



## OPEN ACCESS

# Human TRPM8 and TRPA1 pain channels, including a gene variant with increased sensitivity to agonists (TRPA1 R797T), exhibit differential regulation by SRC-tyrosine kinase inhibitor

Kevin MORGAN\*<sup>1</sup>, Laura R. SADOFSKY\*, Christopher CROW\* and Alyn H. MORICE\*

\*Respiratory Medicine, Centre for Cardiovascular and Metabolic Research, Daisy Building, University of Hull and Hull York Medical School, Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham HU16 5JQ, East Yorkshire, U.K.

## Synopsis

TRPM8 (transient receptor potential M8) and TRPA1 (transient receptor potential A1) are cold-temperature-sensitive nociceptors expressed in sensory neurons but their behaviour in neuronal cells is poorly understood. Therefore DNA expression constructs containing human TRPM8 or TRPA1 cDNAs were transfected into HEK (human embryonic kidney cells)-293 or SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells and G418 resistant clones analysed for effects of agonists and antagonists on intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> levels. Approximately 51% of HEK-293 and 12% of SH-SY5Y cell clones expressed the transfected TRP channel. TRPM8 and TRPA1 assays were inhibited by probenecid, indicating the need to avoid this agent in TRP channel studies. A double-residue mutation in ICL-1 (intracellular loop-1) of TRPM8 (SV762,763EL, mimicking serine phosphorylation) or one in the C-terminal tail region (FK1045,1046AG, a lysine knockout) retained sensitivity to agonists (WS 12, menthol) and antagonist {AMTB [*N*-(3-Aminopropyl)-2-[(3-methylphenyl)methoxy]-*N*-(2-thienylmethyl)benzamide]}. SNP (single nucleotide polymorphism) variants in TRPA1 ICL-1 (R797T, S804N) and TRPA1 fusion protein containing C-terminal (His)<sub>10</sub> retained sensitivity to agonists (cinnamaldehyde, allyl-isothiocyanate, carvacrol, eugenol) and antagonists (HC-030031, A967079). One SNP variant, 797T, possessed increased sensitivity to agonists. TRPA1 became repressed in SH-SY5Y clones but was rapidly rescued by Src-family inhibitor PP2 [4-amino-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-(*t*-butyl)pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine]. Conversely, TRPM8 in SH-SY5Y cells was inhibited by PP2. Further studies utilizing SH-SY5Y may identify structural features of TRPA1 and TRPM8 involved in conferring differential post-translational regulation.

**Key words:** EC<sub>50</sub>, SNP, TRPA1, TRPM8, tyrosine kinases

Cite this article as: Morgan, K., Sadofsky, L.R., Crow, C. and Morice, A.H. (2014) Human TRPM8 and TRPA1 pain channels, including a gene variant with increased sensitivity to agonists (TRPA1 R797T), exhibit differential regulation by SRC-tyrosine kinase inhibitor. *Biosci. Rep.* **34**(4), art:e00131.doi:10.1042/BSR20140061

## INTRODUCTION

Various human TRP (transient receptor potential) channels, encoded by a multi-gene family, modulate cell function by initiating transient elevations of intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> concentration [1]. Although their fundamental biochemical properties are now well understood, aspects of TRP channel function in specialized cell types [2] and the potential importance of channelopathies remain

incompletely characterized [3]. Consequently, roles for particular TRP channel mutants and their influence on therapeutic response requires elucidation [4,5].

Sensory neurons are a primary site for activation of TRP channel nociceptors by the external environment or endogenous factors. For example, TRPM8 (transient receptor potential M8) and TRPA1 (transient receptor potential A1) affect human physiology by initiating responses to volatile chemical agents or cold air via Ca<sup>2+</sup>-mediated activation of the peripheral nervous

**Abbreviations:** AITC, allyl-isothiocyanate; A1TRPM8, transient receptor potential M8; AMTB, *N*-(3-Aminopropyl)-2-[(3-methylphenyl)methoxy]-*N*-(2-thienylmethyl)benzamide; HC 030031, 2-(1,3-dimethyl-2,6-dioxo-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-7H-purin-7-yl)-*N*-(4-isopropylphenyl)acetamide; HEK, human embryonic kidney cells; ICL-1, intracellular loop-1; PP2, 4-amino-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-(*t*-butyl)pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine; PP3, 4-amino-7-phenylpyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine; RFU, relative fluorescence unit; SNP single nucleotide polymorphism; TRPA1, transient receptor potential; WS 12, (1*R*,2*S*)-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide.

<sup>1</sup> To whom any correspondence should be addressed (email K.Morgan@hull.ac.uk).

**Table 1. Short list of functionally informative mutations in mammalian TRPM8 and TRPA1 (excluding N-terminal domain)**

Location	TRPM8	TRPA1
S2 Y745	Menthol binding (mouse) [18]	
ICL-1	SV 762,763 EL retains function (this study)	R797T T alters EC <sub>50</sub> (this study) S804N N, no effect on EC <sub>50</sub> (this study)
S3		
ECL-2		
ICL-2		N855S (episodic pain) [43] S873E, E failed to express (this study)
S4	N799E/Y loss of icilin sensitivity [29] D802A G805A	
S5		
Pore domain	N934 essential glycosylation site [33] C929, C940 required for activity	
S6		S943, I946 critical for gating [36]
C-ter domain	FK 1045,1046 AG retains function (this study) 1064 L – 1104 K Coiled-coil tetramerization domain [32]	1077E, 1080D, 1082D Regulation by Ca <sup>2+</sup> [28]

system, epithelia and underlying tissues [6–8]. They are modulated by specific biochemical species [9,10] or cell stress [11,12] and both TRP channels may be involved in pathological conditions such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and chronic cough [13–16]. Hence they are emerging targets for pharmacological intervention [17].

The basic characteristics of TRPM8 and TRPA1 channel biology were established, in part, by overexpression in cell line models, such as Chinese hamster ovary cells and human HEK (human embryonic kidney cells)-293 cells, coupled to measurements of transient elevations of intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup>. Such studies enabled the identification of multiple agonists and antagonists [18–23] and identified the channel-modulatory effects of environmental conditions such as low external pH [24]. Site-directed or deletion mutagenesis and protein domain-swapping experiments, sometimes coupled with epitope- or GFP (green fluorescent protein)-tagging of recombinant channels, have revealed key amino acid residues and domains influencing TRPM8 and TRPA1 function (Table 1) [25–29]. Despite the accumulation of *in vivo* physiological data from animal models and the identification of interesting species-specific differences [30] (and in contrast to advanced molecular analyses of TRPV1 [31]), only few studies have examined the functional effects of recently catalogued genetic polymorphisms affecting the protein structure of human TRPM8 or TRPA1 [32,33]. Equally, the effects of experimentally designed structural modifications on the function of channel variants in different human cell types, including residues putatively involved in post-translational regulation [34–37], remain to be explored.

Studies in neuronal-like cell models may be of great importance, for example, to understand the potential role of altered TRP

channel regulation in the afferent neuronal hyper- or hyposensitivity characteristic of many disease states. Human neuronal cell models will also be required to evaluate data from the studies of TRP channels endogenously expressed in the peripheral nervous system of animals. In this respect, SH-SY5Y cells, a human neuroblastoma line capable of neurotransmitter biosynthesis [38] and *in vitro* neuronal dendrite extension, were recently stably transfected with TRPV1 [39,40], but studies with TRPM8 and TRPA1 have not been reported previously.

