

▶ INDOL1 siRNA (h): sc-77706

BACKGROUND

Tryptophan is an essential amino acid that is necessary for protein synthesis, serotonin and melatonin biosynthesis and energy production; energy being a product of the catabolism of tryptophan through the kynurenine pathway. The kynurenine pathway has many downstream metabolites which may be a part of physiological or patho-physiological processes. INDOL1 (indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase-like protein 1) is an enzyme that catalyzes the first step of the kynurenine pathway of tryptophan metabolism. INDOL1 is also known as IDO2 (indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 2) and is a 407 amino acid protein that is expressed in various tissues, including liver, small intestine, spleen, placenta, thymus, lung, brain, kidney, colon and dendritic cells. INDOL1 is selectively inhibited by D-1MT (1-methyl- δ -tryptophan), which also inhibits IDO (indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase) and is significant because IDO expression causes suppression of T cell responses to tumors in dendritic cells. The inhibition of INDOL1 by D-1MT suggests a common function in immunomodulation. In the human INDOL1 gene, two single nucleotide polymorphisms have been detected which abolish the enzymatic function of INDOL1.

REFERENCES

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3. Metz, R., et al. 2007. Novel tryptophan catabolic enzyme IDO2 is the preferred biochemical target of the antitumor indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase inhibitory compound D-1-methyl-tryptophan. *Cancer Res.* 67: 7082-7087.
4. Murray, M.F. 2007. The human indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase gene and related human genes. *Curr. Drug Metab.* 8: 197-200.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: IDO2 (human) mapping to 8p11.21.

PRODUCT

INDOL1 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 INDOL1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-77706-SH and INDOL1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-77706-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of INDOL1 (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-77706A, sc-77706B and sc-77706C.

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

INDOL1 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of INDOL1 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 INDOL1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: INDOL1 (h)-PR: sc-77706-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.