

Anti-SCNNA antibody



Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to SCNNA
Model	STJ190541
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human SCNNA protein.
Immunogen Region	320-400aa
Gene ID	6337
Gene Symbol	SCNN1A
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	SCNNA Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in the female reproductive tract, from the fimbrial end of the fallopian tube to the endometrium (at protein level). Expressed in kidney (at protein level). In the respiratory tract, expressed in the bronchial epithelium (at protein level). Highly expressed in lung. Detected at intermediate levels in pancreas and liver, and at low levels in heart and placenta. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 predominate in all tissues. Expression of isoform 3, isoform 4 and isoform 5 is very low or not detectable, except
Purification	SCNNA antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	Amiloride-sensitive sodium channel subunit alpha Alpha-NaCH Epithelial Na + channel subunit alpha Alpha-ENaC ENaCA Nonvoltage-gated sodium channel 1 subunit alpha SCNEA
Molecular Weight	73 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:105990MIM:264350
Alternative Names	Amiloride-sensitive sodium channel subunit alpha Alpha-NaCH Epithelial Na + channel subunit alpha Alpha-ENaC ENaCA Nonvoltage-gated sodium channel 1 subunit alpha SCNEA
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 Cell projection, cilium. In the oviduct and bronchus, located on cilia in multi-ciliated cells. In endometrial non-ciliated epithelial cells, restricted to apical surfaces.
Post-translational Modifications	Ubiquitinated; this targets individual subunits for endocytosis and proteasome-mediated degradation. ENaC cleavage by furin, and subsequently by prostasin (PRSS8), leads to a stepwise increase in the open probability of the channel as a result of release of the alpha and gamma subunit inhibitory tracts, respectively. Interaction of ENaC subunit SCNN1B with BPIFA1 protects ENaC against proteolytic activation. N-glycosylated.