SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

IFN-α4 siRNA (m): sc-146163



BACKGROUND

Interferons (IFNs) are a group of pleiotropic cytokines that were originally discovered as a result of their antiviral activity. IFNs exert their effects by binding to specific receptors on target cells. The type I interferons, α and β , are a group of structurally and functionally related proteins that are induced by either viruses or double stranded RNA, and defined by their ability to confer an antiviral state in cells. IFN- α 4 (interferon alpha-4), also known as INFA4, interferon alpha-4B, interferon alpha-M1 or interferon alpha-76, is a 189 amino acid secreted protein that possesses antiviral activity and is produced by macrophages. The gene encoding IFN- α 4 maps to human chromosome 9p21.3 and mouse chromosome 4 C4.

REFERENCES

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- 2. Olopade, O.I., et al. 1992. Mapping of the shortest region of overlap of deletions of the short arm of chromosome 9 associated with human neoplasia. Genomics 14: 437-443.
- 3. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 1994. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 147564: World Wide Web URL: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/
- 4. Tiefenbrun, N., et al. 1996. Alpha interferon suppresses the cyclin D3 and Cdc25A genes, leading to a reversible G_0 -like arrest. Mol. Cell. Biol. 16: 3934-3944.
- Hussain, M., et al. 1997. Both variant forms of interferon-α4 gene (IFNA4a and IFNA4b) are present in the human population. J. Interferon Cytokine Res. 17: 559-566.
- Nyman, T.A., et al. 1998. Identification of nine interferon-alpha subtypes produced by Sendai virus-induced human peripheral blood leucocytes. Biochem. J. 329 (Pt. 2): 295-302.
- 7. Yokota, S., et al. 2004. Induction of suppressor of cytokine signaling-3 by herpes simplex virus type 1 contributes to inhibition of the interferon signaling pathway. J. Virol. 78: 6282-6286.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ifna4 (mouse) mapping to 4 C4.

PRODUCT

IFN- α 4 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 IFN- α 4 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-146163-SH and IFN- α 4 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-146163-V as alternate gene silencing products.

PROTOCOLS

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

 $\text{IFN-}\alpha4$ siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of $\text{IFN-}\alpha4$ 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 IFN- α 4 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: IFN- α 4 (m)-PR: sc-146163-PR (20 µl). 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.