Therefore we compared stably transfected HEK-293 and SH-SY5Y cell clones expressing either normal or novel mutants of human TRPM8, and naturally occurring SNPs (single nucleotide polymorphisms) that generate sequence variants of TRPA1, alongside a C-terminally extended poly-His tagged TRPA1 fusion protein. We focused primarily on modifications affecting ICL-1 (intracellular loop-1) because this is a small domain likely to perturb channel function when structurally modified, but included modifications remote from ICL-1 for comparison. Pharmacological and functional properties of these channels were determined in both cell types.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Reagents

The potent TRPM8 agonist WS 12 [(1R,2S)-N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)cyclohexanecarboxamide], the TRPM8 antagonist AMTB [*N*-(3-Aminopropyl)-2-[(3-methylphenyl)methoxy]-*N*-(2-thienylmethyl)benzamide]

hydrochloride and TRPA1 antagonists HC 030031 [2-(1,3-dimethyl-2,6-dioxo-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-7H-purin-7-yl)-*N*-(4-isopropylphenyl)acetamide] and A967079 were from Tocris bioscience. Most other reagents, including menthol, ionomycin (A23187) Ca<sup>2+</sup> ionophore, probenecid, sulfinpyrazone, bradykinin acetate and the TRPA1 activators [cinnamaldehyde, AITC (allyl-isothiocyanate), carvacrol, eugenol] were from Sigma-Aldrich. Reagent stock solutions were prepared and serially diluted in DMSO and stored at -20°C, unless stated otherwise. Restriction endonucleases were from Thermo Scientific.

### cDNA expression constructs

Human TRPM8 cDNA was cloned by RT-PCR from human prostate cancer cell line LNCaP (from the American Type Culture Collection) by ligation into pcDNA3.1neo and its DNA sequence validated (L.R. Sadofsky, unpublished work). Normal TRPM8 cDNA was mutated using synthetic oligonucleotides (from Eurofins, MWG, Operon) to amplify full-length plasmid DNA with Pfu DNA polymerase (Thermo Scientific). Amplified DNA was used to transform competent *E. coli* (Agilent) and individual plasmid clones were screened by diagnostic restriction enzyme digestion-agarose gel electrophoresis. The TRPM8 SV 762,763 EL mutant was identified using a SacI digestion (GAGCTC) of the plasmid sequence generated by the PCR primers: sense 5' ATGGATTTCCATGAGCTCCCACA CCCC 3' and its complementary sequence. The TRPM8 FK 1045,1046 AG mutant was identified using NaeI digestion (GCCGGC) of plasmid DNA generated using PCR primers: sense 5' TCTTCTGTCTGCTGTGCCGGCAATGA AGA CAA TGAG 3' and its complementary sequence.

Human TRPA1 cDNA in pcDNA3.1neo [41] was mutated to create SNP variants using quick change PCR with appropriate primer pairs: R797T forward 5' CAACAGAAAACGAATTA TT and reverse 5' AATAATTCGTTTTCTGTGG, S804N forward 5' ATGGATATAAACA ATGTTC and reverse 5' GAA-CATTGTTTATATCCAT. Likewise, the experimental mutant S873E, in ICL-2 (intracellular loop-2), was created using PCR primers: forward 5' TTGTTGAGGGA GACAGTTG and reverse 5' CAACTGTCTCCCTCAACAA. For C-terminal extension, TRPA1cDNA was modified by excision of the 3' section of the coding region (BamHI-XbaI digestion) and replacement with a BamHI-XbaI digested PCR amplified section containing codons for ten histidine residues (His)<sub>10</sub> prior to the translation stop codon using T4 DNA ligase (Promega). PCR primers were: sense 5' TTTAC AGGATCCCTTCAGCTCTC CATT 3' and antisense 5' AGACTCGAGAAGCTTA GTGGTGATGAT-GGTGGTGAT GATGATGGTGTGTTTT TGCCTT 3'. Cloned recombinant plasmid DNA was identified using diagnostic NheI-HindIII restriction enzyme digestion-agarose gel electrophoresis.

### Cell culture

HEK-293 cells stably transfected with a pcDNA3.1neo (Invitrogen) constructs containing cDNA for human TRPM8 or TRPA1

were grown in DMEM 10% (v/v)FBS, penicillin and streptomycin under 0.5 mg/ml G418 (PAA Laboratories GmbH) selection [41]. HEK-293 cells were maintained on matrigel (BD Biosciences) coated plasticware. HEK-293 or SH-SY5Y cells (LGC) were transfected in 6-cm diameter dishes using Fugene 6 (Promega) following the suppliers instructions. Following selection with G418, distinct clones were picked using cloning cylinders and sequentially expanded in 12-well plates, and then T25 and T75 flasks prior to performing functional analyses and generation of frozen stocks.

### Intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> measurements

When cells reached approximately 80% confluence they were harvested for assays measuring Ca<sup>2+</sup> transients in response to TRP channel activation. Following a brief wash with PBS, cells were detached from each T75 flask by soaking with 2 ml HEPES-buffered saline EDTA (10 mM HEPES pH7.4, 155 mM NaCl, 1.7 mM EDTA) for several minutes and were harvested by addition of 10 ml PBS with gentle agitation and transfer to a 25 ml universal. A sample was taken to calculate cell yield using a hemocytometer and the cells were pelleted by centrifugation at 1500 rpm for 4 min. The pellet was resuspended in isotonic buffer (145 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 1 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 10 mM HEPES pH7.4, 10 mM glucose, a variable content of probenecid (0, 0.13, 0.26, 0.52, 1.0, 2.0 or 2.5 mM) or 0.18 mM sulfinpyrazone, with optional 10 mg/ml BSA (all from Sigma-Aldrich) at a density of 5 × 10<sup>6</sup>/ml and mixed with 2.5 or 5.0 μl Fluo-3AM (Invitrogen) from a 2.5 μg/μl stock solution prepared in (DMSO, Sigma-Aldrich). Cells were incubated in a 25 ml universal in the dark at room temperature with gentle rotary mixing (50 rpm) for 30–45 min and then washed by addition of 18 ml PBS followed by centrifugation and resuspension in isotonic buffer without BSA at 5 × 10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml.

Aliquots of cell suspension (usually 100 μl) were used for measurement of intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> transients using a PTI (Photon Technology International) 814 photomultiplier detection system interfaced with a desktop computer (PTI Inc.). Cell suspension for assay was added to 1.9 ml isotonic assay buffer (no BSA) in a 10 × 10 × 45 mm polystyrene cuvette (Sarstedt Ltd) containing a small magnetic flea for continuous stirring (~50 rpm), to bring the final volume to 2 ml, and placed within the photomultiplier light box. The cuvette was illuminated using light at a wavelength of 506 nm (slit width 8 nm) and monitored using fluorescence detection at 526 nm (slit width 8 nm) coupled to FeliX GX software (PTI Inc.). Slit apertures were adjusted to enable maximum sensitivity while maintaining low noise. TRP channel agonist was administered by injection into the cuvette using a 1–20 μl pipette fitted with a narrow, extended-reach disposable tip. Antagonists were pre-added to cuvettes where appropriate. Real-time fluorescence intensity measurements were collected and data were exported to Microsoft Excel for analysis. Experimental treatments were performed in triplicate on three separate occasions to facilitate statistical analyses of reproducibility.

## Graphical and statistical analyses

Data from the measurement of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  transients (each treatment including a  $2\ \mu\text{M}$  A23187  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  ionophore control) were used to generate fluorescence intensity traces in Microsoft Excel. RFU (relative fluorescence unit) values for baseline and agonist-induced peak  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  fluo-3-fluorescence were determined by the manual analysis of graphs. Agonist dose-dependent changes in peak RFU were expressed as  $\Delta\text{RFU}$  relative to baseline and relative to maximum RFU elicited by A23187. This data were used to draw dose–response curves using nonlinear-regression curve fitting with GraphPad Prism software (GraphPad). This enabled estimation of excitatory concentration  $\text{EC}_{50}$  for agonists and inhibitory concentration  $\text{IC}_{50}$  values where pre-incubation with antagonist was employed. Comparisons between data generated in triplicate within individual experiments and between experiments performed on four separate occasions were analysed using Student's *t* test and one-way ANOVA with *post-hoc* analysis of group means using Tukey's multiple comparison test.

