# TRAF4 siRNA (m): sc-36714



The Power to Question

#### **BACKGROUND**

The tumor necrosis factor family (TNF) receptor superfamily is composed of several type I integral membrane glycoproteins that exhibit homology in their cystine-rich extracellular domains. Members of this family include TNF-RI, TNF-RII and CD40. Ligands for these receptors can be small, secreted proteins such as TNF or type II integral membrane proteins as is the case for the CD40 ligand, CD40L. While the signal transduction mechanism of the TNF receptor superfamily is poorly understood, activation of TNF-R or CD40 has been shown to induce the nuclear translocation of NFkB. Members of the TRAF (TNF receptor-associated factor) family have been implicated in this process. Four members have thus far been described and are designated TRAF1, TRAF2, TRAF3 (variously referred to as CRAF1, LAP1 or CD40bp) and TRAF4. TRAF4, originally termed CART1, is specifically expressed in breast carcinomas, and is localized to the nucleus in such tissues.

## **REFERENCES**

- Smith, C.A., et al. 1994. The TNF receptor superfamily of cellular and viral proteins: activation, costimulation and death. Cell 76: 959-962.
- Cleveland, J.L. and Ihle, J.N. 1995. Contenders in FasL/TNF death signaling. Cell 81: 479-482.
- 3. Rothe, M., et al. 1995. TRAF2-mediated activation of NF $\kappa$ B by the TNF receptor 2 and CD40. Science 269: 1424-1427.
- 4. Regnier, C.H., et al. 1995. Presence of a new conserved domain in CART1, a novel member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated protein family, which is expressed in breast carcinoma. J. Biol. Chem. 270: 25715-25721.
- 5. Tomasetto, C., et al. 1995. Identification of four novel human genes amplified and overexpressed in breast carcinoma and localized to the q11-q21.3 region of chromosome 17. Genomics 28: 367-382.
- Baker, S.J. and Reddy, E.P. 1996. Transducers of life and death: TNF receptor superfamily and associated proteins. Oncogene 12: 1-9.
- McLellan, A.D., et al. 1996. Human dendritic cells activate T lymphocytes via a CD40: CD40 ligand-dependent pathway. Eur. J. Immunol. 26: 1204-1210.
- Cheng, G. and Baltimore, D. 1996. TANK, a co-inducer with TRAF2 of TNFand CD 40L-mediated NFκB activation. Genes Dev. 10: 963-973.

# CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Traf4 (mouse) mapping to 11 B5.

## **PRODUCT**

TRAF4 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 TRAF4 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36714-SH and TRAF4 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36714-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TRAF4 (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-36714A, sc-36714B and sc-36714C.

#### 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**

TRAF4 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TRAF4 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**

TRAF4 (B-9): sc-390232 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of TRAF4 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 TRAF4 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TRAF4 (m)-PR: sc-36714-PR (20  $\mu I$ , 602 bp). 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.