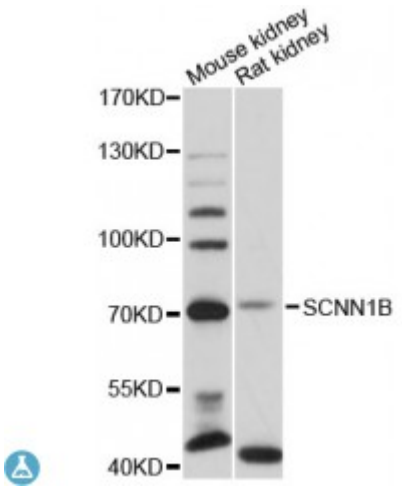
Anti-SCNN1B Antibody



Description	Nonvoltage-gated, amiloride-sensitive, sodium channels control fluid and electrolyte transport across epithelia in many organs. These channels are heteromeric complexes consisting of 3 subunits: alpha, beta, and gamma. This gene encodes the beta subunit, and mutations in this gene have been associated with pseudohypoaldosteronism type 1 (PHA1), and Liddle syndrome.

Model	STJ114572
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 406-640 of human SCNN1B (NP_000327.2).
Gene ID	6338
Gene Symbol	SCNN1B
Dilution range	WB 1:1000 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Detected in placenta, lung and kidney
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Amiloride-sensitive sodium channel subunit beta Beta-NaCH Epithelial Na(+ channel subunit beta Beta-ENaC ENaCB Nonvoltage-gated sodium channel 1 subunit beta SCNEB

Molecular Weight	72.659 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:10600OMIM:177200Reactome:R-HSA-2672351
Alternative Names	Amiloride-sensitive sodium channel subunit beta Beta-NaCH Epithelial Na(+ channel subunit beta Beta-ENaC ENaCB Nonvoltage-gated sodium channel 1 subunit beta SCNEB
Function	Sodium permeable non-voltage-sensitive ion channel inhibited by the diuretic amiloride, Mediates the electrodiffusion of the luminal sodium (and water, which follows osmotically) through the apical membrane of epithelial cells, Plays an essential role in electrolyte and blood pressure homeostasis, but also in airway surface liquid homeostasis, which is important for proper clearance of mucus, Controls the reabsorption of sodium in kidney, colon, lung and sweat glands, Also plays a role in taste perception,
Cellular Localization	Apical cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated on serine and threonine residues, Aldosterone and insulin increase the basal level of phosphorylation,