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Rabbit Anti-SCN11A/APC Conjugated antibody

SL6684R-APC

Product Name	Anti-SCN11A/APC
Chinese Name	APC 标记的钠 Channel protein11α 抗体
Alias	hNaN; NaN; NAV1.9; Peripheral nerve sodium channel 5; PN 5; PN5; SCN 11A; SCN 12A; SCN12A; Sensory neuron sodium channel 2; SNS 2; SNS2; Sodium channel protein type 11 subunit alpha; Sodium channel protein type XI subunit alpha; Sodium channel voltage gated type XI alpha; Sodium channel voltage gated type XI alpha polypeptide; Sodium channel voltage gated type XI alpha subunit; Sodium channel voltage gated type XII alpha polypeptide; Voltage gated sodium channel Nav1.9; Voltage gated sodium channel subunit alpha Nav1.9; SCNBA_HUMAN.
Research Area	Neurobiology Channel protein The cell membrane 受体
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Rat(predicted:Human,Mouse,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit)
Applications	IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	197kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SCN11A/NAV1.9 (656-705aa)
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:
Voltage gated sodium channels are membrane protein complexes that play a fundamental role in generating and transmitting action potentials in neuronal cells. SCN11A (Sodium channel, voltage gated, type XI, alpha subunit) mediates the voltage dependent sodium ion permeability and conductance. It forms the pore of the sodium selective channel through which sodium ions may pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient. It is a tetrodotoxin resistant sodium channel isoform.

Function:
This protein mediates the voltage-dependent sodium ion permeability of excitable membranes. Assuming opened or closed conformations in response to the voltage difference across the membrane, the protein forms a sodium-selective channel through which sodium ions may pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient. It is a tetrodotoxin-resistant sodium channel isoform. Also involved, with the contribution of the receptor tyrosine kinase NTRK2, in rapid BDNF-evoked neuronal depolarization.

Subunit:
he voltage-resistant sodium channel consists of an ion conducting pore forming alpha-subunit regulated by one or more auxiliary subunits SCN1B, SCN2B and SCN3B.

Subcellular Location:
Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed in the dorsal root ganglia and trigeminal ganglia, olfactory bulb, hippocampus, cerebellar cortex, spinal cord, spleen, small intestine and placenta.

Similarity:
Belongs to the sodium channel (TC 1.A.1.10) family. Nav1.9/SCN11A subfamily.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 11280 Human

Entrez Gene: 29701 Rat

Omim: 604385 Human

SwissProt: Q9UI33 Human

SwissProt: O88457 Rat

Unigene: 591657 Human

Unigene: 30023 Rat

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