## RESULTS

Plasmid cDNA expression constructs for normal or mutant TRPM8, or TRPA1 variants and C-terminal fusion protein were prepared and transfected into HEK-293 and SH-SY5Y cell lines. Individual clones were isolated and expanded following selection for G418 resistance. SH-SY5Y cell growth was slower than HEK-293, with approximate cell doubling times of 48 and 24 h, respectively.

Cell clones were screened for expression of functional TRPM8 or TRPA1 channels using a fluo-3-based intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  assay. Both cell lines activated fluo-3-AM efficiently in the absence of serum or BSA in isotonic buffer within 30–45 min at room temperature.

A total of 45 HEK-293 and 85 SH-SY5Y cell clones were screened and a proportion of them expressed the transfected TRP channel (Supplementary Tables S2 and S3 at <http://www.bioscirep.org/bsr/034/bsr034e131add.htm>). The success rate for isolation of SH-SY5Y clones expressing functional TRP channel constructs was lower than with HEK-293 cells. Attempts to isolate SH-SY5Y expressing the TRPM8 SV 762,763 EL mutant failed, despite screening multiple clones. None of the HEK-293 clones transfected with TRPA1 mutant 873E showed elevated intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  in response to agonist treatment (20 clones were tested).

High concentrations of probenecid (above 1 mM, and up to 2.5 mM), commonly used as an anion pump inhibitor to aid intracellular retention of fluo-3, inhibited TRPM8- and TRPA1-induced intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  assays (Figure 1a and Supplementary Figure S1f at <http://www.bioscirep.org/bsr/034/bsr034e131add.htm>). Low probenecid concentration (0.13 mM) did not affect  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  assay results relative to data derived using sulfinpyrazone. Following these obser-

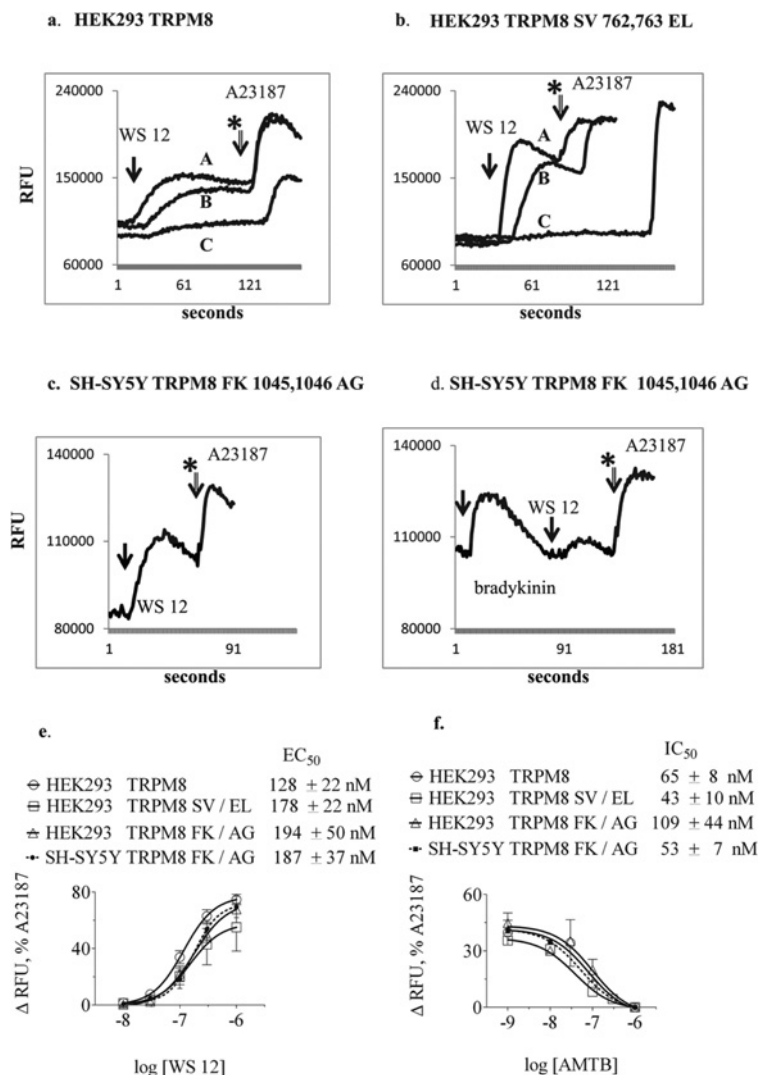
vations, both probenecid and sulfinpyrazone were omitted from all subsequent assays since they were of no apparent benefit.

## Transfected HEK-293 and SH-SY5Y cell clones stably expressed functional human TRPM8 mutants SV 762,763 EL and FK 1045,1046 AG

Cell clones expressing mutant TRPM8 channels were compared with a stably transfected HEK-293 cell clone expressing normal human TRPM8. Each clone exhibited transient elevation in intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  when treated with nanomolar concentrations of the potent TRPM8 synthetic agonist WS 12 (Figures 1b and 1c) or with micromolar menthol (results not shown).

Following a short equilibration period, baseline fluo-3- $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  fluorescence during mixing of cells in suspension remained stable for up to (or more than) 10 min for each aliquot of cells, enabling multiple separate analyses from one batch of cells. The peak amplitude (change in RFUs,  $\Delta\text{RFU}$ ) of the fluo-3-  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  fluorescence signal (526 nm) varied according to the concentration of WS 12 (Figure 1e) or menthol and depended on the concentration of extracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  (results not shown). The time taken to reach peak amplitude lengthened as agonist concentration was lowered. Agonist-induced intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  transients were specifically blocked by the potent TRPM8 antagonist AMTB, without effect on the A23187-induced changes (Figure 1b). Transient changes in intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  elicited by WS 12 were similar to those elicited by bradykinin acting on endogenously expressed receptors (Figure 1d). Control HEK-293 cells transfected with empty pcDNA3.1neo vector did not exhibit intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  transients following treatment with WS 12 (Supplementary Figure S1a), menthol or vehicle (DMSO; results not shown).

The baseline fluorescence signal intensity varied between experiments according to the number of cells loaded with fluo-3AM, the amount of fluo-3AM added to the cells and the duration of incubation with the dye prior to the experimental treatments. Therefore comparisons of peak RFU amplitude for each  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  transient initiated by different treatments were made in close temporal proximity and on several different occasions to avoid erroneous interpretation of results, and data were standardized relative to the response to  $2\ \mu\text{M}$  A23187 for each sample. This enabled estimates of agonist  $\text{EC}_{50}$  values and antagonist (AMTB)  $\text{IC}_{50}$  values for TRPM8 mutants. Values for TRPM8 mutants expressed in either cell type were similar to normal TRPM8 channels (Figures 1e and 1f) and did not exhibit statistically significant differences. Inter-assay and intra-assay variability was monitored in triplicate and accounted for up to 25% variability in estimates of  $\text{EC}_{50}$  values and up to 40% variability in estimates of  $\text{IC}_{50}$  values. Values for peak  $\Delta\text{RFU}$  as a percentage of the A23187-induced peak were similar for the different clones (closely spaced curves in Figures 1e and 1f).



