

TNF α siRNA (*S. scrofa*): sc-270425

BACKGROUND

Tumor necrosis factor β (TNF β), also known as lymphotoxin, is a pleiotropic cytokine. TNF α , also known as cachectin, is a smaller cytokine that binds to the same receptors, producing a vast array of effects similar to those of TNF β . TNF β and TNF α share 30% amino acid homology and have similar biological activities. TNF β is produced by activated lymphocytes, including CD4⁺ T helper cell type 1 lymphocytes, CD8⁺ lymphocytes and certain B lymphoblastoid cell lines. TNF α is produced by several different cell types, which include lymphocytes, neutrophils and macrophages. TNF α and TNF β can modulate many immune and inflammatory functions, while having the ability to inhibit tumor growth. Target tumor cells must express TNF receptors 1 and 2 to be killed, with the p55 receptor mediating the cytotoxic response.

REFERENCES

1. Nedwin, G.E., et al. 1985. Human lymphotoxin and tumor necrosis factor genes: structure, homology and chromosomal localization. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 13: 6361-6373.
2. Aggarwal, B.B., et al. 1985. Human tumor necrosis factor. Production, purification and characterization. *J. Biol. Chem.* 260: 2345-2354.
3. Vilcek, J., et al. 1991. Tumor necrosis factor. New insights into the molecular mechanisms of its multiple actions. *J. Biol. Chem.* 266: 7313-7316.
4. Tartaglia, L.A., et al. 1993. Tumor necrosis factor's cytotoxic activity is signaled by the p55 TNF receptor. *Cell* 73: 213-216.
5. De Togni, P., et al. 1994. Abnormal development of peripheral lymphoid organs in mice deficient in lymphotoxin. *Science* 264: 703-707.
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PRODUCT

TNF α siRNA (*S. scrofa*) 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 TNF α shRNA Plasmid (*S. scrofa*): sc-270425-SH and TNF α shRNA (*S. scrofa*) Lentiviral Particles: sc-270425-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TNF α (*S. scrofa*) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-270425A, sc-270425B and sc-270425C.

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 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

TNF α siRNA (*S. scrofa*) is recommended for the inhibition of TNF α expression in *S. scrofa* 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 TNF α gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TNF α (*S. scrofa*)-PR: sc-270425-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.