SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

TLR2 siRNA (h): sc-40256

BACKGROUND

Six human homologs of the *Drosophila* Toll receptor were initially identified based on their sequence similarities and designated Toll-like receptors (TLR). Toll receptors are involved in mediating dorsoventral polarization in the developing *Drosophila* embryo and also participate in the host immunity. The TLR family of proteins are characterized by a highly conserved Toll homology (TH) domain, which is essential for Toll-induced signal transduction. TLR1, as well as the other TLR family members, are type I transmembrane receptors that characteristically contain an extracellular domain consisting of several leucine-rich regions along with a single cytoplasmic Toll/IL-1R-like domain. TLR2 and TLR4 are activated in response to lipopolysacchride (LPS) stimulation, which results in the activation and translocation of NFκB and suggests that these receptors are involved in mediating inflammatory responses. Expression of TLR receptors is highest in peripheral blood leukocytes, macrophages, and monocytes. TLR6 is highly homologous to TLR1, sharing greater than 65% sequence identity, and, like other members of TLR family, it induces NFκB signaling upon activation.

REFERENCES

1. Gay, N.J., et al. 1991. *Drosophila* Toll and IL-1 receptor. Nature 351: 355-356.
2. Medzhitov, R., et al. 1997. A human homologue of the *Drosophila* Toll protein signals activation of adaptive immunity. Nature 388: 394-397.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TLR2 (human) mapping to 4q31.3.

PRODUCT

TLR2 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 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see TLR2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-40256-SH and TLR2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40256-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TLR2 (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-40256A, sc-40256B and sc-40256C.

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

TLR2 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of TLR2 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 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

TLR2 (TL2.1): sc-21759 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of TLR2 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).

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor TLR2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TLR2 (h)-PR: sc-40256-PR (20 µl, 537 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Chiu, Y.C., et al. 2009. Peptidoglycan enhances IL-6 production in human synovial fibroblasts via TLR2 receptor, focal adhesion kinase, Akt, and AP-1-dependent pathway. J. Immunol. 183: 2785-2792.
2. Yokota, S., et al. 2010. *Helicobacter pylori* lipopolysaccharides upregulate toll-like receptor 4 expression and proliferation of gastric epithelial cells via the MEK1/2-ERK1/2 mitogen-activated protein kinase pathway. Infect. Immun. 78: 468-476.
3. Wang, X., et al. 2011. Increased MAPK and NFκB expression of Langerhans cells is dependent on TLR2 and TLR4, and increased IRF-3 expression is partially dependent on TLR4 following UV exposure. Mol. Med. Rep. 4: 541-546.
4. Tateishi, F., et al. 2012. Detection of Fusobacterium nucleatum in chorionic tissues of high-risk pregnant women. J. Clin. Periodontol. 39: 417-424.
5. Li, Y.J., et al. 2013. Hepatitis B virus induces expression of cholesterol metabolism-related genes via TLR2 in Hep G2 cells. World J. Gastroenterol. 19: 2262-2269.
6. Quan, J.H., et al. 2015. Intracellular networks of the PI3K/AKT and MAPK pathways for regulating *Toxoplasma gondii*-induced IL-23 and IL-12 production in human THP-1 cells. PLoS ONE 10: e0141550.
7. Cheng, S., et al. 2017. Hepatitis B surface antigen promotes the invasion of hepatitis B virus-related hepatocellular carcinoma cells by upregulation of Toll-like receptor 2. Viral Immunol. 30: 232-239.

RESEARCH USE

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