# TGFβ RII siRNA (m): sc-36658



The Power to Question

## **BACKGROUND**

A total of three members of the TGF $\beta$  family, TGF $\beta$ 1, TGF $\beta$ 2 and TGF $\beta$ 3, have been identified in mammals. Each is synthesized as a latent precursor that is subsequently cleaved forming the 112 amino acid growth factor which becomes active upon dimerization. TGF $\beta$ s mediate their activity by high affinity binding to the type II receptor (TGF $\beta$  RII) transmembrane protein with a cytoplasmic serine-threonine kinase domain. TGF $\beta$  RII (TGF- $\beta$  receptor type-2), also known as TGFBR2, is a 567 amino acid single-pass type I membrane protein that contains one protein kinase domain and is a member of the protein kinase superfamily, TKL Ser/Thr protein kinase family and TGFB receptor subfamily. For signaling growth inhibition and early gene responses, TGF $\beta$  RII requires both its kinase activity and association with a TGF $\beta$ -binding protein, designated the type I receptor. TGF $\beta$  RII exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms that are encoded by a gene that maps to human chromosome 3.

# **REFERENCES**

- 1. Anzano, M.A., et al. 1983. Sarcoma growth factor from conditioned medium of virally transformed cells is composed of both type  $\alpha$  and type  $\beta$  transforming growth factors. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 80: 6264-6268.
- 2. Derynck, R., et al. 1985. Human transforming growth factor  $\beta$  cDNA sequence and expression in tumor cell lines. Nature 316: 701-705.
- 3. ten Dijke, P., et al. 1988. Identification of a new member of the transforming growth factor type β gene family. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85: 4715-4719.
- 4. Cheifetz, S., et al. 1990. Distinct transforming growth factor  $\beta$  receptor subsets as determinants of cellular responsiveness to three TGF $\beta$  isoforms. J. Biol. Chem. 265: 20533-20538.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Tgfbr2 (mouse) mapping to 9 F3.

# **PRODUCT**

TGF $\beta$  RII 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see TGF $\beta$  RII shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36658-SH and TGF $\beta$  RII shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36658-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TGF $\beta$ RII (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-36658A, sc-36658B and sc-36658C.

## 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  $\mu$ 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**

TGF $\beta$  RII siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TGF $\beta$  RII 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 µM in 66 µl. 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**

TGF $\beta$  RII (C-4): sc-17791 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of TGF $\beta$  RII 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-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG $\kappa$  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-lgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG $\kappa$  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 TGF $\beta$  RII gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TGF $\beta$  RII (m)-PR: sc-36658-PR (20 µI, 455 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

# **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

1. Erdogan, M., et al. 2008. Transforming growth factor-β (TGFβ) and TGFβ-associated kinase 1 are required for R-Ras-mediated transformation of mammary epithelial cells. Cancer Res. 68: 6224-6231.

# **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.

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