



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) 

eIF3 δ siRNA (m): sc-155891

BACKGROUND

The initiation of protein synthesis in eukaryotic cells is regulated by interactions between protein initiation factors and RNA molecules. Eukaryotic initiation factors (eIFs) are utilized in a sequence of reactions that lead to 80S ribosomal assembly and, ultimately, translation. The eukaryotic initiation factor-3 (eIF3) scaffolding structure is the largest of the eIF complexes and includes eIF3 α , eIF3 β , eIF3 γ , eIF3 δ , eIF3 ϵ , eIF3 ω , eIF3 η and eIF3 θ all of which function to control the assembly of the 40S ribosomal subunit. Association of eIF3 proteins with the 40S ribosomal subunit stabilizes eIF2-GTP-Met-tRNA^{iMet} complex association and mRNA binding, and promotes dissociation of 80S ribosomes into 40S and 60S subunits, thereby promoting the assembly of the pre-initiation complex. Overexpression of eIF3 proteins is common in several cancers, suggesting a role for eIF3 proteins in tumorigenesis.

REFERENCES

1. Valásek, L., Nielsen, K.H., Zhang, F., Fekete, C.A. and Hinnebusch, A.G. 2004. Interactions of eukaryotic translation initiation factor 3 (eIF3) subunit NIP1/c with eIF1 and eIF5 promote preinitiation complex assembly and regulate start codon selection. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 24: 9437-9455.
2. Peterson, T.R. and Sabatini, D.M. 2005. eIF3: a connectOR of S6K1 to the translation preinitiation complex. *Mol. Cell* 20: 655-657.
3. Dong, Z. and Zhang, J.T. 2006. Initiation factor eIF3 and regulation of mRNA translation, cell growth, and cancer. *Crit. Rev. Oncol. Hematol.* 59: 169-180.
4. LeFebvre, A.K., Korneeva, N.L., Trutschl, M., Cvek, U., Duzan, R.D., Bradley, C.A., Hershey, J.W. and Rhoads, R.E. 2006. Translation initiation factor eIF4G-1 binds to eIF3 through the eIF3 ϵ subunit. *J. Biol. Chem.* 281: 22917-22932.
5. Hinnebusch, A.G. 2006. eIF3: a versatile scaffold for translation initiation complexes. *Trends Biochem. Sci.* 31: 553-562.
6. Masutani, M., Sonenberg, N., Yokoyama, S. and Imataka, H. 2007. Reconstitution reveals the functional core of mammalian eIF3. *EMBO J.* 26: 3373-3383.
7. Zhang, L., Pan, X. and Hershey, J.W. 2007. Individual overexpression of five subunits of human translation initiation factor eIF3 promotes malignant transformation of immortal fibroblast cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 282: 5790-5800.
8. Sato, H., Masuda, M., Kanai, M., Tsukiyama-Kohara, K., Yoneda, M. and Kai, C. 2007. Measles virus N protein inhibits host translation by binding to eIF3-p40. *J. Virol.* 81: 11569-11576.
9. Zhang, L., Smit-McBride, Z., Pan, X., Rheinhardt, J. and Hershey, J.W. 2008. An oncogenic role for the phosphorylated η -subunit of human translation initiation factor eIF3. *J. Biol. Chem.* 283: 24047-24060.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Eif3g (mouse) mapping to 9 A3.

RESEARCH USE

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

PRODUCT

eIF3 δ 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see eIF3 δ shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-155891-SH and eIF3 δ shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-155891-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of eIF3 δ (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-155891A, sc-155891B and sc-155891C.

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

eIF3 δ siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of eIF3 δ 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 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor eIF3 δ gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: eIF3 δ (m)-PR: sc-155891-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

PROTOCOLS

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