TNFβ siRNA (m): sc-37219



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Tumor necrosis factor β (TNF β), also known as lymphotoxin, is a pleiotropic cytokine. TNF α , also known as cachectin, is a smaller cytokine that binds to the same receptors, producing a vast array of effects similar to those of TNF β . TNF β and TNF α share 30% amino acid homology and have similar biological activities. TNF β is produced by activated lymphocytes, including CD4+ T helper cell type 1 lymphocytes, CD8+ lymphocytes and certain B lymphoblastoid cell lines. TNF α is produced by several different cell types, including lymphocytes, neutrophils and macrophages. TNF α and TNF β 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

- Nedwin, G.E., et al. 1985. Human lymphotoxin and tumor necrosis factor genes: structure, homology and chromosomal localization. Nucleic Acids Res. 13: 6361-6373.
- 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.
- Tartaglia, L.A., et al. 1993. Tumor necrosis factor's cytotoxic activity is signaled by the p55 TNF receptor. Cell 73: 213-216.
- De Togni, P., et al. 1994. Abnormal development of peripheral lymphoid organs in mice deficient in lymphotoxin. Science 264: 703-707.
- 6. Qin, Z. and Blankenstein, T. 1995. Tumor growth inhibition mediated by lymphotoxin: evidence of B lymphocyte involvement in the antitumor response. Cancer Res. 55: 4747-4751.
- 7. Sarin, A., et al. 1995. Cytotoxic effect of TNF and lymphotoxin on T lymphoblasts. J. Immunol. 155: 3716-3718.
- 8. Sriskandan, S., et al. 1996. Lymphotoxin- α (TNF β) during sepsis. Cytokine 8: 933-937.
- 9. Pandey, J.P., et al. 1999. TNF α and TNF β gene polymorphisms in systemic sclerosis. Hum. Immunol. 60: 1128-1130.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

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

PRODUCT

TNF β 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 TNF β shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37219-SH and TNF β shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37219-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TNF β (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-37219A, sc-37219B and sc-37219C.

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

TNF β siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TNF β 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

TNF β (E-6): sc-28345 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of TNF β 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 κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz MarkerTM Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG 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 TNF β gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TNF β (m)-PR: sc-37219-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.

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3800 fax 831.457.3801 **Europe** +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 **www.scbt.com**