**Figure 1** Representative fluorescence intensity traces from Fluo-3-loaded cells measuring real-time intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> responses to TRPM8 agonist

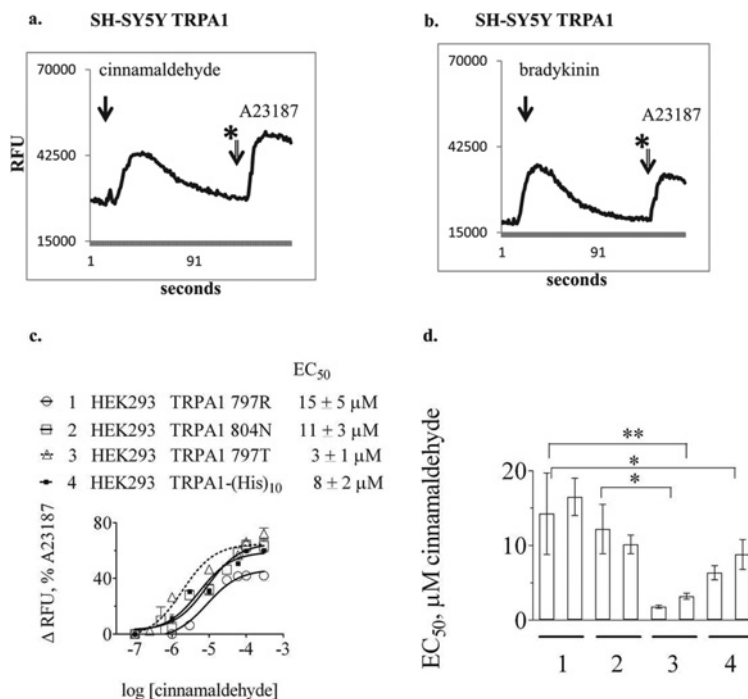
Relative fluorescence intensity units (RFU) are plotted versus time (s). (a) HEK-293 cells expressing human TRPM8 prepared in the presence of increasing concentrations of probenecid (A: 0.13 mM, B: 1.3 mM, C: 2.5 mM) treated with 40 nM WS 12 (injected at first arrow), then 2  $\mu$ M A23187 (arrow with asterisk, indicated for first trace). Exposure to probenecid suppressed the response to WS 12. (b) Example Ca<sup>2+</sup> transient traces showing dose-dependent WS 12 activation of TRPM8 SV 762,763 EL double residue mutant expressed in HEK-293 cells (A: 1  $\mu$ M, B: 100 nM, C: 30 nM WS 12). (c) The Ca<sup>2+</sup> transient response to 125 nM WS 12 in SH-SY5Y cells transfected with TRPM8 was similar in magnitude to the response to 2 nM bradykinin-mediated activation of endogenous bradykinin receptors, (d) (e) Dose-response curves derived from measurements of peak intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> fluorescence in HEK-293 and SH-SY5Y cell clones expressing TRPM8 constructs. Estimation of EC<sub>50</sub> for WS 12 (mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.,  $n=3$  independent experiments each performed in triplicate). Mean EC<sub>50</sub> values for reference sequence and mutant TRPM8 were not statistically significant in either cell line. (f) Estimated IC<sub>50</sub> values for TRPM8 antagonist AMTB determined using a constant dose of 150 nM WS 12, (mean  $\pm$  S.E.M.,  $n=3$ ). Mean IC<sub>50</sub> values for wild-type and mutant TRPM8 were not statistically significant in either cell type.

### Transfected HEK-293 and SH-SY5Y cell clones expressed functional human TRPA1 SNP variants and TRPA1-(His)<sub>10</sub> C-terminally extended protein

Individual cell clones expressing different TRPA1 proteins were isolated. Several clones were compared with each other using micromolar concentrations of agonist (cinnamaldehyde) and antagonists (HC 030031 or A967079) (Figures 2a, 2c and 2d and

Supplementary Figures S1g–S1k). Effects on levels of intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> were comparable with those elicited by activation of bradykinin receptors endogenously expressed in each cell line (Figure 2b).

Estimates of EC<sub>50</sub> and IC<sub>50</sub> values for TRPA1 SNP variants were made using HEK-293 cells (Figures 2c and 2d). Responses in different clones measured on different occasions were



**Figure 2** Representative fluorescence intensity trace from fluo-3 loaded transfected SH-SY5Y cells measuring real-time change in intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> levels in response to TRPA1 agonist

(a) (30 μM cinnamaldehyde) compared with the response to 2 nM bradykinin (b). (c) Dose–response curves for 1:TRPA1 797R, 2: 804N, 3: 797T and 4: TRPA1-(His)<sub>10</sub> expressed in HEK-293 cells and treated with cinnamaldehyde. Mean EC<sub>50</sub> (± standard deviation, *n* = 4 separate experiments containing triplicate measurements on each occasion). EC<sub>50</sub> values were 1: TRPA1 797R 15 ± 5 μM, 2: TRPA1 804N 11 ± 3 μM, 3: TRPA1 797T 3 ± 1 μM and 4: TRPA1-(His)<sub>10</sub> 8 ± 2 μM. (d) Bar graph illustrating inter-experiment variation in estimation of EC<sub>50</sub> for TRPA1 constructs 1–4. Data from duplicate experiments is shown (i.e. 2 bars per TRPA1 construct), in which measurements were performed in triplicate on each occasion. TRPA1 797T exhibited significantly lower EC<sub>50</sub> compared with the other TRPA1 constructs, \*indicates *P* < 0.05, \*\**P* < 0.01.

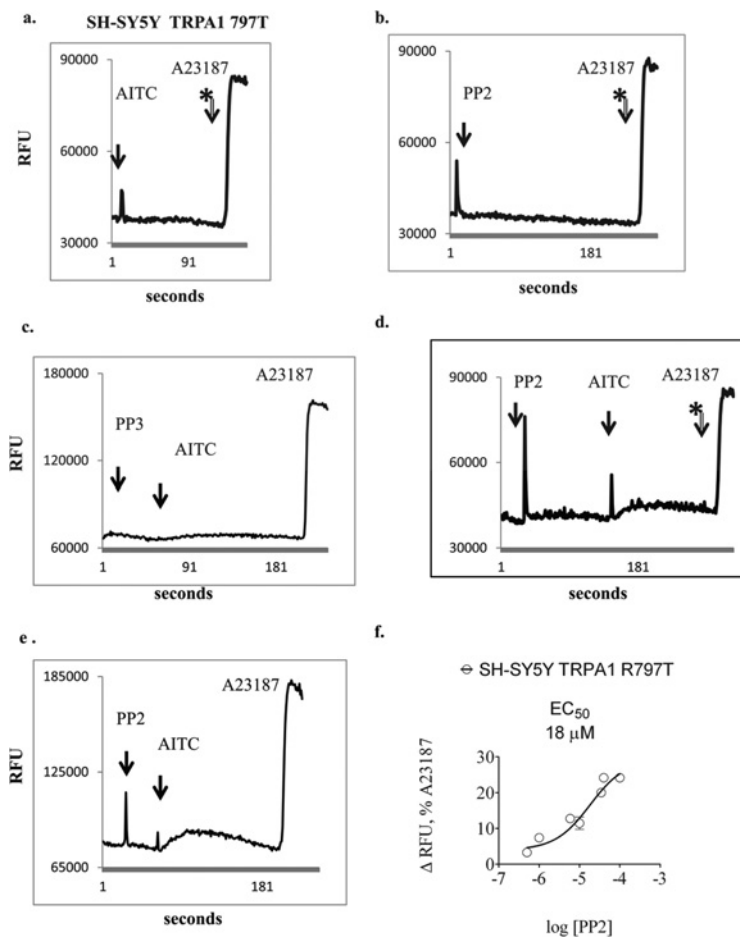
comparable (Figure 2d). The TRPA1 797T SNP variant exhibited a significantly lower EC<sub>50</sub> in response to cinnamaldehyde (3 ± 1 μM, *n* = 4 repeats of triplicate measurements) compared with the reference sequence TRPA1 797R (Figure 2c) (15 ± 5 μM) and compared with another SNP variant, TRPA1 804N (11 ± 3 μM). Differences in EC<sub>50</sub> response to cinnamaldehyde between the TRPA1 reference sequence and SNP 804N were not statistically significant, although the TRPA1-(His)<sub>10</sub> protein appeared marginally more sensitive (EC<sub>50</sub> 8 ± 2 μM cinnamaldehyde). The increased sensitivity associated with TRPA1 797T was reproducible irrespective of which agonist was employed (cinnamaldehyde, AITC, carvacrol or eugenol, Supplementary Figure S1). Estimates of IC<sub>50</sub> values for the potent antagonist A967079 were similar for each TRPA1 SNP variant investigated, with no statistically significant differences being detected (Supplementary Figure S1k).

