

TRPC1 siRNA (m): sc-42665

BACKGROUND

Transient receptor potential cation (TRPC) channels are a superfamily of six transmembrane segment-spanning, gated cation channels. TRPC subtypes mediate store-operated Ca^{2+} entry, a process involving Ca^{2+} influx and replenishment of Ca^{2+} stores formerly emptied through the action of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate production and other Ca^{2+} mobilizing agents. TRPC ion channels influence calcium-depletion induced calcium influx processes in response to chemo-, mechano- and osmoregulatory events. Human TRPC1 protein is a 793 amino acid cation channel that is expressed in fetal and adult brain, and adult heart, testis and ovary, where it may influence store-operated Ca^{2+} entry as a component of capacitative calcium entry (CCE) complexes. The activation of store-mediated Ca^{2+} entry in human cells occurs through the association between inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptors and TRPC1.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: *Trpc1* (mouse) mapping to 9 E3.3.

PRODUCT

TRPC1 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 TRPC1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-42665-SH and TRPC1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42665-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of TRPC1 (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-42665A, sc-42665B and sc-42665C.

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

TRPC1 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of TRPC1 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

TRPC1 (E-6): sc-133076 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of TRPC1 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 TRPC1 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: TRPC1 (m)-PR: sc-42665-PR (20 μl , 512 bp). Annealing temperature for the primers should be $55-60^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the extension temperature should be $68-72^{\circ}\text{C}$.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Formigli, L., et al. 2009. Regulation of transient receptor potential canonical channel 1 (TRPC1) by sphingosine 1-phosphate in C2C12 myoblasts and its relevance for a role of mechanotransduction in skeletal muscle differentiation. *J. Cell Sci.* 122: 1322-1333.
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- Sassoli, C., et al. 2016. Low intensity 635nm diode laser irradiation inhibits fibroblast-myofibroblast transition reducing TRPC1 channel expression/activity: new perspectives for tissue fibrosis treatment. *Lasers Surg. Med.* 48: 318-332.
- Ma, Q., et al. 2016. Extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields promote *in vitro* neuronal differentiation and neurite outgrowth of embryonic neural stem cells via up-regulating TRPC1. *PLoS ONE* 11: e0150923.
- Pu, Q., et al. 2019. TRPC1 intensifies house dust mite-induced airway remodeling by facilitating epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition and Stat3/NF κ B signaling. *FASEB J.* 33: 1074-1085.
- Zhang, L., et al. 2021. Upregulated SOCC and IP3R calcium channels and subsequent elevated cytoplasmic calcium signaling promote nonalcoholic fatty liver disease by inhibiting autophagy. *Mol. Cell. Biochem.* 476: 3163-3175.

RESEARCH USE

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