



# HLA-B siRNA (h): sc-42922

## BACKGROUND

Major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules form an integral part of the immune response system. They are cell-surface receptors that bind peptides and present them to T lymphocytes. Human leukocyte antigens (HLAs) are polymorphic members of the MHC family that are specifically involved in the presentation of antigens to the T cell receptor. There are two classes of HLA antigens: class I (HLA-A, HLA-B and HLA-C) and class II (HLA-D). Class I molecules are expressed in nearly all cells and play a central role in the immune system by presenting peptides derived from the endoplasmic reticulum. The differential structural properties of MHC class I and class II molecules account for their respective roles in activating different populations of T lymphocytes. HLA-B encodes a membrane anchored heavy chain which hetero-dimerizes with a light chain ( $\beta$ -2-Microglobulin) to form MHC-I. Polymorphisms yield hundreds of HLA-B alleles.

## REFERENCES

1. Kropshofer, H., et al. 1998. A role for HLA-DO as a cochaperone of HLA-DM in peptide loading of MHC class II molecules. *EMBO J.* 17: 2971-2981.
2. Siegmund, T., et al. 1999. HLA-DMA and HLA-DMB 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 $\beta$ . *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-Plence, P., et al. 2000. The downregulation of HLA-DM gene expression in rheumatoid arthritis is not related to their promoter polymorphism. *J. Immunol.* 16: 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.
8. LocusLink Report (LocusID: 3106). <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/LocusLink/>

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: HLA-B (human) mapping to 6p21.33.

## PRODUCT

HLA-B siRNA (h) is a target-specific 19-25 nt siRNA 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 HLA-B shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-42922-SH and HLA-B shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42922-V as alternate gene silencing products.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://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  $\mu$ 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

HLA-B siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of HLA-B 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  $\mu$ 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.

## RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor HLA-B gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: HLA-B (h)-PR: sc-42922-PR (20  $\mu$ l, 551 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.