

Na⁺ CP type X α siRNA (m): sc-149787

BACKGROUND

Voltage-gated sodium channels are selective ion channels that regulate the permeability of sodium ions in excitable cells. During the propagation of an action potential, sodium channels allow an influx of sodium ions, which rapidly depolarizes the cell. Na⁺ CP type X α , also known as SCN10A (sodium channel, voltage-gated, type X, α subunit), PN3, SNS or hPN3, is a 1,956 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that contains one IQ domain and belongs to the voltage-gated sodium channel family. Expressed in sciatic nerve and dorsal root ganglia, Na⁺ CP type X α functions to mediate the voltage-dependent sodium ion permeability of excitable membranes, specifically assuming an opened or closed conformation in response to voltage changes across the membrane. Na⁺ CP type X α plays a role in neuropathic pain mechanisms and is subject to ubiquitination, an event which promotes endocytosis.

REFERENCES

1. Rabert, D.K., Koch, B.D., Ilnicka, M., Obernolte, R.A., Naylor, S.L., Herman, R.C., Eglén, R.M., Hunter, J.C. and Sangameswaran, L. 1998. A tetrodotoxin-resistant voltage-gated sodium channel from human dorsal root ganglia, hPN3/SCN10A. *Pain* 78: 107-114.
2. Plummer, N.W. and Meisler, M.H. 1999. Evolution and diversity of mammalian sodium channel genes. *Genomics* 57: 323-331.
3. Malik-Hall, M., Poon, W.Y., Baker, M.D., Wood, J.N. and Okuse, K. 2003. Sensory neuron proteins interact with the intracellular domains of sodium channel Nav1.8. *Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res.* 110: 298-304.
4. Catterall, W.A., Goldin, A.L. and Waxman, S.G. 2005. International Union of Pharmacology. XLVII. Nomenclature and structure-function relationships of voltage-gated sodium channels. *Pharmacol. Rev.* 57: 397-409.
5. Liu, C.J., Priest, B.T., Bugianesi, R.M., Dulski, P.M., Felix, J.P., Dick, I.E., Brochu, R.M., Knaus, H.G., Middleton, R.E., Kaczorowski, G.J., Slaughter, R.S., Garcia, M.L. and Köhler, M.G. 2006. A high-capacity membrane potential FRET-based assay for Nav1.8 channels. *Assay Drug Dev. Technol.* 4: 37-48.
6. Choi, J.S., Hudmon, A., Waxman, S.G. and Dib-Hajj, S.D. 2006. Calmodulin regulates current density and frequency-dependent inhibition of sodium channel Nav1.8 in DRG neurons. *J. Neurophysiol.* 96: 97-108.
7. Zimmermann, K., Leffler, A., Babes, A., Cendan, C.M., Carr, R.W., Kobayashi, J., Nau, C., Wood, J.N. and Reeh, P.W. 2007. Sensory neuron sodium channel Nav1.8 is essential for pain at low temperatures. *Nature* 447: 855-858.
8. Abrahamsen, B., Zhao, J., Asante, C.O., Cendan, C.M., Marsh, S., Martinez-Barbera, J.P., Nassar, M.A., Dickenson, A.H. and Wood, J.N. 2008. The cell and molecular basis of mechanical, cold, and inflammatory pain. *Science* 321: 702-705.
9. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM[™]. 2008. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 604427. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Scn10a (mouse) mapping to 9 F4.

PRODUCT

Na⁺ CP type X α siRNA (m) is a pool of 2 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 Na⁺ CP type X α shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-149787-SH and Na⁺ CP type X α shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-149787-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Na⁺ CP type X α (m) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-149787A and sc-149787B.

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

Na⁺ CP type X α siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Na⁺ CP type X α 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.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor Na⁺ CP type X α gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Na⁺ CP type X α (m)-PR: sc-149787-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.