



CKR-6 siRNA (m): sc-35065

BACKGROUND

C-C or β chemokine family members are characterized by a pair of adjacent cysteine residues and serve as potent chemoattractants and activators of monocytes and T cells. C-C chemokine receptor family members include CKR-1, CKR-2A, CKR-2B, CKR-3, CKR-4, CKR-5, CKR-6, CKR-7, CKR-8, CKR-9, CKR-10 and the Duffy blood group antigen. Each of these receptors are G protein-coupled, seven pass transmembrane domain proteins whose major physiological role is to function in the chemotaxis of T cells and phagocytic cells to areas of inflammation. However, this receptor family has also been shown to facilitate viral infection. CKR-6 (C-C chemokine receptor type 6), also known as CCR6, CKRL3, CMKBR6, GPR29 or STRL22, is a 374 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the C-C chemokine receptor family. Expressed in appendix, spleen, lymph nodes and fetal liver, CKR-6 functions as a receptor for a variety of proteins, including MCP-3 α , thereby influencing intracellular calcium levels and affecting signal transduction throughout the cell.

REFERENCES

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- Feng, Y., et al. 1996. HIV-1 entry cofactor: functional cDNA cloning of a seven-transmembrane, G protein-coupled receptor. *Science* 272: 872-877.
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- Doranz, B.J., et al. 1996. A dual-tropic primary HIV-1 isolate that uses fusin and the β chemokine receptors CKR-5, CKR-3, and CKR-2B as fusion cofactors. *Cell* 85: 1149-1158.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ccr6 (mouse) mapping to 17 A1.

PRODUCT

CKR-6 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 CKR-6 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35065-SH and CKR-6 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35065-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of CKR-6 (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-35065A, sc-35065B and sc-35065C.

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

CKR-6 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of CKR-6 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 CKR-6 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: CKR-6 (m)-PR: sc-35065-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.

PROTOCOLS

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