RT² Profiler PCR Array (Rotor-Gene[®] Format)

Mouse Cancer Inflammation & Immunity Crosstalk

Cat. no. 330231 PAMM-181ZR

For pathway expression analysis

| Format | For use with the following real-time cyclers | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| RT ² Profiler PCR Array, | Rotor-Gene Q, other Rotor-Gene cyclers | | |
| Format R | | | |

Description

The Mouse Cancer Inflammation & Immunity Crosstalk RT² Profiler PCR Array profiles the expression of 84 key genes involved in mediating communication between tumor cells and the cellular mediators of inflammation and immunity. In addition to epithelial and stromal compartments, the tumor microenvironment contains several cell types of the innate and adaptive immune systems including B and T lymphocytes, dendritic cells, and macrophages. In response to tumor-associated antigens presented via MHC Class I molecules, or to abnormal molecular patterns recognized by Toll-like receptors, the immune system eliminates target cells using a variety of effector enzymes and the engagement of pro-apoptotic signals including TRAIL and FAS ligand. If normal homeostasis is not resolved quickly, a state of chronic inflammation can ensue, including locally increased levels of reactive oxygen and nitrogen species that promote genomic instability. Immune cells produce a variety of cytokines that coordinate the inflammatory response, which is fueled by positive feedback loops commonly involving the STAT and NFkB signaling pathways in tumor cells. The resulting upregulation of antiapoptotic and immunosuppressive factors enables transformed cells to proliferate unchecked by the immune system. During cancer progression, the repertoire of chemokines, cytokines, and growth factors that orchestrates normal immune responses can be commandeered to create an immunosuppressive state that facilitates invasion and metastasis. The genes profiled with this array include mediators and effectors of the cross-talk between tumors and the immune system that influences the course of cancer progression. A set of controls present on each array enables data analysis using the Delta-Delta CT method of relative quantification as well as assessment of reverse transcription performance, genomic DNA contamination, and PCR performance. Using real-time PCR, researchers can easily and reliably analyze the expression of a focused panel of genes involved in cancer inflammation and immune crosstalk with this array.

The RT² Profiler PCR Arrays are intended for molecular biology applications. This product is not intended for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of a disease.

For further details, consult the RT² Profiler PCR Array Handbook.

Shipping and storage

RT² Profiler PCR Arrays in the Rotor-Gene format are shipped at ambient temperature, on dry ice, or blue ice packs depending on destination and accompanying products.

For long term storage, keep plates at -20°C.

Note: Ensure that you have the correct RT² Profiler PCR Array format for your real-time cycler (see table above).

Note: Open the package and store the products appropriately immediately on receipt.



Sample & Assay Technologies

Array layout

The 96 real-time assays in the Rotor-Gene format are located in wells 1–96 of the Rotor-Disc[™] (plate A1–A12=Rotor-Disc 1–12, plate B1–B12=Rotor-Disc 13–24, etc.). To maintain data analysis compatibility, wells 97–100 do not contain real-time assays but will contain master mix to account for weight balance.

