

Integrin α 2 siRNA (r): sc-270406

BACKGROUND

Integrins are heterodimers composed of noncovalently associated transmembrane α and β subunits. The 16 α and 8 β subunits heterodimerize to produce more than 20 different receptors. Most Integrin receptors bind ligands that are components of the extracellular matrix, including Fibronectin, collagen and Vitronectin. Certain Integrins can also bind to soluble ligands such as fibrinogen, or to counter-receptors on adjacent cells such as the intracellular adhesion molecules (ICAMs), leading to aggregation of cells. Ligands serve to cross-link or cluster Integrins by binding to adjacent Integrin receptors; both receptor clustering and ligand occupancy are necessary for the activation of Integrin-mediated responses. In addition to mediating cell adhesion and cytoskeletal organization, Integrins function as signaling receptors. Signals transduced by Integrins play a role in many biological processes, including cell growth, differentiation, migration and apoptosis. Integrin α 2 is responsible for adhesion of platelets and other cells to collagens. Modulation of collagen and collagenase gene expression force generation and organization of newly synthesized extracellular matrix.

REFERENCES

1. Takada, Y., et al. 1989. The primary structure of the VLA-2/collagen receptor α 2 subunit (platelet GPI α): homology to other integrins and the presence of a possible collagen-binding domain. *J. Cell Biol.* 109: 397-407.
2. Hynes, R.O. 1992. Integrins: versatility, modulation and signaling in cell adhesion. *Cell* 69: 11-25.
3. Santoso, S., et al. 1993. The human platelet alloantigens Br^a and Br^b are associated with a single amino acid polymorphism on glycoprotein Ia (Integrin subunit α 2). *J. Clin. Invest.* 92: 2427-2432.
4. Miyamoto, S., et al. 1995. Synergistic roles for receptor occupancy and aggregation in Integrin transmembrane function. *Science* 267: 883-885.
5. Sheppard, D. 1996. Epithelial Integrins. *Bioessays* 18: 655-660.
6. Moore, T.A., et al. 1996. Inhibition of γ δ T cell development and early thymocyte maturation in IL-7 $-/-$ mice. *J. Immunol.* 157: 2366-2373.
7. Juliano, R. 1997. Cooperation between soluble factors and Integrin-mediated cell anchorage in the control of cell growth and differentiation. *Bioessays* 18: 911-917.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Itga2 (rat) mapping to 2q14.

PRODUCT

Integrin α 2 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see Integrin α 2 shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-270406-SH and Integrin α 2 shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-270406-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Integrin α 2 (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-270406A, sc-270406B and sc-270406C.

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

Integrin α 2 siRNA (r) is recommended for the inhibition of Integrin α 2 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 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

Integrin α 2 (C-9): sc-74466 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Integrin α 2 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 κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ 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 κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ 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 Integrin α 2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Integrin α 2 (r)-PR: sc-270406-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60 $^{\circ}$ C and the extension temperature should be 68-72 $^{\circ}$ C.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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