

Rabbit Anti-SCN10A/Nav1.8/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL6685R-Cy5

Product Name	Anti-SCN10A/Nav1.8/Cy5
Chinese Name	Cy5 标记的钠 Channel protein10 α 抗体
Alias	mPN3; Peripheral nerve sodium channel 3; Pn3 (gene name)v PN3; Scn10a; Sensory neuron sodium channel; Sns (gene name); SNS; sodium channel protein type 10 subunit alpha; Sodium channel protein type X alpha subunit; Voltage-gated sodium channel alpha subunit Nav1.8; NAV1.8.
Research Area	Neurobiology Channel protein The cell membrane 受体
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Rat(predicted:Human,Mouse,Dog,Pig,Cow) IF=1:100-500
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	215kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SCN10A/NAV1.8
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. 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.
Storage	
Product Detail	background: Nav1.8 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, Nav1.8 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. Nav1.8 plays a role in neuropathic pain mechanisms.

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. Its electrophysiological properties vary depending on the type of the associated beta subunits (in vitro). Plays a role in neuropathic pain mechanisms.

Subunit:

The voltage-resistant sodium channel consists of an ion conducting pore forming alpha-subunit regulated by one or more associated auxiliary subunits SCN1B, SCN2B and SCN3B. Found in a number of complexes with PRX, DYNLT1 and PDZD2. Interacts with proteins such as FSTL1, PRX, DYNLT1, PDZD2, S100A10 and many others. Interacts with NEDD4 and NEDD4L.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=It can be translocated to the extracellular membrane through association with S100A10.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in the dorsal root ganglia and sciatic nerve.

Post-translational modifications:

Ubiquitinated by NEDD4L; which promotes its endocytosis.

Similarity:

Belongs to the sodium channel (TC 1.A.1.10) family. Nav1.8/SCN10A subfamily.

Contains 1 IQ domain.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 6336](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 20264](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 29571](#) Rat

[Omim: 604427](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9Y5Y9](#) Human

[SwissProt: P70276](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q6QIY3](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q62968](#) Rat

[Unigene: 250443](#) Human

[Unigene: 10246](#) Rat

Important Note:

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