### TRPA1 and TRPM8 exhibited differential post-translational regulation in SH-SY5Y cells

SH-SY5Y clones transfected with TRPA1 cDNA gradually lost detectable response to agonist following continuous *in vitro* cul-

ture for more than approximately 10–15 passages (Figures 3a and 3c). Response to agonist could be retrieved rapidly, in a dose-dependent fashion, by short pre-treatment with the Src family tyrosine kinase inhibitor PP2 [4-amino-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-(*t*-butyl)pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine] (Figures 3d–3f). Treatment with PP2 alone did not elicit elevation in intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> over the same time course (Figure 3b). Treatment with PP3 (4-amino-7-phenylpyrazol[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine), an inactive analogue of PP2, did not facilitate recovery of responses to TRPA1 agonists (Figure 3c). PP2 elicited half-maximal rescue of response to 6 μM AITC when applied at approximately 18 μM (Figure 3f).

SH-SY5Y clones transfected with TRPM8 did not exhibit gradual passage-dependent loss of response to agonist following continuous *in vitro* culture (Figure 4a). Furthermore, they responded to short pre-treatment with PP2 in an opposite fashion to TRPA1 clones. Here, PP2 dose-dependently inhibited responses to TRPM8 agonist (Figures 4b–4d). PP3 did not affect responses to TRPM8 agonist (Figure 4e). The half-maximal effect of PP2 occurred at approximately 24 μM (Figure 4f). In contrast to SH-SY5Y cells, treatment of HEK-293 cells with PP2 caused large elevations of intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> levels that precluded analyses of effects on TRPA1 and TRPM8 responses (results not shown).



**Figure 3** Representative traces for the real-time measurement of intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> in transfected SH-SY5Y cells which exhibited loss of response to TRPA1 agonists

(a) Cells were treated with agonist (6 μM AITC) followed by 2 μM A23187, (b) treated with Src family tyrosine kinase inhibitor PP2, (c) PP3, an inactive analogue of PP2 followed by AITC, or (d, e) PP2 followed by AITC. TRPA1 agonist induced intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> elevation was poor in the absence of PP2 and increased following pre-treatment with PP2 in a dose-dependent fashion, with an EC<sub>50</sub> of approximately 18 μM, (f) experiments were repeated on more than three separate occasions.

## DISCUSSION

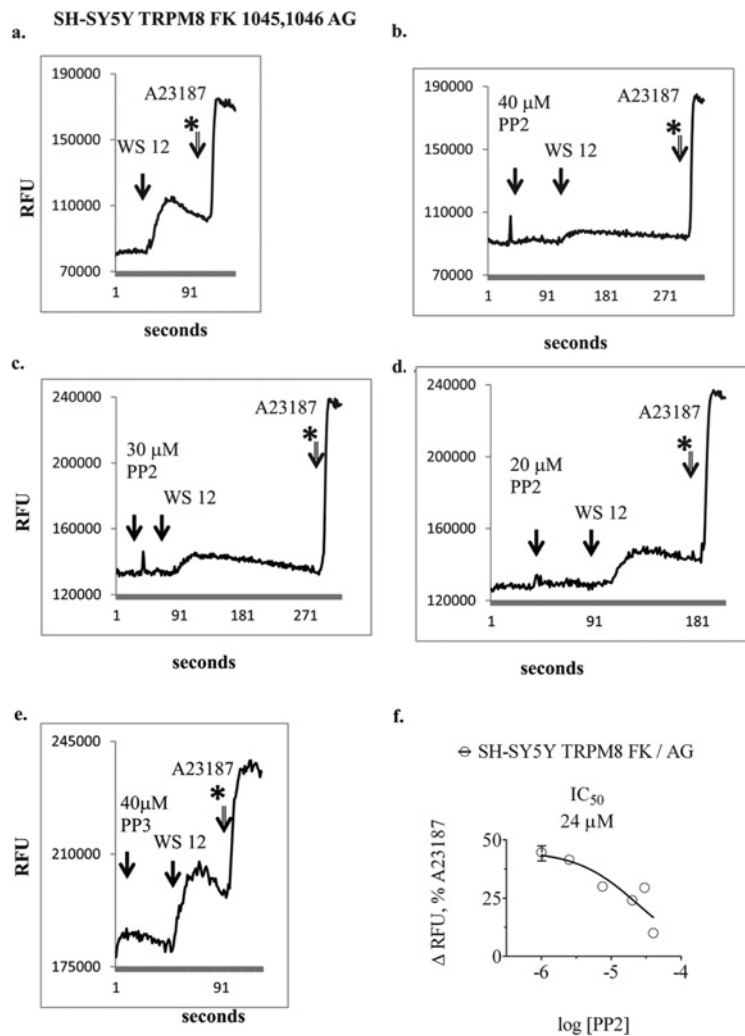
In this study, we used site-directed mutagenesis, recombinant DNA engineering and measurements of agonist-induced Ca<sup>2+</sup> influx to characterize TRPM8 and TRPA1 channel function in neuroblastoma cell culture. This is the first study to report expression of modified human TRPM8 or TRPA1 proteins in human SH-SY5Y neuroblastoma cells and we present several significant findings. The results suggest that SH-SY5Y cell studies may be a useful tool to explore neuronal cell-type-specific features of TRP channel behaviour through application of Ca<sup>2+</sup> signalling assays and analyses of molecular interactions using epitope-tagged proteins.

We found that probenecid at millimolar concentrations inhibited assays for both TRPM8 and TRPA1, confirming and extending previous data [42]. This observation is of technical importance

since certain *in vitro* pharmacological studies include probenecid in assay buffers. We recommend avoiding the use of probenecid in studies of TRPM8 and TRPA1.

Specific TRPM8 and TRPA1 experimental mutants were generated to address particular hypothetical questions. We focussed mainly on ICL-1 because it is one of the smallest structural domains in either channel. Mutations here might be expected to have important effects on channel tertiary structure, impinging on channel function. Although SNPs affecting ICL-1 in human TRPA1 have been catalogued, they have not been studied previously.

TRPM8 (SV 762,763 EL) is an engineered mutant, mimetic of hypothetical phosphorylation (S 762 E) at ICL-1 between transmembrane domains S2 and S3. The phosphorylation of channels, usually at multiple serine/threonine or tyrosine residues, is a common post-translational regulatory mechanism. Likewise, intracellular lysine residues can be used as sites of regulatory



**Figure 4** Representative traces for the real-time measurement of intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  in SH-SY5Y cells transfected with TRPM8 FK 1045,1046 AG mutant (a–e) Pre-treatment with PP2 caused a dose-dependent inhibition of agonist-induced elevation in intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  (150 nM WS 12). PP3 did not inhibit responses to agonist, (e) The  $\text{IC}_{50}$  for inhibition of TRPM8 response was approximately 24  $\mu\text{M}$  PP2, (f) Dose–response experiments were repeated on more than three separate occasions.

modification, such as ubiquitination. TRPM8 FK 1045,1046 AG, is essentially a lysine knockout (K 1046 G) in the C-terminal tail region (remote from ICL-1) and is the first of its kind studied in TRPM8.

TRPA1 R797T and S804N are naturally occurring SNP variants affecting residues in ICL-1. These were chosen because the former is a non-conservative substitution and the latter a semi-conservative substitution and they are suitable for comparison with each other. In our hands, an experimental mutant in TRPA1 ICL-2, S873E, failed to yield responsive clones. Further investigation are required to determine whether this mutant can be expressed.

Interestingly, both TRPM8 mutants retained channel gating in response to agonist (WS 12 or menthol) and sensitivity to antagonist (AMTB), with little impact on  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  influx and no

change on estimated  $\text{EC}_{50}$  or  $\text{IC}_{50}$  values (Figure 1). They provide a useful comparator with other TRPM8 mutants and TRPA1 SNPs.

