

TCR α siRNA (h): sc-36626

BACKGROUND

The T cell antigen receptor (TCR) recognizes foreign antigens and translates such recognition events into intracellular signals that elicit a change in the cell from a dormant to an activated state. TCR is a heterodimer composed of either α and β or γ and δ chains. The vast majority of circulating T cells (95%) express the α/β heterodimer while roughly 2-5% express the γ/δ heterodimer. CD3 chains and the CD4 or CD8 coreceptors are also required for efficient signal transduction through the TCR. The TCR is expressed on T helper and T cytotoxic cells that can be distinguished by their expression of CD4 and CD8. T helper cells express CD4 proteins and T cytotoxic cells display CD8. CD4 is also expressed on cortical cells, mature medullary thymocytes, microglial cells and dendritic cells. CD4, also designated T4 and Leu 3, is a membrane glycoprotein that contains four extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains. The TCR, in association with CD4, can bind class II MHC molecules presented by the antigen-presenting cells. The CD4 protein functions by increasing the avidity of the interaction between the TCR and an antigen-class II MHC complex.

REFERENCES

1. Maddon, P.J., et al. 1987. Structure and expression of human and mouse T4 genes. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84: 9155-9159.
2. Arthos, J., et al. 1989. Identification of the residues in human CD4 critical for the binding of HIV. *Cell* 57: 469-481.
3. Healey, D., et al. 1990. Novel anti-CD4 monoclonal antibodies separate human immunodeficiency virus infection and fusion of CD4⁺ cells from virus binding. *J. Exp. Med.* 172: 1233-1242.
4. Weiss, A., et al. 1991. Signal transduction by the T cell antigen receptor. *Semin. Immunol.* 3: 313-324.
5. Allison, J.P. and Havran, W.L. 1991. The immunobiology of T cells with invariant γ/δ antigen receptors. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 9: 679-705.
6. Julius, M., et al. 1993. Distinct roles for CD4 and CD8 as co-receptors in antigen receptor signalling. *Immunol. Today* 14: 177-183.
7. Ehrlich, E.W., et al. 1993. T cell receptor interaction with peptide/major histocompatibility complex (MHC) and superantigen/MHC ligands is dominated by antigen. *J. Exp. Med.* 178: 713-722.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TRA (human) mapping to 14p13.

PRODUCT

TCR α siRNA (h) 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 TCR α shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36626-SH and TCR α shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36626-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TCR α (h) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-36626A, sc-36626B and sc-36626C.

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

TCR α siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of TCR α 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 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

TCR α (H-1): sc-515719 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of TCR α 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 TCR α gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TCR α (h)-PR: sc-36626-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.