SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

GM-CSFRα siRNA (m): sc-40057

BACKGROUND

The human IL-3, IL-5 and GM-CSF receptors are each composed of both unique α subunits and a common β subunit. The α subunits are low affinity ligand binding proteins while the β subunits do not themselves bind ligand, but are required for high affinity binding by the α subunits. In contrast, the mouse IL-3 receptor has two distinct β subunits, one that functions only in IL-3 mediated cell signaling and a second that is shared with IL-5 and GM-CSF. The murine β-subunits are 91% homologous at the amino acid level but only 56% homologous to the human β subunit. Although neither the murine nor the human β subunit contains tyrosine kinase domains, both activate tyrosine phosphorylation mediated signaling pathways.

REFERENCES

1. Hayashida, K., et al. 1990. Molecular cloning of a second subunit of the receptor for human granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF): reconstitution of a high-affinity GM-CSF receptor. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87: 9655-9659.
2. Tavernier, J., et al. 1992. A human high-affinity interleukin-5 receptor (IL-5R) is composed of an IL-5 specific chain and a β chain shared with the receptor for GM-CSF. Cell 66: 1175-1184.
3. Hara, T., et al. 1992. Two distinct functional receptors for mouse interleukin-3. EMBO J. 11: 1875-1884.
4. Sakamaki, K., et al. 1992. Critical cytoplasmic domains of the common β subunit of the human GM-CSF, IL-3, and IL-5 receptors for growth signal transduction and tyrosine phosphorylation. EMBO J. 11: 3541-3549.
5. Park, L.S., et al. 1992. Cloning of the low-affinity murine granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor receptor and reconstitution of a high-affinity receptor complex. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89: 4295-4299.
6. Miyajima, A., et al. 1992. Cytokine receptors and signal transduction. Annu. Rev. Immunol. 10: 295-331.
7. Goodall, G.J., et al. 1993. A model for the interaction of the GM-CSF, IL-3 and IL-5 receptors with their ligands. Growth Factors 8: 87-97.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Csf2ra (mouse) mapping to 19 D3.

PRODUCT

GM-CSFRα 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 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see GM-CSFRα shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-40057-SH and GM-CSFRα shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40057-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of GM-CSFRα (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-40057A, sc-40057B and sc-40057C.

RESEARCH USE

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

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 µl of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 µl of RNAse-free water makes a 10 µM solution in a 10 µM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

GM-CSFRα siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of GM-CSFRα 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 µM in 66 µl. 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

GM-CSFRα (S-50): sc-456 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of GM-CSFRα 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-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ 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-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ 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 GM-CSFRα gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: GM-CSFRα (m)-PR: sc-40057-PR (20 µl, 561 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

PROTOCOLS

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