

SLAMF6 siRNA (h): sc-45748

BACKGROUND

Following occupancy of the T cell receptor by antigen, T cell proliferation and lymphokine production are determined by a second costimulatory signal delivered by a ligand expressed on antigen-presenting cells. SLAM (for signaling lymphocyte-activation molecule, also designated CDw150) is a novel receptor on T cells that, when engaged, potentiates T cell expansion in a CD28-independent manner. SAP (for SLAM-associated protein) contains an SH2 domain and functions to inhibit SH-PTP2 recruitment to the SLAM docking site, an activity induced by Fyn phosphorylation of SLAM. Mutations of the SAP gene may be associated with X-linked lympho-proliferative disease (XLP).

REFERENCES

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- Cocks, B.G., et al. 1995. A novel receptor involved in T cell activation. *Nature* 376: 260-263.
- Aversa, G., et al. 1997. SLAM and its role in T cell activation and Th cell responses. *Immunol. Cell Biol.* 75: 202-205.
- Aversa, G., et al. 1997. Engagement of the signaling lymphocytic activation molecule (SLAM) on activated T cells results in IL-2-independent, cyclosporin A-sensitive T cell proliferation and IFN- γ production. *J. Immunol.* 158: 4036-4044.
- Favero, J., et al. 1998. Effector pathways regulating T cell activation. *Biochem. Pharmacol.* 56: 1539-1547.
- Sayos, J., et al. 1998. The X-linked lymphoproliferative-disease gene product SAP regulates signals induced through the co-receptor SLAM. *Nature* 395: 462-469.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SLAMF6 (human) mapping to 1q23.2.

PRODUCT

SLAMF6 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see SLAMF6 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-45748-SH and SLAMF6 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-45748-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of SLAMF6 (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-45748A, sc-45748B and sc-45748C.

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

SLAMF6 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of SLAMF6 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 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 SLAMF6 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: SLAMF6 (h)-PR: sc-45748-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.