



SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

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

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

VDR siRNA (h2): sc-45920

BACKGROUND

The active metabolite of vitamin D modulates the expression of a wide variety of genes in a developmentally specific manner. This secosteroid hormone can up- or downregulate the expression of genes involved in a diverse array of responses such as proliferation, differentiation and calcium homeostasis. 1,25-(OH)₂-vitamin D₃ exerts its effects through interaction with the vitamin D receptor (VDR), a member of the superfamily of hormone-activated nuclear receptors. In its ligand-bound state, the VDR forms heterodimers with the 9-*cis* retinoic acid receptor, RXR, and affects gene expression by binding specific DNA sequences known as hormone response elements, or HREs. In addition to regulating the above mentioned cellular responses, 1,25-(OH)₂-vitamin D₃ exhibits antiproliferative properties in osteosarcoma, melanoma, colon carcinoma and breast carcinoma cells.

REFERENCES

1. Lowe, K.E., et al. 1992. Vitamin D-mediated gene expression. *Crit. Rev. Eukaryot. Gene Expr.* 2: 65-109.
2. Studzinski, G.P., et al. 1993. Signaling pathways for vitamin D-induced differentiation: implications for therapy of proliferative and neoplastic diseases. *Crit. Rev. Eukaryot. Gene Expr.* 3: 279-312.
3. Buras, R.R., et al. 1994. Vitamin D receptors in breast cancer cells. *Breast Cancer Res. Treat.* 31: 191-202.
4. Bikle, D.D. 1994. Role of vitamin D, its metabolites, and analogs in the management of osteoporosis. *Rheum. Dis. Clin. North Am.* 20: 759-775.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: VDR (human) mapping to 12q13.11.

PRODUCT

VDR siRNA (h2) 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 VDR shRNA Plasmid (h2): sc-45920-SH and VDR shRNA (h2) Lentiviral Particles: sc-45920-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of VDR (h2) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-45920A, sc-45920B and sc-45920C.

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

VDR siRNA (h2) is recommended for the inhibition of VDR 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

VDR (D-6): sc-13133 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of VDR 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 VDR gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: VDR (h2)-PR: sc-45920-PR (20 μl, 569 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Zhi, H.Y., et al. 2011. PTPH1 cooperates with vitamin D receptor to stimulate breast cancer growth through their mutual stabilization. *Oncogene* 30: 1706-1715.
2. Wang, W., et al. 2013. Vitamin D analog EB1089 induces apoptosis in a subpopulation of SGC-7901 gastric cancer cells through a mitochondrial-dependent apoptotic pathway. *Nutr. Cancer* 65: 1067-1075.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.