

## Anti-SCNNA antibody



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| <b>Description</b> | Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to SCNNA |
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| <b>Model</b>              | STJ190541   |
| <b>Host</b>               | Rabbit  |
| <b>Reactivity</b>         | Human, Mouse, Rat   |
| <b>Applications</b>       | ELISA, WB   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>          | Synthesized peptide derived from human SCNNA protein.   |
| <b>Immunogen Region</b>   | 320-400aa   |
| <b>Gene ID</b>            | <a href="#">6337</a>  |
| <b>Gene Symbol</b>        | <a href="#">SCNN1A</a>  |
| <b>Dilution range</b>     | WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000  |
| <b>Specificity</b>        | SCNNA Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.   |
| <b>Tissue Specificity</b> | 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 |
| <b>Purification</b>       | SCNNA antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.   |
| <b>Note</b>               | For Research Use Only (RUO).  |

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| <b>Protein Name</b>                     | Amiloride-sensitive sodium channel subunit alpha Alpha-NaCH Epithelial Na <sup>+</sup> channel subunit alpha Alpha-ENaC ENaCA Nonvoltage-gated sodium channel 1 subunit alpha SCNEA   |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b>                 | 73 kDa  |
| <b>Clonality</b>                        | Polyclonal  |
| <b>Conjugation</b>                      | Unconjugated  |
| <b>Isotype</b>                          | IgG   |
| <b>Formulation</b>                      | Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.   |
| <b>Concentration</b>                    | 1 mg/ml   |
| <b>Storage Instruction</b>              | Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.  |
| <b>Database Links</b>                   | <a href="#">HGNC:10599</a> <a href="#">OMIM:264350</a>  |
| <b>Alternative Names</b>                | Amiloride-sensitive sodium channel subunit alpha Alpha-NaCH Epithelial Na <sup>+</sup> channel subunit alpha Alpha-ENaC ENaCA Nonvoltage-gated sodium channel 1 subunit alpha SCNEA   |
| <b>Function</b>                         | 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. |
| <b>Cellular Localization</b>            | 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.   |
| <b>Post-translational Modifications</b> | 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.   |