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Ig κ siRNA (m): sc-42888

BACKGROUND

Antibody producing cells of the immune system require multiple rearrangements of immunoglobulin (antibody, Ig) genes. Immunoglobulins are four-chain, Y-shaped, monomeric structures of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains held together through interchain disulfide bonds. Immunoglobulins in vertebrates help to remove non-self molecules or cells (antigens) by recognizing and binding to the antigen and carrying out effector functions that activate the immune system. Variable genetic combinations of the five heavy chain classes (M, D, G, E and A) and the two light chain isotypes, κ and λ , confer the role of an antibody. The variable region genes encoding immunoglobulin κ and λ chains are assembled from three DNA segments, the V, C and J genes. Human κ light chain genes map to chromosome 2 and the human λ light chain genes map to chromosome 22. κ gene recombination can precede λ gene recombination during B cell ontogeny and only a single light chain type is expressed in individual B cells. Antibodies in camels and sharks can lack light chain, suggesting that light chain may not be essential for antigen binding in some vertebrates.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Igkc (mouse) mapping to 6 C1.

PROTOCOLS

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

PRODUCT

Ig κ siRNA (m) 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see Ig κ shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-42888-SH and Ig κ shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42888-V as alternate gene silencing 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

Ig κ siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Ig κ 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

Ig κ chain (OX20): sc-53080 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of Ig κ 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 Ig κ gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Ig κ (m)-PR: sc-42888-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.