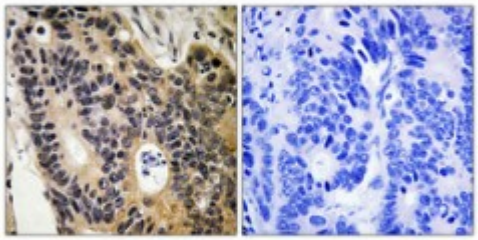
Anti-ENaC beta antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to ENaC beta.

Model	STJ92916
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ENaC beta around the non-phosphorylation site of T615.
Immunogen Region	550-630 aa
Gene ID	6338
Gene Symbol	SCNN1B
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	ENaC beta Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ENaC beta protein.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in placenta, lung and kidney . Expressed in kidney (at protein level) .
Purification	The 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 beta Beta-NaCH Epithelial Na + channel subunit beta Beta-ENaC ENaCB Nonvoltage-gated sodium channel 1 subunit beta SCNEB

Molecular Weight	72 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:10600OMIM:177200
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 Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane. Apical membrane of epithelial cells.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated on serine and threonine residues. Aldosterone and insulin increase the basal level of phosphorylation. N-glycosylated. N-glycosylation is required for interaction with BPIFA1.