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Rabbit Anti-SCN4B/AF350 Conjugated antibody

SL20049R-AF350

Product Name	Anti-SCN4B/AF350
Chinese Name	AF350 标记的钠通道亚基 β4 抗体
Alias	SCN4B_MOUSE; SCN4B_HUMAN; Sodium channel subunit beta-4.
Research Area	Cardiovascular Neurobiology Signal transduction Channel protein
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted:Mouse,Rat)
Applications	ICC/IF=1:50-200,IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	22kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SCN4B
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	**background:** The protein encoded by this gene is one of several sodium channel beta subunits. These subunits interact with voltage-gated alpha subunits to change sodium channel kinetics. The encoded transmembrane protein forms interchain disulfide bonds with SCN2A. Defects in this gene are a cause of long QT syndrome type 10 (LQT10). Three protein-coding and one non-coding transcript variant have been found for this gene.[provided by

RefSeq, Mar 2009]

Function:
Modulates channel gating kinetics. Causes negative shifts in the voltage dependence of activation of certain alpha sodium channels, but does not affect the voltage dependence of inactivation.

Subunit:
The voltage-sensitive sodium channel consists of an ion conducting pore forming alpha-subunit regulated by one or more beta-1, beta-2, beta-3 and/or beta-4 subunits. Beta-1 and beta-3 are non-covalently associated with alpha, while beta-2 and beta-4 are covalently linked by disulfide bonds. Associates with SCN2A.

Subcellular Location:
Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed at a high level in dorsal root ganglia, at a lower level in brain, spinal cord, skeletal muscle and heart.

Post-translational modifications:
Contains a number of interchain disulfide bonds with SCN2A.

DISEASE:
Defects in SCN4B are the cause of long QT syndrome type 10 (LQT10) [MIM:611819]. Long QT syndromes are heart disorders characterized by a prolonged QT interval on the ECG and polymorphic ventricular arrhythmias. They cause syncope and sudden death in response to excercise or emotional stress. They can present with a sentinel event of sudden cardiac death in infancy.

Similarity:
Belongs to the sodium channel auxiliary subunit SCN4B (TC 8.A.17) family. Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 6330 Human

Entrez Gene: 399548 Mouse

SwissProt: Q8IWT1 Human

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Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.