

# CKR-9 siRNA (m): sc-39893

## BACKGROUND

C-C or  $\beta$  chemokine family members are characterized by a pair of adjacent cysteine residues and serve as potent chemoattractants and activators of monocytes and T cells. C-C chemokine receptor family members include CKR-1, CKR-2A, CKR-2B, CKR-3, CKR-4, CKR-5, CKR-6, CKR-7, CKR-8, CKR-9, CKR-10 and the Duffy blood group antigen. Each of these receptors are G protein-coupled, seven pass transmembrane domain proteins, whose major physiological role is to function in the chemotaxis of T cells and phagocytic cells to areas of inflammation. CKR-9, also designated GPR-9-6, is a receptor for the thymus expressed chemokine TECK. CKR-9 and TECK are thought to have a specialized role in the immune response because both are highly expressed by T lymphocytes in the small intestine, while T lymphocytes in several other tissues are CKR-9/TECK negative.

## REFERENCES

1. Deng, H., et al. 1996. Identification of a major co-receptor for primary isolates of HIV-1. *Nature* 381: 661-666.
2. Dragic, T., et al. 1996. HIV-1 entry into CD4<sup>+</sup> cells is mediated by the chemokine receptor C-C CKR-5. *Nature* 381: 667-673.
3. Feng, Y., et al. 1996. HIV-1 entry cofactor: functional cDNA cloning of a seven-transmembrane, G protein-coupled receptor. *Science* 272: 872-877.
4. Alkhatib, G., et al. 1996. C-C CKR-5: a RANTES, MIP-1, MIP-1 receptor as a fusion cofactor for macrophagetropic HIV-1. *Science* 272: 1955-1958.
5. Choe, H., et al. 1996. The  $\beta$  chemokine receptors CCR-3 and CCR-5 facilitate infection by primary HIV-1 isolates. *Cell* 85: 1135-1148.
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7. Napolitano, M., et al. 1999. Structure and function of the C-C chemokine receptor (CCR) 8. *Forum* 9: 315-324.
8. Kunkel, E.J., et al. 2000. Lymphocyte C-C chemokine receptor 9 and epithelial thymus-expressed chemokine (TECK) expression distinguish the small intestinal immune compartment: Epithelial expression of tissue-specific chemokines as an organizing principle in regional immunity. *J. Exp. Med.* 192: 761-768.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ccr9 (mouse) mapping to 9 F4.

## PRODUCT

CKR-9 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see CKR-9 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-39893-SH and CKR-9 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39893-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of CKR-9 (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-39893A, sc-39893B and sc-39893C.

## 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

CKR-9 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of CKR-9 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  $\mu$ 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

CKR-9 (CW-2.2.1): sc-47722 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of CKR-9 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 $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>TM</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor CKR-9 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: CKR-9 (m)-PR: sc-39893-PR (20  $\mu$ 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](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.