

HLA-DM α siRNA (m): sc-42910

BACKGROUND

Peptide (antigen) binding to major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules destined for presentation to CD4⁺ helper T cells is determined by two key events. These include the dissociation of class II-associated invariant chain peptides (CLIP) from an antigen binding groove in MHC II-Ig dimers, and by the activity of MHC molecules HLA-DM and -DO. Accumulating in endosomal/lysosomal compartments and on the surface of B cells, HLA-DM and -DO molecules regulate the dissociation of CLIP and the subsequent binding of exogenous peptides to HLA class II molecules (HLA-DR) by sustaining a conformation that favors peptide exchange. RFLP analysis of HLA-DM genes from rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients suggests that certain polymorphisms are genetic factors for RA susceptibility.

REFERENCES

1. Kropshofer, H., et al. 1998. A role for HLA-DO as a co-chaperone of HLA-DM in peptide loading of MHC class II molecules. *EMBO J.* 17: 2971-2981.
2. Siegmund, T., et al. 1999. HLA-DM α and HLA-DM β alleles in German patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus. *Tissue Antigens* 54: 291-294.
3. Arndt, S.O., et al. 2000. Functional HLA-DM on the surface of B cells and immature dendritic cells. *EMBO J.* 19: 1241-1251.
4. Brunet, A., et al. 2000. Functional characterization of a lysosomal sorting motif in the cytoplasmic tail of HLA-DO β . *J. Biol. Chem.* 275: 37062-37071.
5. Doebele, C.R., et al. 2000. Determination of the HLA-DM interaction site on HLA-DR molecules. *Immunity* 13: 517-527.
6. Louis-Pence, P., et al. 2000. The down-regulation of HLA-DM gene expression in rheumatoid arthritis is not related to their promoter polymorphism. *J. Immunol.* 165: 4861-4869.
7. Toussiot, E., et al. 2000. The association of HLA-DM genes with rheumatoid arthritis in Eastern France. *Hum. Immunol.* 61: 303-308.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: H2-DMA (mouse) mapping to 17 B1.

PRODUCT

HLA-DM α siRNA (m) is a pool of 2 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 HLA-DM α shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-42910-SH and HLA-DM α shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42910-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of HLA-DM α (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-42910A and sc-42910B.

PROTOCOLS

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

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

HLA-DM α siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of HLA-DM α 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor HLA-DM α gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: HLA-DM α (m)-PR: sc-42910-PR (20 μ l, 571 bp). 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.