

TROY siRNA (m): sc-40248

BACKGROUND

The tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) superfamily represents a growing family of type I transmembrane glycoproteins that are involved in various cellular functions, including proliferation, differentiation and programmed cell death. These proteins share homology for cysteine-rich repeats in the extracellular ligand binding domain and an intracellular death domain. Members of the TNFR superfamily transmit signals through protein-protein interactions, and these signals can lead to the activation of either the caspase and Jun kinase pathways, which promote cell death, or the NF κ B pathway, which results in cell survival. One member of the TNFR superfamily TROY (also designated TAJ) exists as several isoforms, which vary in function. Full length TROY contains a cytoplasmic tail, which recruits tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF) 2. The interaction between TROY and TRAF2 promotes cell survival through the NF κ B signaling pathway. TROY also exhibits significant homology to Edar, a receptor that determines hair follicle fate, and like Edar, TROY is expressed in the epithelium. Specifically, full length TROY mRNA is detected in the epithelium of mouse brain, embryo, heart, lung and liver. One truncated version of TROY, designated TNFRSF19, contains a shortened cytoplasmic tail, which prevents TNFRSF19 from activating the NF κ B signal transduction pathway.

REFERENCES

1. Gruss, H.J. 1996. Molecular, structural, and biological characteristics of the tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily. *Intl. J. Clin. Lab. Res.* 26: 143-159.
2. Gruss, H.J., et al. 1996. Structural and biological features of the TNF receptor and TNF ligand superfamilies: interactive signals in the pathobiology of Hodgkin's disease. *Ann. Oncol.* 7: 19-26.
3. Baker, S.J., et al. 1998. Modulation of life and death by the TNF receptor superfamily. *Oncogene* 17: 3261-3270.
4. Gurney, A.L., et al. 1999. Identification of a new member of the tumor necrosis factor family and its receptor, a human ortholog of mouse GITR. *Curr. Biol.* 9: 215-218.
5. Hu, S., et al. 1999. Characterization of TNFRSF19, a novel member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. *Genomics* 62: 103-107.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: *Tnfrsf19* (mouse) mapping to 14 D1.

PRODUCT

TROY 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see TROY shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-40248-SH and TROY shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40248-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TROY (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-40248A, sc-40248B and sc-40248C.

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

TROY siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TROY 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 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

TROY (D-4): sc-398526 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of TROY 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 TROY gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TROY (m)-PR: sc-40248-PR (20 μ 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 for detailed protocols and support products.