



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) 

KLHL6 siRNA (m): sc-146535

BACKGROUND

KLHL6 (kelch-like protein 6) is a 610 amino acid protein that is related to the *Drosophila* kelch protein, which is required to maintain Actin organization in ovarian ring canals. Mutations affecting Kelch function result in failure of Kelch to associate with the ring canals and subsequent female sterility. Human KLHL6 protein contains six kelch repeats and one BTB (POZ) domain. The BTB (Broad-Complex, Tramtrack and Bric a brac) domain, also known as the POZ (Poxvirus and zinc finger) domain, is an N-terminal homodimerization domain that contains multiple copies of kelch repeats and/or C₂H₂-type zinc fingers. Proteins that contain BTB domains are thought to be involved in transcriptional regulation via control of chromatin structure and function. Expression of KLHL6 is restricted to lymphoid tissue and it is thought to play a role in B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) signal transduction and formation of the full germinal center response.

REFERENCES

1. Albagli, O., Dhordain, P., Deweindt, C., Lecocq, G. and Leprince, D. 1995. The BTB/POZ domain: a new protein-protein interaction motif common to DNA- and Actin-binding proteins. *Cell Growth Differ.* 6: 1193-1198.
2. Robinson, D.N. and Cooley, L. 1997. *Drosophila* kelch is an oligomeric ring canal Actin organizer. *J. Cell Biol.* 138: 799-810.
3. Melnick, A., Ahmad, K.F., Arai, S., Polinger, A., Ball, H., Borden, K.L., Carlile, G.W., Prive, G.G. and Licht, J.D. 2000. In-depth mutational analysis of the promyelocytic leukemia zinc finger BTB/POZ domain reveals motifs and residues required for biological and transcriptional functions. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 20: 6550-6567.
4. Adams, J., Kelso, R. and Cooley, L. 2000. The kelch repeat superfamily of proteins: propellers of cell function. *Trends Cell Biol.* 10: 17-24.
5. Kelso, R.J., Hudson, A.M. and Cooley, L. 2002. *Drosophila* Kelch regulates Actin organization via Src64-dependent tyrosine phosphorylation. *J. Cell Biol.* 156: 703-713.
6. Prag, S. and Adams, J.C. 2003. Molecular phylogeny of the kelch-repeat superfamily reveals an expansion of BTB/Kelch proteins in animals. *BMC Bioinformatics* 4: 42.
7. Geyer, R., Wee, S., Anderson, S., Yates, J. and Wolf, D.A. 2003. BTB/POZ domain proteins are putative substrate adaptors for cullin 3 ubiquitin ligases. *Mol. Cell* 12: 783-790.
8. Kroll, J., Shi, X., Caprioli, A., Liu, H.H., Waskow, C., Lin, K.M., Miyazaki, T., Rodewald, H.R. and Sato, T.N. 2005. The BTB-kelch protein KLHL6 is involved in B-lymphocyte antigen receptor signaling and germinal center formation. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 25: 8531-8540.
9. Gorjánác, M., Török, I., Pomozi, I., Garab, G., Szlanka, T., Kiss, I. and Mechler, B.M. 2006. Domains of Importin- α 2 required for ring canal assembly during *Drosophila* oogenesis. *J. Struct. Biol.* 154: 27-41.

PROTOCOLS

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

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Klhl6 (mouse) mapping to 16 A3.

PRODUCT

KLHL6 siRNA (m) 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see KLHL6 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-146535-SH and KLHL6 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-146535-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 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

KLHL6 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of KLHL6 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 KLHL6 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: KLHL6 (m)-PR: sc-146535-PR (20 μ l, 543 bp). 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.