SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

PAR-2 siRNA (m): sc-36187

BACKGROUND

Thrombin receptor (also designated PAR-1, for protease-activated receptor-1), PAR-2 and PAR-3 compose a distinct class of G protein-coupled receptors that are activated by proteolysis. Cleavage of this class of seven transmembrane receptors occurs at the amino-terminal extracellular domain by proteases including thrombin and trypsin. Thrombin is a serine protease involved in platelet aggregation and blood coagulation that activates the thrombin receptor, resulting in elevated intracellular calcium levels in platelets. Thrombin has also been demonstrated to cleave PAR-3 *in vitro,* suggesting that PAR-3 may be involved in thrombosis or mitogenesis. It has been demonstrated that thrombin receptor and PAR-4 account for most thrombin signaling in platelets. Activation of PAR-2 *in vitro* is induced by trypsin and to a lesser extent by thrombin, suggesting that PAR-2 is not an alternative thrombin receptor. Cytokines including TNF-α and IL-1β increase PAR-2 expression, indicating that PAR-2 may be involved in the acute inflammatory response.

REFERENCES

1. Santulli, R.J., et al. 1995. Evidence for the presence of a protease-activated receptor distinct from the thrombin receptor in human keratinocytes. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 92: 9151-9155.
2. Lerner, D.J., et al. 1996. Agonist recognition by proteinase-activated receptor 2 and thrombin receptor. Importance of extracellular loop interactions for receptor function. J. Biol. Chem. 271: 13943-13947.
3. Nystedt, S., et al. 1996. The proteinase-activated receptor 2 is induced by inflammatory mediators in human endothelial cells. Comparison with the thrombin receptor. J. Biol. Chem. 271: 14910-14915.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: F2rl1 (mouse) mapping to 13 D1.

PRODUCT

PAR-2 siRNA (m) 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 µM solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see PAR-2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36187-SH and PAR-2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36187-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of PAR-2 (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-36187A, sc-36187B and sc-36187C.

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 µl of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 µl of RNAse-free water makes a 10 µM solution in a 10 µM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

PAR-2 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of PAR-2 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 µM in 66 µl. 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

PAR-2 (SAM11): sc-13504 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of PAR-2 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-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ 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-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ 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 PAR-2 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: PAR-2 (m)-PR: sc-36187-PR (20 µl, 505 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Liu, Y., et al. 2017. Infection of microglia with *Porphyromonas gingivalis* promotes cell migration and an inflammatory response through the gingipain-mediated activation of protease-activated receptor-2 in mice. Sci. Rep. 7: 11759.

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.