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# PI 3-kinase p85 $\alpha$ siRNA (r): sc-156021

## BACKGROUND

Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI 3-kinase) is composed of p85 and p110 subunits. p85 lacks PI 3-kinase activity and acts as an adapter, coupling p110 to activated protein tyrosine kinase. Two forms of p85 have been described (p85 $\alpha$  and p85 $\beta$ ), each possessing one SH3 and two SH2 domains. Various p110 isoforms have been identified. p110 $\alpha$  and p110 $\beta$  interact with p85 $\alpha$ , and p110 $\alpha$  has also been shown to interact with p85 $\beta$  *in vitro*. p110 $\delta$  expression is restricted to white blood cells. It has been shown to bind p85 $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , but it apparently does not phosphorylate these subunits. p110 $\delta$  seems to have the capacity to autophosphorylate. p110 $\gamma$  does not interact with the p85 subunits. It has been shown to be activated by  $\alpha$  and  $\beta\gamma$  heterotrimeric G proteins.

## REFERENCES

- Skolnik, E.Y., et al. 1991. Cloning of PI 3-kinase-associated p85 utilizing a novel method for expression/cloning of target proteins for receptor tyrosine kinases. *Cell* 65: 83-90.
- Otsu, M., et al. 1991. Characterization of two 85 kDa proteins that associate with receptor tyrosine kinases, middle-T/pp60-Src complexes, and PI 3-kinase. *Cell* 65: 91-104.
- Hiles, I.D., et al. 1992. Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase: structure and expression of the 110 kDa catalytic subunit. *Cell* 70: 419-429.
- Hu, P., et al. 1993. Cloning of a novel, ubiquitously expressed human phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and identification of its binding site on p85. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 13: 7677-7688.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Pik3r1 (rat) mapping to 2q12.

## PRODUCT

PI 3-kinase p85 $\alpha$  siRNA (r) 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see PI 3-kinase p85 $\alpha$  shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-156021-SH and PI 3-kinase p85 $\alpha$  shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-156021-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PI 3-kinase p85 $\alpha$  (r) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-156021A, sc-156021B and sc-156021C.

## STORAGE AND RESUSPENSION

Store lyophilized siRNA duplex at -20 $^{\circ}$  C with desiccant. Stable for at least one year from the date of shipment. Once resuspended, store at -20 $^{\circ}$  C, avoid contact with RNAses and repeated freeze thaw cycles.

Resuspend lyophilized siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNase-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

## APPLICATIONS

PI 3-kinase p85 $\alpha$  siRNA (r) is recommended for the inhibition of PI 3-kinase p85 $\alpha$  expression in rat 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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ 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

PI 3-kinase p85 $\alpha$  (B-9): sc-1637 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of PI 3-kinase p85 $\alpha$  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-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>TM</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor PI 3-kinase p85 $\alpha$  gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PI 3-kinase p85 $\alpha$  (r)-PR: sc-156021-PR (20  $\mu$ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60 $^{\circ}$  C and the extension temperature should be 68-72 $^{\circ}$  C.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Heldsinger, A., et al. 2011. Synergistic interaction between leptin and cholecystokinin in the rat nodose ganglia is mediated by PI3K and Stat3 signaling pathways: implications for leptin as a regulator of short term satiety. *J. Biol. Chem.* 286: 11707-11715.
- Heldsinger, A., et al. 2012. Cocaine- and amphetamine-regulated transcript is the neurotransmitter regulating the action of cholecystokinin and leptin on short-term satiety in rats. *Am. J. Physiol. Gastrointest. Liver Physiol.* 303: G1042-G1051.
- Grabauskas, G., et al. 2015. KATP channels in the nodose ganglia mediate the orexigenic actions of ghrelin. *J. Physiol.* 593: 3973-3989.

## RESEARCH USE

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