## Letter to the Editor

## A Unified Nomenclature for the Superfamily of TRP Cation Channels

The TRP superfamily includes a diversity of non-voltage-gated cation channels that vary significantly in their selectivity and mode of activation. Nevertheless, members of the TRP superfamily share significant sequence homology and predicted structural similarities. Currently, most of the genes and proteins that comprise the TRP superfamily have multiple names and, in at least one instance, two distinct genes belonging to separate subfamilies have the same name. Moreover, there are many cases in which highly related proteins that belong to the same subfamily have unrelated names. Therefore, to minimize confusion, we propose a unified nomenclature for the TRP superfamily.

The current effort to unify the TRP nomenclature focuses on three subfamilies (TRPC, TRPV, and TRPM) that bear significant similarities to the founding member of this superfamily, Drosophila TRP, and which include highly related members in worms, flies, mice, and humans (Table 1). Members of the three subfamilies contain six transmembrane segments, a pore loop separating the final two transmembrane segments, and similarity in the lengths of the cytoplasmic and extracellular loops. In addition, the charged residues in the S4 segment that appear to contribute to the voltage sensor in voltage-gated ion channels are not conserved. The TRP-Canonical (TRPC) subfamily (formerly short-TRPs or STRPs) is comprised of those proteins that are the most highly related to Drosophila TRP. The TRPV subfamily (formerly OTRPC), is so named based on the original designation, Vanilloid Receptor 1 (VR1), for the first mammalian member of this subfamily (now TRPV1). The name for the TRPM subfamily (formerly long-TRPs or LTRPs) is derived from the first letter of Melastatin, the former name (now TRPM1) of the founding member of this third subfamily of TRP-related proteins. Based on amino acid homologies, the mammalian members of these three subfamilies can be subdivided into several groups each (Table 2 and Figure 1).

The numbering system for the mammalian TRPC, TRPV, and TRPM proteins takes into account the order of their discovery and, in as many cases as possible, the number that has already been assigned to the genes

Table 1. Number of TRP Genes in Worms (*C. elegans*), Flies (*Drosophila melanogaster*), Mice, and Humans

Subfamily	Worms	Flies	Mice	Humans
TRPC	3	3	7	6ª
TRPV	5	2	5	5
TRPM	4	1	8	8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>TRPC2 is a pseudogene and is not counted.

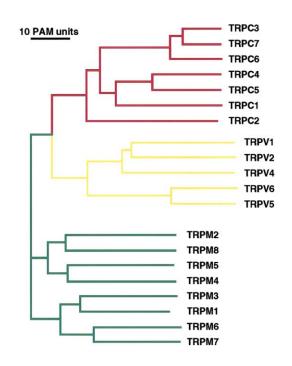


Figure 1. Phylogenetic Tree of the TRP Superfamily
The tree, which was adapted from Clapham et al., 2001 (Nat. Rev. Neurosci. 2, 387–396), was calculated using the neighbor-joining method and human, rat, and mouse sequences.

and proteins (Table 2). In the case of the TRPV proteins, the numbering system is also based in part on the groupings of the TRPV proteins. New members of each subfamily will maintain the same root name and, with the exception of TRPV3, will be assigned the next number in the sequence. Currently, TRPV3 is unassigned to maintain the TRPV1/TRPV2 and TRPV5/TRPV6 groupings and so that the former OTRPC4 could be renamed TRPV4. The next TRPV protein will be designated TRPV3.

We hope this new nomenclature will add clarity to the field and simplify the naming of new members of the TRP superfamily. We recommend that accession numbers be used whenever it is necessary to unambiguously specify a given variant resulting from alternative mRNA splicing. Finally, this nomenclature has been approved by the HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee and we recommend that this system be used in all future publications concerning TRPC, TRPV, and TRPM subfamily members.

