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## Produktinformation



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# NOD2 siRNA (h): sc-43973



The Power to Question

## BACKGROUND

The mammalian homologs of the Ced-4 proteins, Apaf-1 (Ced-4), NOD1 (CARD4), and NOD2 contain a caspase recruitment domain (CARD) and a putative nucleotide binding domain, signified by a consensus Walker's A box (P-loop) and B box ( $Mg^{2+}$ -binding site). NOD1 contains a putative regulatory domain and multiple leucine-rich repeats. NOD1 is a member of a growing family of intracellular proteins which share structural homology to the apoptosis regulator Apaf-1. NOD1 associates with the CARD-containing kinase RICK and activates NF $\kappa$ B. The self-association of NOD1 mediates proximity of RICK and the interaction of RICK with IKK $\gamma$ . In addition, NOD1 binds to multiple caspases with long prodomains, but specifically activates caspase-9 and promotes caspase-9-induced apoptosis. NOD2 is composed of two N-terminal CARDs, a nucleotide-binding domain, and multiple C-terminal leucine-rich repeats. The expression of NOD2 is highly restricted to monocytes, and activates NF $\kappa$ B in response to bacterial lipopolysaccharides.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NOD2 (human) mapping to 16q12.1.

## PRODUCT

NOD2 siRNA (h) is a target-specific 19-25 nt siRNA 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 NOD2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43973-SH and NOD2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43973-V as alternate gene silencing 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  $\mu$ 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

NOD2 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of NOD2 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  $\mu$ 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

NOD2 (2D9): sc-56168 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of NOD2 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™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® 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® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor NOD2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: NOD2 (h)-PR: sc-43973-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 446 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Chiu, Y.C., et al. 2009. Peptidoglycan enhances IL-6 production in human synovial fibroblasts via TLR2 receptor, focal adhesion kinase, Akt, and AP-1-dependent pathway. *J. Immunol.* 183: 2785-2792.
- Leung, C.H., et al. 2009. Butyrate mediates nucleotide-binding and oligomerisation domain (NOD) 2-dependent mucosal immune responses against peptidoglycan. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 39: 3529-3537.
- Watanabe, T., et al. 2012. Involvement of activation of Toll-like receptors and nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain-like receptors in enhanced IgG $_4$  responses in autoimmune pancreatitis. *Arthritis Rheum.* 64: 914-924.
- Venza, I., et al. 2013. NOD2 triggers PGE2 synthesis leading to IL-8 activation in *Staphylococcus aureus*-infected human conjunctival epithelial cells. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 440: 551-557.
- Tan, G., et al. 2016. NOD2 up-regulates TLR2-mediated IL-23p19 expression via NF $\kappa$ B subunit c-Rel in Paneth cell-like cells. *Oncotarget* 7: 63651-63660.
- Saxena, A., et al. 2017. Absence of the NOD2 protein renders epithelia more susceptible to barrier dysfunction due to mitochondrial dysfunction. *Am. J. Physiol. Gastrointest. Liver Physiol.* 313: G26-G38.
- Cañas, M.A., et al. 2018. Outer membrane vesicles from probiotic and commensal *Escherichia coli* activate NOD1-mediated immune responses in intestinal epithelial cells. *Front. Microbiol.* 9: 498.

## RESEARCH USE

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

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.