

NTR1 siRNA (h): sc-36103

BACKGROUND

Neurotensin (NT) initiates an intracellular response by interacting with the G protein-coupled receptors NTR1 (NTS1 receptor, high affinity NTR) and NTR2 (NTS2 receptor, levocabastine-sensitive neurotensin receptor), and the type I receptor NTR3 (NTS3 receptor, sortilin-1, Gp95). NT has a wide distribution in regions of the brain and in peripheral tissues where NT receptors can contribute to hypotension, hyperglycemia, hypothermia, antinociception and regulation of intestinal motility and secretion. HL-60 cells express NTR1, which can couple to G_q , $G_{i/o}$, or G_s . Alternative splicing of rat NTR2 can generate a five-transmembrane domain variant isoform that is co-expressed with the full-length NTR2 throughout the brain and spinal cord. NTR3 activation in the murine microglial cell line N11 induces MIP-2, MCP-1, IL-1 β and TNF α in an ERK1/2 and Akt kinase-dependent manner.

REFERENCES

- Nielsen, M.S., et al. 1999. Sortilin/neurotensin receptor-3 binds and mediates degradation of lipoprotein lipase. *J. Biol. Chem.* 274: 8832-8836.
- Choi, S.Y., et al. 1999. Characterization of high affinity neurotensin receptor NTR1 in HL-60 cells and its down regulation during granulocytic differentiation. *Br. J. Pharmacol.* 126: 1050-1056.
- Navarro, V., et al. 2002. Shedding of the luminal domain of the neurotensin receptor-3/sortilin in the HT29 cell line. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 298: 760-764.
- Martin, S., et al. 2003. Involvement of the neurotensin receptor-3 in the neurotensin-induced migration of human microglia. *J. Neurosci.* 23: 1198-1205.
- Dicou, E., et al. 2004. Neurotensin receptor-3/sortilin mediates neurotensin-induced cytokine/chemokine expression in a murine microglial cell line. *J. Neurosci. Res.* 78: 92-99.
- Leonetti, M., et al. 2004. Specific involvement of neurotensin type 1 receptor in the neurotensin-mediated *in vivo* dopamine efflux using knockout mice. *J. Neurochem.* 89: 1-6.
- Chen, L., et al. 2004. Neurotensin depolarizes globus pallidus neurons in rats via neurotensin type-1 receptor. *Neuroscience* 125: 853-859.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NTSR1 (human) mapping to 20q13.33.

PRODUCT

NTR1 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 NTR1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36103-SH and NTR1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36103-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of NTR1 (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-36103A, sc-36103B and sc-36103C.

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

NTR1 siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of NTR1 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.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

NTR1 (B-12): sc-376958 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of NTR1 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).

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker[™] Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz[®] Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz[®] Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz[®] Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor NTR1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: NTR1 (h)-PR: sc-36103-PR (20 μ l, 568 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Moody, T.W., et al. 2014. SR48692 inhibits non-small cell lung cancer proliferation in an EGF receptor-dependent manner. *Life Sci.* 100: 25-34.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.