

AVP Receptor V1a siRNA (r): sc-270154

BACKGROUND

Vasopressin (AVP), the antidiuretic hormone, is a cyclic nonpeptide that is involved in the regulation of body fluid osmolality. AVP mediates its effects through a family of G-protein coupled receptors, the vasopressin receptors type V1a, V2 and V3 (also designated V1b). The AVP receptor V1a is responsible for several functions, including blood vessel constriction, liver glycogenolysis and platelet adhesion. It is detected as a full length protein and a shorter protein, which results from proteolytic cleavage of its amino terminus. The V1a receptor is coupled to G_{q/11} protein, which increases the intracellular calcium concentration. The human AVP receptor V2 gene maps to chromosome Xq28 and is expressed in lung and kidney. Mutations in the V2 receptor result in nephrogenic diabetes insipidus (NDI), a rare X-linked disorder characterized by the inability of the kidney to concentrate urine in response to AVP. The AVP Receptor V2 activates the Gs protein and the cyclic AMP second messenger system. The AVP receptor V3 is preferentially expressed in the pituitary and stimulates the release of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) in response to AVP by mobilizing intracellular calcium stores. AVP receptor antagonists may have potential therapeutic effects in hypertension, congestive heart failure, nephrotic syndrome and ACTH-secreting tumors.

REFERENCES

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3. Fay, M.J., et al. 1996. Evidence for expression of vasopressin V2 receptor mRNA in human lung. *Peptides* 17: 477-481.
4. Phalipou, S., et al. 1997. Mapping peptide-binding domains of the human V1a vasopressin receptor with a photoactivatable linear peptide antagonist. *J. Biol. Chem.* 272: 26536-26544.
5. Mircic, G.M., et al. 1998. Hormones of the posterior region of the hypophyseal gland. *Srp. Arh. Celok. Lek.* 126: 111-118.
6. Birnbaumer, M. 1999. Vasopressin receptor mutations and nephrogenic diabetes insipidus. *Arch. Med. Res.* 30: 465-474.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Avpr1a (rat) mapping to 3q35.

PROTOCOLS

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

PRODUCT

AVP Receptor V1a siRNA (r) 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 AVP Receptor V1a shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-270154-SH and AVP Receptor V1a shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-270154-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of AVP Receptor V1a (r) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-270154A and sc-270154B.

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

AVP Receptor V1a siRNA (r) is recommended for the inhibition of AVP Receptor V1a expression in rat 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

AVP Receptor V1a (721CT25.2.1): sc-517313 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of AVP Receptor V1a 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 AVP Receptor V1a gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: AVP Receptor V1a (r)-PR: sc-270154-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.