Gene table: RT² Profiler PCR Array

| Position | UniGene | GenBank | Symbol | Description |
|------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--|
| A01 | Mm.491219 | NM_007722 | Ackr3 | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) receptor 7 |
| A02 | Mm.391503 | NM_009645 | Aicda | Activation-induced cytidine deaminase |
| A03 | Mm.257460 | NM_009741 | Bcl2 | B-cell leukemia/lymphoma 2 |
| A04 | Mm.238213 | NM_009743 | Bcl2l1 | Bcl2-like 1 |
| A05 | Mm.290320 | NM 011333 | Ccl2 | Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 2 |
| A06 | Mm.116739 | NM_016960 | Ccl20 | Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 20 |
| A07 | Mm.12895 | NM 009137 | Ccl22 | Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 22 |
| A08 | Mm.143745 | NM 020279 | Ccl28 | Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 28 |
| A09 | Mm.244263 | NM 013652 | Ccl4 | Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 4 |
| A10 | Mm.284248 | NM 013653 | Ccl5 | Chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 5 |
| A11 | Mm.274927 | NM 009912 | Ccr1 | Chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 1 |
| A12 | Mm.8021 | NM 007721 | Ccr10 | Chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 10 |
| B01 | Mm.6272 | NM 009915 | Ccr2 | Chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 2 |
| B02 | Mm.1337 | NM 009916 | Ccr4 | Chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 4 |
| B03 | Mm.14302 | NM 009917 | Ccr5 | Chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 5 |
| B04 | Mm.2932 | NM 007719 | Ccr7 | Chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 7 |
| B05 | Mm.442383 | NM 009913 | Ccr9 | Chemokine (C-C motif) receptor 9 |
| B06 | Mm.245363 | NM 021893 | Cd274 | CD274 antigen |
| B07 | Mm.795 | NM 007778 | Csf1 | Colony stimulating factor 1 (macrophage) |
| B08 | Mm.4922 | NM 009969 | Csf2 | Colony stimulating factor 2 (granulocyte-macrophage) |
| B09 | Mm.1238 | NM 009971 | Csf3 | Colony stimulating factor 3 (granulocyte) |
| B10 | Mm.390 | NM 009843 | Ctla4 | Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4 |
| B11 | Mm.21013 | NM 008176 | Cxcl1 | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 1 |
| B12 | Mm.877 | NM 021274 | Cxcl10 | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 10 |
| C01 | Mm.131723 | NM 019494 | Cxcl11 | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 11 |
| C02 | Mm.303231 | NM 021704 | Cxcl12 | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 12 |
| C03 | Mm.4979 | NM 009140 | Cxcl2 | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 2 |
| C04 | Mm.4660 | NM 009141 | Cxcl5 | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 5 |
| C05 | Mm.766 | NM 008599 | Cxcl9 | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 9 |
| C06 | Mm.337035 | NM 178241 | Cxcr1 | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) receptor 1 |
| C07 | Mm.234466 | NM 009909 | Cxcr2 | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) receptor 2 |
| C08 | Mm.12876 | NM 009910 | Cxcr3 | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) receptor 3 |
| C09 | Mm.1401 | NM 009911 | Cxcr4 | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) receptor 4 |
| C10 | Mm.491799 | NM 007551 | Cxcr5 | Chemokine (C-X-C motif) receptor 5 |
| C11 | Mm.252481 | NM 010113 | Egf | Epidermal growth factor |
| C12 | Mm.420648 | NM 007912 | Egfr | Epidermal growth factor receptor |
| D01 | Mm.3355 | NM 010177 | Fasl | Fas ligand (TNF superfamily, member 6) |
| D01 | Mm.288192 | NM 054039 | Foxp3 | Forkhead box P3 |
| D02 | Mm.457978 | NM 010259 | Gbp2b | Guanylate binding protein 1 |
| D03 | Mm.15510 | NM 010370 | Gzma | Granzyme A |
| D04 | Mm.14874 | NM 013542 | Gzmb | Granzyme B |
| D05 | Mm.439675 | NM 010380 | H2-D1 | Histocompatibility 2, D region locus 1 |
| D08 | Mm.466882 | NM 001001892 | H2-D1 H2-K1 | Histocompatibility 2, K1, K region |
| D07 | Mm.446610 | NM 010431 | Hifla | Hypoxia inducible factor 1, alpha subunit |
| D08 | Mm.440010 Mm.392 | NM 008324 | Ido1 | Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1 |
| D09 | Mm.392 Mm.240327 | NM 008337 | ldoi | Interferon gamma |
| | Mm.240327 Mm.268521 | NM 010512 | | |
| D11 D12 | Mm.268521 Mm.874 | NM_010512 | lgf1 II10 | Insulin-like growth factor 1 Interleukin 10 |
| E01 | Mm.874 Mm.103783 | NM 008351 | ll12a | Interleukin 10 |
| E01 E02 | | NM 008352 | II12a II12b | Interleukin 12A |
| E02 E03 | Mm.239707 Mm.1284 | NM_008352 | II 1 2 b II 1 3 | Interleukin 128 |
| | | - | | |
| E04 | Mm.490053 | NM_008357 | 15 | Interleukin 15 |
| E05 | Mm.5419 | NM_010552 | ll17a | Interleukin 17A |
| E06 | Mm.15534 | NM_010554 | ll1a | Interleukin 1 alpha |
| E07 | Mm.222830 | NM_008361 | ll1b | Interleukin 1 beta |
| E08 | Mm.896 | NM_008362 | 1r1 | Interleukin 1 receptor, type I |
| E09 | Mm.14190 | NM_008366 | 112 | Interleukin 2 |

