sil siRNA (m) 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 Sil shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-44776-SH and Sil shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-44776-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Sil (m) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-44776A, sc-44776B and sc-44776C.

## 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 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

Sil siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Sil 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 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

Sil (A-6): sc-271910 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Sil 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.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor Sil gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Sil (m)-PR: sc-44776-PR (20 µl). 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.