

## IL-1 $\alpha$ siRNA (h): sc-39613

### BACKGROUND

Two forms of interleukin-1, designated IL-1 $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$ , have been described. Although encoded by distinct genes and exhibiting roughly only 25% sequence identity, IL-1 $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$  bind to the same receptor and seem to elicit similar biological responses. IL-1 production is generally thought to be associated with inflammation, but it has also been shown to be expressed during kidney development, thymocyte differentiation and cartilage degradation. IL-1 plays a critical role in the regulation of immune response and inflammation, acting as an activator of T and B lymphocytes and natural killer (NK) cells. In T cells, IL-1 stimulates the production of IL-2 and selectively inhibits IL-4 expression. IL-1 induces B cell proliferation and maturation, and immunoglobulin synthesis. NK cells require IL-1 $\beta$  for production of the anti-pathogen IFN- $\gamma$ . IL-1 has also been implicated in several pathological conditions including rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease and atherosclerosis.

### REFERENCES

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4. Lonnemann, G., et al. 1995. Cytokines in human renal interstitial fibrosis. I. Interleukin-1 is a paracrine growth factor for cultured fibrosis-derived kidney fibroblasts. *Kidney Int.* 47: 837-844.
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7. Sadouk, M.B., et al. 1995. Human synovial fibroblasts coexpress IL-1 receptor type I and type II mRNA. The increased level of the IL-1 receptor in osteoarthritic cells is related to an increased level of the type I receptor. *Lab. Invest.* 73: 347-355.

### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: IL1A (human) mapping to 2q13.

### PRODUCT

L-1 $\alpha$  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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see IL-1 $\alpha$  shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39613-SH and IL-1 $\alpha$  shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39613-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of IL-1 $\alpha$  (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-39613A, sc-39613B and sc-39613C.

### 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

IL-1 $\alpha$  siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of IL-1 $\alpha$  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  $\mu$ M in 66  $\mu$ 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.

### GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

L-1 $\alpha$  (ALF-161): sc-12741 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of L-1 $\alpha$  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 IL-1 $\alpha$  gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: IL-1 $\alpha$  (h)-PR: sc-39613-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 592 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](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.