SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

TNFα siRNA (m): sc-37217

BACKGROUND

Tumor necrosis factor β (TNFβ), also known as lymphotoxin, is a pleiotropic cytokine. TNFα, also known as cachectin, is a smaller cytokine that binds to the same receptors, producing a vast array of effects similar to those of TNFβ. TNFβ and TNFα share 30% amino acid homology and have similar biological activities. TNFβ is produced by activated lymphocytes, including $CD4^+$ T helper cell type 1 lymphocytes, $CD8^+$ lymphocytes and certain B lymphoblastoid cell lines. TNFα is produced by several different cell types, which include lymphocytes, neutrophils and macrophages. TNFα and TNFβ can modulate many immune and inflammatory functions, while having the ability to inhibit tumor growth. Target tumor cells must express TNF receptors 1 and 2 to be killed, with the p55 receptor mediating the cytotoxic response.

REFERENCES

1. Nedwin, G.E., et al. 1985. Human lymphotoxin and tumor necrosis factor genes: structure, homology and chromosomal localization. Nucleic Acids Res. 13: 6361-6373.
2. Aggarwal, B.B., et al. 1985. Human tumor necrosis factor. Production, purification and characterization. J. Biol. Chem. 260: 2345-2354.
3. Vilcek, J., et al. 1991. Tumor necrosis factor. New insights into the molecular mechanisms of its multiple actions. J. Biol. Chem. 266: 7313-7316.
4. Tartaglia, L.A., et al. 1993. Tumor necrosis factor's cytotoxic activity is signaled by the p55 TNF receptor. Cell 73: 213-216.
5. De Togni, P., et al. 1994. Abnormal development of peripheral lymphoid organs in mice deficient in lymphotoxin. Science 264: 703-707.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Tnf (mouse) mapping to 17 B1.

PRODUCT

TNFα 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 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see TNFα shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37217-SH and TNFα shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37217-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TNFα (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-37217A, sc-37217B and sc-37217C.

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 µl of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 µl of RNAse-free water makes a 10 µM solution in a 10 µM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

TNFα siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TNFα 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

TNFα (TN3-19.12): sc-12744 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of TNFα 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).

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor TNFα gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TNFα (m)-PR: sc-37217-PR (20 µl, 512 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Matsuda, T., et al. 2011. Tumor necrosis factor-α-nuclear factor-κB-signaling enhances St2b2 expression during 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate-induced epidermal hyperplasia. Biol. Pharm. Bull. 34: 183-190.
2. Xiao, B., et al. 2013. Mannosylated bioreducible nanoparticle-mediated macrophage-specific TNFα RNA interference for IBD therapy. Biomaterials 34: 7471-7482.
3. Seo, W.I., et al. 2017. Wnt signaling promotes androgen-independent prostate cancer cell proliferation through up-regulation of the hippo pathway effector YAP. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 486: 1034-1039.
4. Xiao, B., et al. 2018. TNFα gene silencing mediated by orally targeted nanoparticles combined with interleukin-22 for synergistic combination therapy of ulcerative colitis. J. Control. Release 287: 235-246.
5. Borges, C.C., et al. 2020. Vitamin D restriction enhances periovarian adipose tissue inflammation in a model of menopause. Climacteric 23: 99-104.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.