

## The role of the Ether-à-go-go K<sup>+</sup> channel in cellular proliferation in the mouse preimplantation embryo

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The initiation of cell division is a complex process that is currently thought to depend on changes in membrane ion permeability, especially that resulting from K<sup>+</sup> channel activity (Amigorena *et al.*, 1990; Wonderlin and Strobl, 1996). Furthermore, K<sup>+</sup> channel expression and activity (Day *et al.*, 1993; Amigorena *et al.*, 1990) have also been found to be modulated during the cell cycle, which may suggest a novel, non-excitabile K<sup>+</sup> channel function: the regulation of cell cycle progression. Ether-à-go-go (*eag*) is a voltage-activated K<sup>+</sup> channel, thought to be involved in cell proliferation (Brüggemann *et al.*, 1997; Pardo *et al.*, 1998).

This study aims to examine the cell cycle dependent expression of *eag* in MCF-7 and trophoblast stem cell lines and determine the extent to which *eag* alters the membrane potential in a cell cycle dependent manner. The expression and potential change will also be examined during development of the mouse preimplantation embryo.

The effects of loss of *eag* expression on membrane potential and cell division will also be examined by specific downregulation of the gene using RNA interference. A plasmid vector will be employed to synthesise siRNA homologous to *eag* mRNA within the cells resulting in degradation of the *eag* mRNA transcript.

These methods may allow a greater understanding of the cell cycle regulated expression of *eag* and the impact of this on changes in membrane potential and the proliferative response.

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