| Position | UniGene | GenBank | Symbol | Description | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|--|--|
| E10 | Mm.103585 | NM_016971 | 1122 | Interleukin 22 | |
| E11 | Mm.125482 | NM_031252 | ll23a | Interleukin 23, alpha subunit p19 | |
| E12 | Mm.276360 | NM_021283 | 114 | Interleukin 4 | |
| F01 | Mm.4461 | NM_010558 | 115 | Interleukin 5 | |
| F02 | Mm.1019 | NM_031168 | 116 | Interleukin 6 | |
| F03 | Mm.105218 | NM_008390 | Irf1 | Interferon regulatory factor 1 | |
| F04 | Mm.45124 | NM_013598 | Kitl | Kit ligand | |
| F05 | Mm.2326 | NM_010798 | Mif | Macrophage migration inhibitory factor | |
| F06 | Mm.2444 | NM_010849 | Мус | Myelocytomatosis oncogene | |
| F07 | Mm.213003 | NM_010851 | Myd88 | Myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88 | |
| F08 | Mm.256765 | NM_008689 | Nfkb1 | Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 1, p105 | |
| F09 | Mm.2893 | NM_010927 | Nos2 | Nitric oxide synthase 2, inducible | |
| F10 | Mm.5024 | NM 008798 | Pdcd1 | Programmed cell death 1 | |
| F11 | Mm.292547 | NM 011198 | Ptgs2 | Prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2 | |
| F12 | Mm.288474 | NM 009263 | Spp1 | Secreted phosphoprotein 1 | |
| G01 | Mm.487336 | NM 009283 | Stat1 | Signal transducer and activator of transcription 1 | |
| G02 | Mm.249934 | NM 011486 | Stat3 | Signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 | |
| G03 | Mm.248380 | NM 011577 | Tgfb1 | Transforming growth factor, beta 1 | |
| G04 | Mm.87596 | NM 011905 | Tlr2 | Toll-like receptor 2 | |
| G05 | Mm.33874 | NM 126166 | Tlr3 | Toll-like receptor 3 | |
| G06 | Mm.38049 | NM 021297 | Tlr4 | Toll-like receptor 4 | |
| G07 | Mm.489377 | NM 133211 | Tlr7 | Toll-like receptor 7 | |
| G08 | Mm.44889 | NM 031178 | Tlr9 | Toll-like receptor 9 | |
| G09 | Mm.1293 | NM 013693 | Tnf | Tumor necrosis factor | |
| G10 | Mm.1062 | NM 009425 | Tnfsf10 | Tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily, member 10 | |
| G11 | Mm.222 | NM_011640 | Trp53 | Transformation related protein 53 | |
| G12 | Mm.282184 | NM 009505 | Vegfa | Vascular endothelial growth factor A | |
| H01 | Mm.391967 | NM 007393 | Actb | Actin, beta | |
| H02 | Mm.163 | NM_009735 | B2m | Beta-2 microglobulin | |
| H03 | Mm.304088 | NM 008084 | Gapdh | Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase | |
| H04 | Mm.3317 | NM 010368 | Gusb | Glucuronidase, beta | |
| H05 | Mm.2180 | NM 008302 | Hsp90ab1 | Heat shock protein 90 alpha (cytosolic), class B member 1 | |
| H06 | N/A | SA 00106 | MGDC | Mouse Genomic DNA Contamination | |
| H07 | N/A | SA 00104 | RTC | Reverse Transcription Control | |
| H08 | N/A | SA 00104 | RTC | Reverse Transcription Control | |
| H09 | N/A | SA 00104 | RTC | Reverse Transcription Control | |
| H10 | N/A | | PPC | Positive PCR Control | |
| H11 | N/A | SA 00103 | PPC | Positive PCR Control | |
| H12 | N/A | SA 00103 | PPC | Positive PCR Control | |

Related products

For optimal performance, RT² Profiler PCR Arrays should be used together with the RT² First Strand Kit for cDNA synthesis and RT² SYBR[®] Green qPCR Mastermixes for PCR.

| Product | Contents | Cat. no. |
|--|--|----------|
| RT ² First Strand Kit (12) | Enzymes and reagents for cDNA synthesis | 330401 |
| RT² SYBR Green ROX™ FAST Mastermix (2)* | For 2 x 96 assays in 96-well plates; suitable for use with the Rotor-Gene Q and other Rotor-Gene cyclers | 330620 |

* Larger kit sizes available; please inquire.

RT² Profiler PCR Array products are intended for molecular biology applications. These products are not intended for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of a disease.

For up-to-date licensing information and product-specific disclaimers, see the respective QIAGEN kit handbook or user manual. QIAGEN kit handbooks and user manuals are available at <u>www.qiagen.</u> <u>com</u> or can be requested from QIAGEN Technical Services or your local distributor.

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Sample & Assay Technologies