

SCN3A Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP54739

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9NY46
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Human, Mouse, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	226294
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SCN3A
Epitope Specificity	1401-1600/2000
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Voltage-gated sodium channels are transmembrane glycoprotein complexes composed of a large alpha subunit with 24 transmembrane domains and one or more regulatory beta subunits. They are responsible for the generation and propagation of action potentials in neurons and muscle. This gene encodes one member of the sodium channel alpha subunit gene family, and is found in a cluster of five alpha subunit genes on chromosome 2. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Additional Information

Gene ID	6328
Other Names	Sodium channel protein type 3 subunit alpha, Sodium channel protein brain III subunit alpha, Sodium channel protein type III subunit alpha, Voltage-gated sodium channel subtype III, Voltage-gated sodium channel subunit alpha Nav1.3, SCN3A (HGNC:10590)
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:500 0-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	SCN3A (HGNC:10590)
Function	Pore-forming subunit of Nav1.3, a voltage-gated sodium (Nav) channel that directly mediates the depolarizing phase of action potentials in excitable membranes. Navs, also called VGSCs (voltage- gated sodium channels) or VDSCs (voltage-dependent sodium channels), operate by switching between closed and open conformations depending on the voltage difference across the membrane. In the open conformation they allow Na(+) ions to selectively pass through the pore, along their electrochemical gradient. The influx of Na+ ions provokes membrane depolarization, initiating the propagation of electrical signals throughout cells and tissues (PubMed:24157691, PubMed:28235671, PubMed:29466837, PubMed:35277491). In some secretory cell types, it also participates in cell excitability through membrane depolarization and regulates cells responsiveness to stimuli triggering secretion. For instance, it controls the release of serotonin/5-hydroxytryptamine by enterochromaffin cells and is required for both glucagon- and glucose- induced insulin secretion in pancreatic endocrine cells (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Basal cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:A2ASI5}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=In enterochromaffin cells, localized highly asymmetrically, almost exclusively at the basal side {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:A2ASI5}
Tissue Location	Expressed in enterochromaffin cells in both colon and small bowel (at protein level).

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Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.