Craig Montell, 1,2,18 Lutz Birnbaumer, 1,3
Veit Flockerzi, 1,4 René J. Bindels, 5
Elspeth A. Bruford, 6 Michael J. Caterina, 2
David E. Clapham, 7 Christian Harteneck, 8
Stefan Heller, 9 David Julius, 10 Itaru Kojima, 11
Yasuo Mori, 12 Reinhold Penner, 13 Dirk Prawitt, 14
Andrew M. Scharenberg, 15 Günter Schultz, 8
Nobuyoshi Shimizu, 16 and Michael X. Zhu 17
TRP Nomenclature Committee

Table 2	Nomenclature	of the Mamma	alian TDD	Cuporfomily

Name	Group	Former Names	Accession Numbers	
TRPC Subfar	nily			
TRPC1	1	TRP1	CAA61447, AAA93252	
		TRPC1		
TRPC2	2	TRP2	X89067, AAD17195, AAD17196, AAG29950, AAG29951, AAD31453,	
		TRPC2	CAA06964	
TRPC3 3	3	TRP3	AAC51653	
		TRPC3		
TRPC4 4	4	TRP4	CAA68125, BAA23599	
		TRPC4		
TRPC5 4	4	TRP5	AAC13550, CAA06911, CAA06912	
		TRPC5		
TRPC6	3	TRP6	NP_038866	
		TRPC6	_	
TRPC7	3	TRP7	AAD42069, NP_065122	
		TRPC7		
TRPV Subfar	nilv			
TRPV1	<u> </u>	VR1	AAC53398	
		OTRPC1		
TRPV2	1	VRL-1	AAD26363, AAD26364, BAA78478	
		OTRPC2		
		GRC		
TRPV3 (not a	ssigned)			
TRPV4	2	OTRPC4	AAG17543, AAG16127, AAG28027, AAG28028, AAG28029,	
		VR-OAC	CAC20703	
		TRP12		
		VRL-2		
TRPV5	3	ECaC1	CAB40138	
		CaT2		
TRPV6	3	CaT1	AAD47636	
		ECaC2	CAC20416	
		CaT-L	CAC20417	
TRPM Subfa	mily			
TRPM1	1	Melastatin	AAC13683, AAC80000	
TRPM2	2	TRPC7	BAA34700	
		LTRPC2		
TRPM3	1	KIAA1616	AA038185	
		LTRPC3		
TRPM4	3	TRPM4	H18835	
		LTRPC4		
TRPM5	3	MTR1	AAF26288	
-		LTRPC5		
TRPM6	4	Chak2	AF350881	
TRPM7	4	TRP-PLIK	AAF73131	
		Chak1		
		LTRPC7		
TRPM8	2	TRP-p8	AC005538	

Indicated are the suggested gene and protein names, the groups within each subfamily, the former names, and accession numbers.

<sup>2</sup>Departments of Biological Chemistry and Neuroscience

The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine Baltimore, Maryland 21205

<sup>3</sup>National Institute of Environmental **Health Sciences** 

Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709

<sup>4</sup>Institut fur Pharmakologie und Toxikologie der Universitat des Saarlandes

D-66421 Homburg, Germany <sup>5</sup>Department of Cell Physiology

University Medical Centre Nijmegen

6500 HB Nijmegen, The Netherlands

<sup>6</sup>HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee

Department of Biology **University College London** 

London NW1 2HE, United Kingdom

<sup>7</sup>Harvard Medical School

Boston, Massachusetts 02115

<sup>8</sup>Pharmakologisches Institut

Freie Universitaet Berlin

14195 Berlin, Germany

9Harvard Medical School

Boston, Massachusetts 02114

<sup>10</sup>Department of Cellular and Molecular

Pharmacology

University of California, San Francisco

San Francisco, California 94143

<sup>11</sup>Department of Cell Biology

**Gunma University** 

Maebashi 371-8512, Japan

<sup>12</sup>Center for Integrative Bioscience

National Institute for Physiological Sciences

Okazaki, Aichi 444-8585, Japan

<sup>13</sup>Center for Biomedical Research at The Queen's Medical Center and John A. Burns School of Medicine at the University of Hawaii Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 <sup>14</sup>Children's Hospital University of Mainz Langenbeckstrasse 1 D-55101 Mainz, Germany <sup>15</sup>Department of Pediatrics University of Washington School of Medicine Seattle, Washington 98105 <sup>16</sup>Department of Molecular Biology Keio University School of Medicine Tokyo 160-8582, Japan <sup>17</sup>Neurobiotechnology Center Ohio State University Columbus, Ohio 43210

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Correspondence: cmontell@jhmi.edu