

# IFN- $\alpha$ / $\beta$ R $\alpha$ siRNA (m): sc-40090

## BACKGROUND

The type I interferons (IFNs),  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , are a group of structurally and functionally related proteins that are induced by either viruses or double stranded RNA and defined by their ability to confer an antiviral state in cells. The  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  IFNs appear to compete with one another for binding to a common cell surface receptor while immune IFN (IFN $\gamma$ ) binds to a distinct receptor. The latter protein, IFN- $\alpha$ R, is only weakly responsive to type I interferons in contrast to IFN- $\alpha$ / $\beta$ R, which binds to and responds effectively to IFN- $\beta$  and to several of the IFN- $\alpha$  subtypes. Moreover, IFN- $\alpha$ / $\beta$ R is physically associated with the cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase JAK1 and thus, in addition to ligand binding, appears to be functionally involved in signal transduction. The IFN- $\gamma$  receptor complex consists of an  $\alpha$  subunit (IFN- $\gamma$ R $\alpha$ ) and a  $\beta$  subunit that is 332 amino acids in length (mouse) and 337 amino acids in length (human).

## REFERENCES

1. Branca, A.A., et al. 1981. Evidence that type I and II interferons have different receptors. *Nature* 294: 768-770.
2. Orchansky, P., et al. 1984. Type I and type II interferon receptors. *J. Interferon Res.* 4: 275-282.
3. Novick, D., et al. 1987. The human interferon- $\gamma$  receptor, purification, characterization and preparation of antibodies. *J. Biol. Chem.* 262: 8483-8487.
4. Aguet, M., et al. 1988. Molecular cloning and expression of the human interferon- $\gamma$  receptor. *Cell* 55: 273-280.
5. Soh, J., et al. 1994. Identification and sequence of an accessory factor required for activation of the human interferon  $\gamma$  receptor. *Cell* 76: 793-802.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Ifnar1 (mouse) mapping to 16 C3.3.

## PRODUCT

IFN- $\alpha$ / $\beta$ R $\alpha$  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 IFN- $\alpha$ / $\beta$ R $\alpha$  shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-40090-SH and IFN- $\alpha$ / $\beta$ R $\alpha$  shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40090-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of IFN- $\alpha$ / $\beta$ R $\alpha$  (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-40090A, sc-40090B and sc-40090C.

## 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

IFN- $\alpha$ / $\beta$ R $\alpha$  siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of IFN- $\alpha$ / $\beta$ R $\alpha$  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

IFN- $\alpha$ / $\beta$ R $\alpha$  (E-12): sc-393089 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of IFN- $\alpha$ / $\beta$ R $\alpha$  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<sup>™</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 IFN- $\alpha$ / $\beta$ R $\alpha$  gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: IFN- $\alpha$ / $\beta$ R $\alpha$  (m)-PR: sc-40090-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 436 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Comerlato, J., et al. 2020. Identification of a murine cell line that distinguishes virulent from attenuated isolates of the morbillivirus Peste des petits ruminants, a promising tool for virulence studies. *Virus Res.* 286: 198035.

## 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.