# N-type Ca<sup>++</sup> CP $\alpha$ 1B siRNA (h): sc-42698



The Boures to Overtion

#### **BACKGROUND**

N-type calcium channels are localized in high density presynaptic nerve terminals and are crucial elements in neuronal excitation-secretion coupling. Peripherally distributed N-type Ca++ channel plays a key role in cardiovascular regulation through autonomic nervous system. The high-voltage activated Ca²+ channels that have been characterized biochemically are complexes of a pore-forming  $\alpha$ -1 subunit; a transmembrane, disulfide-linked complex of  $\alpha$ -2 and  $\delta$  subunits; an intracellular  $\beta$  subunit; and in some cases, a transmembrane  $\gamma$  subunit. The  $\alpha$ -1 subunit conducts N-type Ca²+ currents, which initiate rapid synaptic transmission. In addition to mediating Ca²+ entry to initiate transmitter release, N-type Ca²+ channels are thought to interact directly with proteins of the synaptic vesicle docking and fusion machinery. The synaptic protein interaction sites in the intracellular loop II-III of subunit  $\alpha$ -1B of N-type Ca²+ channels bind to syntaxin, SNAP-25 and synaptotagmin.

## **REFERENCES**

- Catterall, W.A. 1999. Interactions of presynaptic Ca<sup>2+</sup> channels and snare proteins in neurotransmitter release. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 868: 144-159.
- Fossier, P., et al. 1999. Calcium transients and neurotransmitter release at an identified synapse. Trends Neurosci. 4: 161-166.
- Uneyama, H., et al. 1999. Pharmacology of N-type Ca<sup>2+</sup> channels distributed in cardiovascular system. Int. J. Mol. Med. 5: 455-466.
- Catterall, W.A. 2000. Structure and regulation of voltage-gated Ca<sup>2+</sup> channels. Annu. Rev. Cell Dev. Biol. 16: 521-555.

# **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: CACNA1B (human) mapping to 9q34.3.

# **PRODUCT**

N-type Ca++ CP  $\alpha$ 1B 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  $\mu$ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see N-type Ca++ CP  $\alpha$ 1B shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-42698-SH and N-type Ca++ CP  $\alpha$ 1B shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42698-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of N-type Ca<sup>++</sup> CP  $\alpha$ 1B (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-42698A, sc-42698B and sc-42698C.

# 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  $\mu$ l of the RNAse-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330  $\mu$ l of RNAse-free water makes a 10  $\mu$ M solution in a 10  $\mu$ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

N-type Ca<sup>++</sup> CP  $\alpha$ 1B siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of N-type Ca<sup>++</sup> CP  $\alpha$ 1B 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 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**

N-type Ca<sup>++</sup> CP  $\alpha$ 1B (A-2): sc-377489 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of N-type Ca<sup>++</sup> CP  $\alpha$ 1B 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-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>TM</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

# **RT-PCR REAGENTS**

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor N-type Ca++ CP  $\alpha 1B$  gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: N-type Ca++ CP  $\alpha 1B$  (h)-PR: sc-42698-PR (20  $\mu$ 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.

#### **PROTOCOLS**

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

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3801 fax 831.457.3801 Europe +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 www.scbt.com