

Toso siRNA (m): sc-154561

BACKGROUND

Cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL)-mediated cytotoxicity constitutes an important component of specific effector mechanisms in immuno-surveillance against virus-infected or -transformed cells. One mechanism for this activity involves the transducing molecule FAS (APO-1) and its ligand (FAS-L). The human FAS protein is a cell surface glycoprotein that belongs to a family of receptors that includes CD40, nerve growth factor receptors and tumor necrosis factor receptors. The FAS antigen is expressed on a broad range of lymphoid cell lines, certain of which undergo apoptosis in response to treatment with antibody to FAS. These findings strongly imply that targeted cell death is potentially mediated by the intercellular interactions of FAS with its ligand or effectors, and may be critically involved in CTL-mediated cytotoxicity. Toso was identified as a cell surface protein that is expressed in lymphoid cells. Toso blocks apoptosis mediated by members of the TNF family, including FAS, and has been shown to inhibit TCR induced T cell self-killing.

REFERENCES

1. Henkart, P.A. 1985. Mechanism of lymphocyte-mediated cytotoxicity. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 3: 31-58.
2. Podack, E.R., et al. 1991. A central role of perforin in cytolysis? *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 9: 129-157.
3. Yagita, H., et al. 1992. Role of perforin in lymphocyte-mediated cytolysis. *Adv. Immunol.* 51: 215-242.
4. Drappa, J., et al. 1993. The FAS protein is expressed at high levels on CD4⁺CD8⁺ thymocytes and activated mature lymphocytes in normal mice but not in the lupus-prone strain, MRL 1pr/1pr. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90: 10340-10344.
5. Suda, T., et al. 1993. Molecular cloning and expression of the FAS ligand, a novel member of the tumor necrosis factor family. *Cell* 75: 1169-1178.
6. Kagi, D., et al. 1994. FAS and perforin pathways as major mechanisms of T cell-mediated cytotoxicity. *Science* 265: 528-530.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Faim3 (mouse) mapping to 1 E4.

PRODUCT

Toso siRNA (m) 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 Toso shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-154561-SH and Toso shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-154561-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Toso (m) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-154561A, sc-154561B and sc-154561C.

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

Toso siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Toso 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 Toso gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Toso (m)-PR: sc-154561-PR (20 μ l). 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.