

# IL-15R $\alpha$ siRNA (h): sc-40051

## BACKGROUND

Interleukin-15 (IL-15), also designated IL-T, is a cloned cytokine which shares several biological activities but no sequence homology with IL-2. Human, mouse and simian IL-15 cDNA clones have been isolated and characterized. All three species encode a 162 amino acid residue precursor protein containing a 48 amino acid leader that is cleaved to generate the mature form of IL-15. IL-15 stimulates the proliferation of T cells and NK cells, while enhancing B cell expansion and antibody production. Unlike IL-2, IL-15 is not produced by lymphocytes, but appears to be produced by macrophages, epithelial lines, muscle and placenta. IL-15 has also been shown to be a chemoattractant for human blood T lymphocytes and to be able to induce lymphokine-activated killer (LAK) activity in NK cells as well as to be able to induce the generation of cytolytic effector cells. Studies have shown that IL-15 is the only other cytokine that shares the  $\beta$  signaling subunit of the IL-2R. Evidence also suggests that like IL-2, IL-4 and IL-7, IL-15 utilizes the common IL-2R $\gamma$  subunit.

## REFERENCES

1. Burton, J.D., et al. 1994. A lymphokine, provisionally designated interleukin T and produced by a human adult T cell leukemia line, stimulates T cell proliferation and the induction of lymphokine-activated killer cells. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91: 4935-4939.
2. Grabstein, K.H., et al. 1994. Cloning of a T cell growth factor that interacts with the  $\beta$  chain of the interleukin-2 receptor. *Science* 264: 965-968.
3. Giri, J.G., et al. 1994. Utilization of the  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  chains of the IL-2 receptor by the novel cytokine IL-15. *EMBO J.* 13: 2822-2830.
4. Armitage, R.J., et al. 1995. IL-15 has stimulatory activity for the induction of B cell proliferation and differentiation. *J. Immunol.* 154: 483-490.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: IL15RA (human) mapping to 10p15.1.

## PRODUCT

IL-15R $\alpha$  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-15R $\alpha$  shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-40051-SH and IL-15R $\alpha$  shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40051-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of IL-15R $\alpha$  (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-40051A, sc-40051B and sc-40051C.

## 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-15R $\alpha$  siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of IL-15R $\alpha$  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

IL-15R $\alpha$  (G-3): sc-374023 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of IL-15R $\alpha$  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).

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™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® 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® 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-15R $\alpha$  gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: IL-15R $\alpha$  (h)-PR: sc-40051-PR (20  $\mu$ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Chen, X., et al. 2019. Oxidative stress-induced IL-15 trans-trans-presentation in keratinocytes contributes to CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells activation via JAK-Stat pathway in vitiligo. *Free Radic. Biol. Med.* 139: 80-91.

## 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.