

# IL-8 siRNA (h2): sc-156051

## BACKGROUND

Interleukin-8, or IL-8, the prototypic member of the C-X-C, or  $\alpha$ , family of chemokines, is a chemoattractant cytokine involved in the chemotaxis and activation of neutrophils. IL-8 expression has been correlated to a large number of chronic inflammatory diseases, including inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) and atherosclerosis. IL-8 is cleaved from a 99 amino acid precursor to a 72 amino acid, nonglycosylated, biologically active protein. IL-8 monomers and dimers exhibit a dynamic equilibrium both free in solution and in cell surface-bound forms, and thus regulate chemotaxis and receptor signaling. Research has shown that IL-8 dimerization functions as a negative regulator for IL-8 receptor function. Two IL-8 receptors, designated IL-8RA and IL-8RB, have been described and share 77% sequence identity. Both are seven-transmembrane domain proteins (7TMD), similar to the G protein-coupled receptors and, in addition to IL-8, serve as receptors for other members of the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chemokine families.

## REFERENCES

1. Rajarathnam, K., et al. 1994. Neutrophil activation by monomeric interleukin-8. *Science* 264: 90-92.
2. Laterveer, L., et al. 1996. Rapid mobilization of hematopoietic progenitor cells in rhesus monkeys by a single intravenous injection of interleukin-8. *Blood* 87: 781-788.
3. Ahuja, S.K., et al. 1996. C-X-C chemokines bind to unique sets of selectivity determinants that can function independently and are broadly distributed on multiple domains of human interleukin-8 receptor B. Determinants of high affinity binding and receptor activation are distinct. *J. Biol. Chem.* 271: 225-232.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: IL8 (human) mapping to 4q13.3.

## PRODUCT

IL-8 siRNA (h2) 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see IL-8 shRNA Plasmid (h2): sc-156051-SH and IL-8 shRNA (h2) Lentiviral Particles: sc-156051-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of IL-8 (h2) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-156051A, sc-156051B and sc-156051C.

## STORAGE AND RESUSPENSION

Store lyophilized siRNA duplex at  $-20^{\circ}$  C with desiccant. Stable for at least one year from the date of shipment. Once resuspended, store at  $-20^{\circ}$  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

IL-8 siRNA (h2) is recommended for the inhibition of IL-8 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

IL-8 (C-11): sc-376750 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of IL-8 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<sup>TM</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> 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<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor IL-8 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: IL-8 (h2)-PR: sc-156051-PR (20  $\mu$ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be  $55-60^{\circ}$  C and the extension temperature should be  $68-72^{\circ}$  C.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Chen, R.J., et al. 2012. Lysophosphatidic acid receptor 2/3-mediated IL-8-dependent angiogenesis in cervical cancer cells. *Int. J. Cancer* 131: 789-802.
2. Gatla, H.R., et al. 2017. Histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibition induces I $\kappa$ B kinase (IKK)-dependent interleukin-8/CXCL8 expression in ovarian cancer cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 292: 5043-5054.
3. Sun, F., et al. 2019. Interleukin-8 promotes Integrin  $\beta$ 3 upregulation and cell invasion through PI3K/Akt pathway in hepatocellular carcinoma. *J. Exp. Clin. Cancer Res.* 38: 449.

## RESEARCH USE

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