



MAGE-B3 siRNA (h): sc-37316

BACKGROUND

The melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE) family consists of a number of antigens recognized by cytotoxic T lymphocytes. The MAGE genes were initially isolated from different kinds of tumors, and based on their virtually exclusive tumor-specific expression in adult tissues, they have been used as targets for cancer immunotherapy. MAGE genes encode for tumor-rejection antigens and are expressed in tumors of different histologic types, but not in normal tissues, with the exception of testis and placenta. Although a large number of MAGE genes have now been identified and extensively studied in tumors of various origin, their function in normal cells remains unknown.

REFERENCES

1. Okami, J., et al. 2000. Genetic detection for micrometastasis in lymph node of biliary tract carcinoma. *Clin. Cancer Res.* 6: 2326-2332.
2. Granelli, P., et al. 2000. Melanoma antigen genes 1 and 2 are differentially expressed in human gastric and cardiac carcinomas. *Scand. J. Gastroenterol.* 35: 528-533.
3. Klein, C., et al. 2000. Comparative analysis of genetically modified dendritic cells and tumor cells as therapeutic cancer vaccines. *J. Exp. Med.* 191: 1699-1708.
4. Busam, K.J., et al. 2000. Immunoreactivity with the anti-MAGE antibody 57B in malignant melanoma: frequency of expression and correlation with prognostic parameters. *Mod. Pathol.* 13: 459-465.
5. Kobayashi, Y., et al. 2000. Expression of MAGE, GAGE and BAGE genes in human liver diseases: utility as molecular markers for hepatocellular carcinoma. *J. Hepatol.* 32: 612-617.
6. Luiten, R., et al. 2000. A MAGE-A1 peptide is recognized on HLA-B7 human tumors by cytolytic T lymphocytes. *Tissue Antigens* 55: 149-152.
7. Osterlund, C., et al. 2000. MAGE-B4, a novel melanoma antigen (MAGE) gene specifically expressed during germ cell differentiation. *Cancer Res.* 60: 1054-1061.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: MAGEB3 (human) mapping to Xp21.2.

PRODUCT

MAGE-B3 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 MAGE-B3 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-37316-SH and MAGE-B3 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37316-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of MAGE-B3 (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-37316A, sc-37316B and sc-37316C.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

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

MAGE-B3 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of MAGE-B3 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor MAGE-B3 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: MAGE-B3 (h)-PR: sc-37316-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.