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Pol I/II/III RPB8 siRNA (h): sc-45866

BACKGROUND

Eukaryotes produce three distinct classes of RNA polymerase, Pol I, II and III. Each polymerase is responsible for the synthesis of a different class of RNA. RNA polymerase I (Pol I) transcribes the rRNA (ribosomal RNA) genes for the precursor of the 28S, 18S and 5.8S molecules of the ribosome. RNA polymerase II (Pol II) transcribes protein-encoding genes into mRNA (messenger RNA) and snRNA (small nuclear RNA) genes into snRNAs that influence the processing of other classes of RNA. RNA polymerase III (Pol III) transcribes the 5S rRNA genes and all of the tRNA (transfer RNA) genes. Each class of RNA polymerase is assembled from 9 to 15 different polypeptides. The RPB6 and RPB8 subunits are shared by all three RNA polymerases.

REFERENCES

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4. Hirsch, H.A., et al. 2004. Distinct mechanisms for repression of RNA polymerase III transcription by the retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 24: 5989-5999.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: POLR2H (human) mapping to 3q27.1.

PRODUCT

Pol I/II/III RPB8 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see Pol I/II/III RPB8 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-45866-SH and Pol I/II/III RPB8 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-45866-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Pol I/II/III RPB8 (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-45866A, sc-45866B and sc-45866C.

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

Pol I/II/III RPB8 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of Pol I/II/III RPB8 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

Pol I/II/III RPB8 (B-2): sc-398512 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Pol I/II/III RPB8 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 (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2005 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:32,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2031 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-mouse IgG-FITC: sc-2010 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-mouse IgG-TR: sc-2781 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor Pol I/II/III RPB8 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Pol I/II/III RPB8 (h)-PR: sc-45866-PR (20 μ l). 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.