

Product datasheet for **TR501658**

Pkd2 Mouse shRNA Plasmid (Locus ID 18764)

Product data:

Product Type:	shRNA Plasmids
Product Name:	Pkd2 Mouse shRNA Plasmid (Locus ID 18764)
Locus ID:	18764
Synonyms:	C030034P18Rik; PC2; TRPP2
Vector:	pRS (TR20003)
E. coli Selection:	Ampicillin
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Format:	Retroviral plasmids
Components:	Pkd2 - Mouse, 4 unique 29mer shRNA constructs in retroviral untagged vector(Gene ID = 18764). 5µg purified plasmid DNA per construct 29-mer scrambled shRNA cassette in pRS Vector, TR30012, included for free.
RefSeq:	BC053058 , BC062969 , NM_008861 , NM_008861.1 , NM_008861.2 , NM_008861.3
UniProt ID:	O35245



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Summary: Component of a heteromeric calcium-permeable ion channel formed by PKD1 and PKD2 that is activated by interaction between PKD1 and a Wnt family member, such as WNT3A and WNT9B. Can also form a functional, homotetrameric ion channel (PubMed:27214281). Functions as a cation channel involved in fluid-flow mechanosensation by the primary cilium in renal epithelium (PubMed:12514735, PubMed:18695040, PubMed:27760766). Functions as outward-rectifying K(+) channel, but is also permeable to Ca(2+), and to a much lesser degree also to Na(+) (PubMed:27760766). May contribute to the release of Ca(2+) stores from the endoplasmic reticulum (By similarity). Together with TRPV4, forms mechano- and thermosensitive channels in cilium (PubMed:18695040). PKD1 and PKD2 may function through a common signaling pathway that is necessary to maintain the normal, differentiated state of renal tubule cells (PubMed:9568711, PubMed:10615132). Acts as a regulator of cilium length, together with PKD1. The dynamic control of cilium length is essential in the regulation of mechanotransductive signaling. The cilium length response creates a negative feedback loop whereby fluid shear-mediated deflection of the primary cilium, which decreases intracellular cAMP, leads to cilium shortening and thus decreases flow-induced signaling (PubMed:20096584). Also involved in left-right axis specification via its role in sensing nodal flow; forms a complex with PKD1L1 in cilia to facilitate flow detection in left-right patterning (PubMed:21307093, PubMed:22983710). Detection of asymmetric nodal flow gives rise to a Ca(2+) signal that is required for normal, asymmetric expression of genes involved in the specification of body left-right laterality (PubMed:12062060, PubMed:21307093, PubMed:22983710).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

shRNA Design: These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. If you need a special design or shRNA sequence, please utilize our [custom shRNA service](#).

Performance Guaranteed: OriGene guarantees that the sequences in the shRNA expression cassettes are verified to correspond to the target gene with 100% identity. One of the four constructs at minimum are guaranteed to produce 70% or more gene expression knock-down provided a minimum transfection efficiency of 80% is achieved. Western Blot data is recommended over qPCR to evaluate the silencing effect of the shRNA constructs 72 hrs post transfection. To properly assess knockdown, the gene expression level from the included scramble control vector must be used in comparison with the target-specific shRNA transfected samples.

For non-conforming shRNA, requests for replacement product must be made within ninety (90) days from the date of delivery of the shRNA kit. To arrange for a free replacement with newly designed constructs, please contact Technical Services at techsupport@origene.com. Please provide your data indicating the transfection efficiency and measurement of gene expression knockdown compared to the scrambled shRNA control (Western Blot data preferred).