In contrast to the absence of effect of mutation in ICL-1 of TRPM8, the TRPA1 ICL-1 SNP variant 797T exhibited greater sensitivity to agonists than the more common TRPA1 allele 797R (Figure 2) and compared with the TRPA1 SNP affecting position 804, also in ICL-1. This is a significant discovery, reminiscent of the putative sensitizing effect associated with an SNP affecting ICL-2, N855S [33]. Further studies are required to assess whether genetic variants contribute to physiological differences in TRPA1 sensitivity in humans.

Of equal importance, we discovered evidence for differential post-translational regulation of TRPA1 and TRPM8 in SH-SY5Y cells. This operated through a pathway involving tyrosine kinase



activity (Figures 3 and 4), sensitive to the inhibitor PP2. The  $EC_{50}$  and  $IC_{50}$  values for the effects of PP2 on TRPA1 and TRPM8 were of a similar magnitude (about 20  $\mu$ M). The inactive analogue PP3 did not affect TRP channel responses. Similar experiments could not be performed using HEK-293 clones because PP2 elicited large elevations in intracellular  $Ca^{2+}$  in these cells. An inhibitory effect of 10  $\mu$ M PP2 on TRPV1 agonist-induced trans-membrane current in HEK-293 cells has been reported previously [43].

The TRPA1-(His)<sub>10</sub> tag did not appreciably alter the expected  $EC_{50}$  of responses to cinnamaldehyde. Perhaps the use of epitope tags as tools to probe molecular interactions may be useful to examine whether the TRP channel mutants reported in this study have any currently unrecognized impact on channel behaviour. For example, chronically activated TRP channels are silenced, in part, by a combination of multiple phosphorylations and internalization by endocytosis (possibly modulated by ubiquitination), followed by recycling or proteolytic degradation. The molecular interactions mediating the equilibrium between these processes for each TRP channel subtype are generally poorly understood [36] and may be relevant to the long-term response of cells to treatment with antagonists.

In summary, our data indicate that rare naturally occurring polymorphisms can affect the sensitivity of TRPA1 and that SH-SY5Y cells may be useful for the study of post-translational regulation of TRPA1 and TRPM8 mutants in neuroblastoma cells operating via mechanisms potentially different to those present in HEK-293 cells.

#### AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Kevin Morgan designed and performed experiments, analysed data, wrote the manuscript, Laura Sadofsky generated HEK-293 wt TRPM8 and TRPA1 clones, analysed data, contributed intellectually and with writing, Christopher Crow provided technical and logistical support and reagents, and Alyn Morice analysed data and contributed intellectually and with writing.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Wayne Sheedy for administrative support. We also thank Sophie Featherby, Jessica Da Cruz and Zara Smith for technical assistance during the course of their laboratory training.

#### FUNDING

These studies were supported using departmental funds.

## REFERENCES

- Gees, M., Colsoul, B. and Nilius, B. (2010) The role of transient receptor potential cation channels in  $Ca^{2+}$  signalling. *Cold Spring Harb. Perspect. Biol.* **2**, a003962 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- Louhivuori, L. M., Bart, G., Larsson, K. P., Louhivuori, V., Näsman, J., Nordström, T., Koivisto, A. P. and Akerman, K. E. (2009) Differentiation dependent expression of TRPA1 and TRPM8 channels in IMR-32 human neuroblastoma cells. *J. Cell Physiol.* **221**, 67–74 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- Poteser, M. K. and Groschner, K. (2011) Studying subunit interaction and complex assembly of TRP channels. *TRP Channels* (Zhu, M. X., ed.), pp. 91–112, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL
- Moran, M. M., McAlexander, M. A., Bíró, T. and Szallasi, A. (2011) Transient receptor potential channels as therapeutic targets. *Nat. Rev. Drug Discov.* **10**, 601–620 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- Grace, M. S., Dubuis, E., Birrell, M. A. and Belvisi, M. G. (2013) Pre-clinical studies in cough research: role of transient receptor potential (TRP) channels. *Pulm. Pharmacol. Ther.* **26**, 498–507 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- Peier, A. M., Moqrich, A., Hergarden, A. C., Reeve, A. J., Andersson, D. A., Story, G. M., Earley, T. J., Dragoni, I., McIntyre, P., Bevan, S. and Patapoutian, A. (2002) A TRP channel that senses cold stimuli and menthol. *Cell* **108**, 705–715 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- Story, G. M., Peier, A. M., Reeve, A. J., Eid, S. R., Mosbacher, J., Hricik, T. R., Earley, T. J., Hergarden, A. C., Andersson, D. A., Hwang, S. W. et al. (2003) ANKTM1, a TRP-like channel expressed in nociceptive neurons, is activated by cold temperatures. *Cell* **112**, 819–829 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- Mukhopadhyay, I., Gomes, P., Aranake, S., Shetty, M., Karnik, P., Damle, M., Kuruganti, S., Thorat, S. and Khairatkar-Joshi, N. (2011) Expression of functional TRPA1 receptor on human lung fibroblast and epithelial cells. *J. Recept. Signal Transduct. Res.* **31**, 350–358 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- Yudin, Y., Lukacs, V., Cao, C. and Rohacs, T. (2011) Decrease in phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate levels mediates desensitization of the cold sensor TRPM8 channels. *J. Physiol.* **589**, 6007–6027 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- Bandell, M., Story, G. M., Hwang, S. W., Viswanath, V., Eid, S. R., Petrus, M. J., Earley, T. J. and Patapoutian, A. (2004) Noxious cold ion channel TRPA1 is activated by pungent compounds and bradykinin. *Neuron* **41**, 849–857 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- Shen, M. Y., Luo, Y. L., Yang, C. H., Ruan, T. and Lai, C. J. (2012) Hypersensitivity of lung vagal C fibers induced by acute intermittent hypoxia in rats: role of reactive oxygen species and TRPA1. *Am. J. Physiol. Regul. Integr. Comp. Physiol.* **303**, R1175–R1185 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- Nesuashvili, L., Hadley, S. H., Bahia, P. K. and Taylor-Clarke, T. E. (2013) Sensory nerve terminal mitochondrial dysfunction activates airway sensory nerves via transient receptor potential (TRP) channels. *Mol. Pharmacol.* **83**, 1007–1019 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- Xing, H., Ling, J. X., Chen, M., Johnson, R. D., Tominaga, M., Wang, C. Y. and Gu, J. (2008) TRPM8 mechanism of autonomic nerve response to cold in respiratory airway. *Mol. Pain* **4**, 22 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- Birrell, M. A., Belvisi, M. G., Grace, M., Sadofsky, L., Faruqi, S., Hele, D. J., Maher, S. A., Freund-Michel, V. and Morice, A. H. (2009) TRPA1 agonists evoke coughing in guinea pig and human volunteers. *Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med.* **180**, 1042–1047 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- Caceres, A. I., Brackmann, M., Elia, M. D., Bessac, B. F., del Camino, D., D'Amours, M., Witek, J. S., Fanger, C. M., Chong, J. A., Hayward, N. J. et al. (2009) A sensory neuronal ion channel essential for airway inflammation and hyperreactivity in asthma. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **106**, 9099–9104 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- Buday, T., Brozmanova, M., Biringero, Z., Gavliakova, S., Poliacsek, I., Calkovsky, V., Sheththalli, M. V. and Plevkova, J. (2012) Modulation of cough response by sensory inputs from the nose—role of trigeminal TRPA1 versus TRPM8 channels. *Cough* **8**, 11 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- Banner, K. H., Igney, F. and Poll, C. (2011) TRP channels: emerging targets for respiratory disease. *Pharmacol. Ther.* **130**, 371–384 [CrossRef PubMed](#)



