



DR6 siRNA (m): sc-35221

BACKGROUND

Tumor necrosis factor (TNF) is a pleiotropic cytokine whose function is mediated by two distinct cell surface receptors, designated TNF-R1 and TNF-R2, which are expressed on most cell types. TNF function is primarily mediated through TNF-R1 signaling. Both TNF-R1 and TNF-R2 belong to the growing TNF receptor superfamily which includes the Fas antigen and CD40. TNF-R1 contains a cytoplasmic motif, termed the "death domain", that has been found to be necessary for the transduction of the apoptotic signal. The death domain is also found in several other receptors, including Fas, DR2 (or TRUNDD), DR3 (death receptor 3), DR4, DR5 and DR6. TRUNDD, DR4 and DR5 are receptors for the apoptosis-inducing cytokine, TRAIL. A non-death domain-containing receptor, designated decoy receptor (DcR1 or TRID), also specifically associates with TRAIL and may play a role in cellular resistance to apoptotic stimuli.

REFERENCES

1. Tartaglia, L.A., et al. 1993. A novel domain within the 55 kd TNF receptor signals cell death. *Cell* 74: 845-853.
2. Smith, C.A., et al. 1994. The TNF receptor superfamily of cellular and viral proteins: activation, costimulation, and death. *Cell* 76: 959-962.
3. Nagata, S. and Golstein, P. 1995. The Fas death factor. *Science* 267: 1449-1456.
4. Kitson, J., et al. 1996. A death-domain-containing receptor that mediates apoptosis. *Nature* 384: 372-375.
5. Pan, G., et al. 1997. The receptor for the cytotoxic ligand TRAIL. *Science* 276: 111-113.
6. Pan, G., et al. 1997. An antagonist decoy receptor and a death domain-containing receptor for TRAIL. *Science* 277: 815-818.
7. Sheridan, J.P., et al. 1997. Control of TRAIL-induced apoptosis by a family of signaling and decoy receptors. *Science* 277: 818-821.
8. Marsters, S.A., et al. 1997. A novel receptor for apo2L/TRAIL contains a truncated death domain. *Curr. Biol.* 7: 1003-1006.
9. Pan, G., et al. 1998. TRUNDD, a new member of the TRAIL receptor family that antagonizes TRAIL signalling. *FEBS Lett.* 424: 41-45.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: *Tnfrsf21* (mouse) mapping to 17 B3.

PRODUCT

DR6 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 DR6 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35221-SH and DR6 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35221-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of DR6 (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-35221A, sc-35221B and sc-35221C.

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

DR6 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of DR6 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

DR6 (E-4): sc-376873 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of DR6 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 DR6 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: DR6 (m)-PR: sc-35221-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.