

IL-1ra siRNA (h): sc-39617

BACKGROUND

Two forms of interleukin-1, designated IL-1 α and IL-1 β , have been described. Although encoded by distinct genes and exhibiting roughly only 25% sequence identity, IL-1 α and IL-1 β 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. IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1ra) is a cytokine that inhibits IL-1 α and IL-1 β binding to interleukin receptors. By neutralizing the activity of IL-1, IL-1ra contributes to the inhibition of the immune and inflammatory responses and has been targeted as a drug for the treatment of severely active rheumatoid arthritis. There are four isoforms of IL-1ra that are produced as a result of alternative splicing events.

REFERENCES

1. Auron, P.E., et al. 1984. Nucleotide sequence of human monocyte interleukin-1 precursor cDNA. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81: 7907-7911.
2. March, C.J., et al. 1985. Cloning, sequence and expression of two distinct human interleukin-1 complementary DNAs. *Nature* 315: 641-647.
3. Carter, D.B., et al. 1990. Purification, cloning, expression and biological characterization of an interleukin-1 receptor antagonist protein. *Nature* 344: 633-638.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Zuniga-Pflucker, J.C., et al. 1995. Requirement for TNF- α and IL-1 α in fetal thymocyte commitment and differentiation. *Science* 268: 1906-1909.
7. Sandborg, C.I., et al. 1995. IL-4 expression in human T cells is selectively inhibited by IL-1 α and IL-1 β . *J. Immunol.* 155: 5206-5212.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: IL1RN (human) mapping to 2q13.

PRODUCT

IL-1ra 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 IL-1ra shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39617-SH and IL-1ra shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39617-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of IL-1ra (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-39617A, sc-39617B and sc-39617C.

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

IL-1ra siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of IL-1ra 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

IL-1ra (A-4): sc-374084 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of IL-1ra 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-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker[™] Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG 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 IL-1ra gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: IL-1ra (h)-PR: sc-39617-PR (20 μ l, 566 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Li, J., et al. 2021. MiR-122-5p downregulation attenuates lipopolysaccharide-induced acute lung injury by targeting IL1RN. *Exp. Ther. Med.* 22: 1278.

RESEARCH USE

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