



CLC-4 siRNA (m): sc-42384

BACKGROUND

The family of voltage-dependent chloride channels (CLCs) regulate cellular trafficking of chloride ions, a critical component of all living cells. CLCs regulate excitability in muscle and nerve cells, aid in organic solute transport and maintain cellular volume. The genes encoding human CLC-1 through CLC-7 map to chromosomes 7q34, 3q27.1, 4q33, Xp22.2, Xp11.23, 1p36.22 and 16p13.3, respectively. CLC-1 is highly expressed in skeletal muscle. Mutations in the gene encoding CLC-1 lead to myotonia, an inheritable disorder characterized by muscle stiffness and renal salt wasting. CLC-2 is highly expressed in the epithelia of several organs including the lungs, which suggests CLC-2 may be a possible therapeutic target for cystic fibrosis. CLC-3 expression is particularly abundant in neuronal tissue, while CLC-4 expression is evident in skeletal and cardiac muscle as well as brain. Mutations in the gene encoding CLC-5 lead to Dent's disease, a renal disorder characterized by proteinuria and hypercalciuria. CLC-6 and CLC-7 are broadly expressed in several tissues including testis, kidney, brain and muscle.

REFERENCES

1. Koch, M.C., et al. 1992. The skeletal muscle chloride channel in dominant and recessive human myotonia. *Science* 257: 797-800.
2. Pook, M.A., et al. 1993. Dent's disease, a renal Fanconi syndrome with nephrocalcinosis and kidney stones, is associated with a microdeletion involving DXS255 and maps to Xp11.22. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 2: 2129-2134.
3. van Slegtenhorst, M.A., et al. 1994. A gene from the Xp22.3 region shares homology with voltage-gated chloride channels. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 3: 547-552.
4. Cid, L.P., et al. 1995. Cloning of a putative human voltage-gated chloride channel (CLC-2) cDNA widely expressed in human tissues. *Hum. Mol. Genet.* 4: 407-413.
5. Borsani, G., et al. 1995. Characterization of a human and murine gene (CLCN3) sharing similarities to voltage-gated chloride channels and to a yeast integral membrane protein. *Genomics* 27: 131-141.
6. Brandt, S., et al. 1995. CLC-6 and CLC-7 are two novel broadly expressed members of the CLC chloride channel family. *FEBS Lett.* 377: 15-20.
7. Gyomai, K., et al. 2000. Expression of the chloride channel CLC-2 in the murine small intestine epithelium. *Am. J. Physiol. Cell Physiol.* 279: 1787-1794.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Clcn4-2 (mouse) mapping to 7 A1.

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.

PRODUCT

CLC-4 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 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see CLC-4 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-42384-SH and CLC-4 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42384-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of CLC-4 (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-42384A, sc-42384B and sc-42384C.

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

CLC-4 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of CLC-4 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 CLC-4 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: CLC-4 (m)-PR: sc-42384-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.