- 18 Bandell, M., Dubin, A. E., Petrus, M. J., Orth, A., Mathur, J., Hwang, S. W. and Patapoutian, A. (2006) High-throughput random mutagenesis screen reveals TRPM8 residues specifically required for activation by menthol. *Nat. Neurosci.* **9**, 493–500 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 19 Macpherson, L. J., Dubin, A. E., Evans, M. J., Marr, F., Schultz, P. G., Cravatt, B. F. and Patapoutian, A. (2007) Noxious compounds activate TRPA1 ion channels through covalent modification of cysteines. *Nature* **445**, 541–545 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 20 Lashinger, E. S., Steingra, M. S., Hieble, J. P., Leon, L. A., Gardner, S. D., Nagilla, R., Davenport, E. A., Hoffman, B. E., Laping, N. J. and Su, X. (2008) AMTB, a TRPM8 channel blocker: evidence in rats for activity in overactive bladder and painful bladder syndrome. *Am. J. Physiol. Renal Physiol.* **295**, F803–F810 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 21 Eid, S. R., Crown, E. D., Moore, E. L., Liang, H. A., Choong, K. C., Dima, S., Henze, D. A., Kane, S. A. and Urban, M. O. (2008) HC-030031, a TRPA1 selective antagonist, attenuates inflammatory- and neuropathy-induced mechanical hypersensitivity. *Mol. Pain* **4**, 48 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 22 Sherkheli, M. A., Vogt-Eisele, A. K., Bura, D., Beltrán Márques, L. R., Gisselmann, G. and Hatt, H. (2010) Characterization of selective TRPM8 ligands and their structure activity response (S.A.R) relationship. *J. Pharm. Pharm. Sci.* **13**, 242–253 [PubMed](#)
- 23 Gijzen, H. J., Berthelot, D., De Cleyn, M. A., Geuens, I., Brône, B. and Mercken, M. (2012) Tricyclic 3,4-dihydropyrimidine-2-thione derivatives as potent TRPA1 antagonists. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **22**, 797–800 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 24 Wang, Y. Y., Chang, R. B., Allgood, S. D., Silver, W. L. and Liman, E. R. (2011) A TRPA1-dependent mechanism for the pungent sensation of weak acids. *J. Gen. Physiol.* **137**, 493–505 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 25 Dragoni, I., Guida, E. and McIntyre, P. (2006) The cold and menthol receptor TRPM8 contains a functionally important double cysteine motif. *J. Biol. Chem.* **281**, 37353–37360 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 26 Voets, T., Owsianik, G., Janssens, A., Talavera, K. and Nilius, B. (2007) TRPM8 voltage sensor mutants reveal a mechanism for integrating thermal and chemical stimuli. *Nat. Chem. Biol.* **3**, 174–182 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 27 Xiao, B., Dubin, A. E., Bursulaya, B., Viswanath, V., Jegla, T. J. and Patapoutian, A. (2008) Identification of transmembrane domain 5 as a critical molecular determinant of menthol sensitivity in mammalian TRPA1 channels. *J. Neurosci.* **28**, 9640–9651 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 28 Sura, L., Zima, V., Marsakova, L., Hynkova, A., Barvík, I. and Vlachova, V. (2012) C-terminal acidic cluster is involved in Ca<sup>2+</sup>-induced regulation of human transient receptor potential ankyrin 1 channel. *J. Biol. Chem.* **287**, 18067–18077 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 29 Winking, M., Hoffmann, D. C., Kühn, C., Hilgers, R. D., Lückhoff, A. and Kühn, F. J. (2012) Importance of a conserved sequence motif in transmembrane segment S3 for the gating of human TRPM8 and TRPM2. *PLoS ONE* **7**, e49877 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 30 Chen, J., Zhang, X. F., Kort, M. E., Huth, J. R., Sun, J. C., Miesbauer, L. J., Cassar, S. C., Neelands, T., Scott, V. E., Moreland, R. B. et al. (2008) Molecular determinants of species-specific activation or blockade of TRPA1 channels. *J. Neurosci.* **28**, 5063–5071 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 31 Cantero-Recasens, G., Gonzalez, J. R., Fandos, C., Duran-Tauleria, E., Smit, L. A., Kauffmann, F., Antó, J. M. and Valverde, M. A. (2010) Loss of function of transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 (TRPV1) genetic variant is associated with lower risk of active childhood asthma. *J. Biol. Chem.* **285**, 27532–27535 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 32 Smit, L. A., Kogevinas, M., Antó, J. M., Bouzigon, E., González, J. R., Le Moual, N., Kromhout, H., Carsin, A. E., Pin, I., Jarvis, D. et al. (2012) Transient receptor potential genes, smoking, occupational exposures and cough in adults. *Respir. Res.* **13**, 26 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 33 Kremeyer, B., Lopera, F., Cox, J. J., Momin, A., Rugiero, F., Marsh, S., Woods, C. G., Jones, N. G., Paterson, K. J., Fricker, F. R. et al. (2010) A gain-of-function mutation in TRPA1 causes familial episodic pain syndrome. *Neuron* **66**, 671–680 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 34 Erler, I., Al-Ansary, D. M., Wissenbach, U., Wagner, T. F., Flockerzi, V. and Niemeyer, B. A. (2006) Trafficking and assembly of the cold-sensitive TRPM8 channel. *J. Biol. Chem.* **281**, 38396–38404 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 35 Morenilla-Palao, C., Pertusa, M., Meseguer, V., Cabedo, H. and Viana, F. (2009) Lipid raft segregation modulates TRPM8 channel activity. *J. Biol. Chem.* **284**, 9215–9224 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 36 Schmidt, M., Dubin, A. E., Petrus, M. J., Earley, T. J. and Patapoutian, A. (2009) Nociceptive signals induce trafficking of TRPA1 to the plasma membrane. *Neuron* **64**, 498–509 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 37 Zhang, X., Mak, S., Li, L., Parra, A., Denlinger, B., Belmonte, C. and McNaughton, P. A. (2012) Direct inhibition of the cold-activated TRPM8 ion channel by Gαq. *Nat. Cell Biol.* **14**, 851–858 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 38 Biedler, J. L., Roffler-Tarlov, S., Schachner, M. and Freedman, L. S. (1978) Multiple neurotransmitter synthesis by human neuroblastoma cell lines and clones. *Cancer Res.* **38**, 3751–3757 [PubMed](#)
- 39 Lam, P. M., Hainsworth, A. H., Smith, G. D., Owen, D. E., Davies, J. and Lambert, D. G. (2007) Activation of recombinant human TRPV1 receptors expressed in SH-SY5Y human neuroblastoma cells increases [Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sub>i</sub>, initiates neurotransmitter release and promotes delayed cell death. *J. Neurochem.* **102**, 801–811 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 40 El Andaloussi-Lilja, J., Lundqvist, J. and Forsby, A. (2009) TRPV1 expression and activity during retinoic acid-induced neuronal differentiation. *Neurochem. Int.* **55**, 768–774 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 41 Sadofsky, L. R., Boa, A. N., Maher, S. A., Birrell, M. A., Belvisi, M. G. and Morice, A. H. (2011) TRPA1 is activated by direct addition of cysteine residues to the N-hydroxysuccinyl esters of acrylic and cinnamic acids. *Pharmacol. Res.* **63**, 30–36 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 42 McClenaghan, C., Zeng, F. and Verkuy, J. M. (2012) TRPA1 agonist activity of probenecid desensitizes channel responses: consequences for screening. *Assay Drug Dev. Technol.* **10**, 533–541 [CrossRef PubMed](#)
- 43 Jin, X., Morsy, N., Winston, J., Pasricha, P. J., Garrett, K. and Akbarali, H. I. (2004) Modulation of TRPV1 by nonreceptor tyrosine kinase, c-Src kinase. *Am. J. Physiol. Cell Physiol.* **287**, C558–C563 [CrossRef PubMed](#)

---

Received 15 April 2014/2 May 2014; accepted 16 May 2014

Published as Immediate Publication 30 June 2014, doi 10.1042/BSR20140061

---



## OPEN ACCESS

## SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

# Human TRPM8 and TRPA1 pain channels, including a gene variant with increased sensitivity to agonists (TRPA1 R797T), exhibit differential regulation by SRC-tyrosine kinase inhibitor

Kevin MORGAN\*<sup>1</sup>, Laura R. SADOFSKY\*, Christopher CROW\* and Alyn H. MORICE\*

\*Respiratory Medicine, Centre for Cardiovascular and Metabolic Research, Daisy Building, University of Hull and Hull York Medical School, Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham HU16 5JQ, East Yorkshire, U.K.

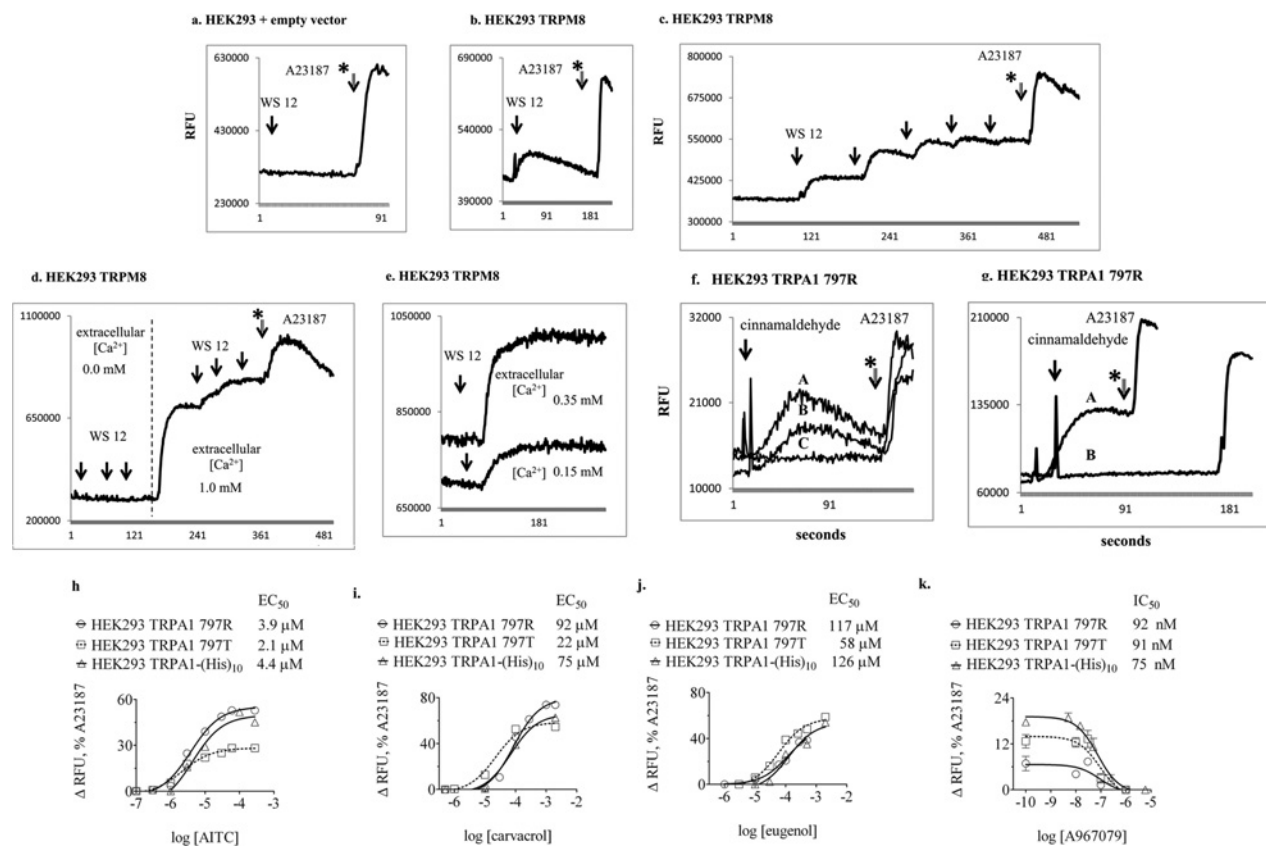
**Table S1 TRPM8-transfected cell clones examined in this study**

Cell line and expression construct	Incidence of clones responsive to agonist
HEK-293 cells	
pcDNA3.1 TRPM8 N/A	[41]
pcDNA3.1 TRPM8 SV 762,763 EL	3/6
pcDNA3.1 TRPM8 FK 1045,1046	AG 2/6
Success rate	5/12 = 42%
SH-SY5Y	
pcDNA3.1 TRPM8	1/16
pcDNA3.1 TRPM8 FK 1045,1046 AG	2/6
pcDNA3.1 TRPM8 SV 762,763 EL	0/3
Success rate	3/25 = 12%

**Table S2 TRPA1-transfected cell clones examined or isolated in this study**

Cell line and expression construct	Incidence of clones responsive to agonist
HEK-293 cells	
pcDNA3.1 TRPA1 797R N/A	[41]
pcDNA3.1 TRPA1-(His) <sub>10</sub>	7/11
pcDNA3.1 TRPA1 797T	7/12
pcDNA3.1 TRPA1 804N	4/10
Success rate	18/33 = 55%
SH-SY5Y	
pcDNA3.1 TRPA1-(His) <sub>10</sub>	2/6
pcDNA3.1 TRPA1 797T	1/30
pcDNA3.1 TRPA1 804N	4/24
Success rate	7/60 = 12%

<sup>1</sup> To whom any correspondence should be addressed (email K.Morgan@hull.ac.uk).



**Figure S1** **Intracellular  $Ca^{2+}$  responses elicited via TRPM8 and TRPA1 and further estimates of  $EC_{50}$  and  $IC_{50}$  values**  
**(a)** Absence of response to 40 nM WS 12 in HEK-293 cells transfected with empty vector DNA (pcDNA3.1 containing no cDNA insert). There is no alteration in baseline fluorescence relative to the peak elicited by A23187. **(b)** A response elicited by 40 nM WS 12 in HEK-293 cells transfected with TRPM8 expression construct for comparison with **(a)**. **(c)** Sequential injection of five 40 nM doses of WS 12 elicited a cumulative fluorescence signal in HEK-293 cells transfected with TRPM8 expression construct, with evidence of a maximized effect following the fifth dose. **(d)** Injection of three 40 nM doses of WS 12 does not elicit a response from HEK-293 cells transfected with the TRPM8 expression construct when the cells were prepared in  $Ca^{2+}$ -free buffer. Subsequent addition of  $Ca^{2+}$  to 1 mM (dashed line) resulted in increased fluorescence that could be increased by further doses of 40 nM WS12. **(e)** The concentration of extracellular  $Ca^{2+}$  in the assay buffer affected the magnitude of fluorescence signal following addition of 40 nM WS 12 to HEK-293 cells transfected with the TRPM8 expression construct. **(f)** HEK-293 TRPA1 cell responses inhibited by probenecid. HEK-293 cells expressing human TRPA1 prepared in the presence of increasing concentrations of probenecid (A, 0.13 mM; B, 1.3 mM; C, 2.5 mM) treated with 60 μM cinnamaldehyde (injected at first arrow), and then 2 μM A23187 (arrow with asterisk). Exposure to probenecid suppressed the response to cinnamaldehyde. **(g)** HEK-293 TRPA1 cell responses inhibited by TRPA1 antagonist. Cells treated with 60 μM cinnamaldehyde, A, compared with cells pre-treated with 1 μM A967079 prior to 60 μM cinnamaldehyde, B. **(h–j)** Estimates of  $EC_{50}$  values for TRPA1 mutant responses to different agonists. **(k)** Estimates of  $IC_{50}$  values for TRPA1 mutants pre-treated with A967079 prior to 2 μM AITC.

Received 15 April 2014/2 May 2014; accepted 16 May 2014

Published as Immediate Publication 30 June 2014, doi 10.1042/BSR20140061