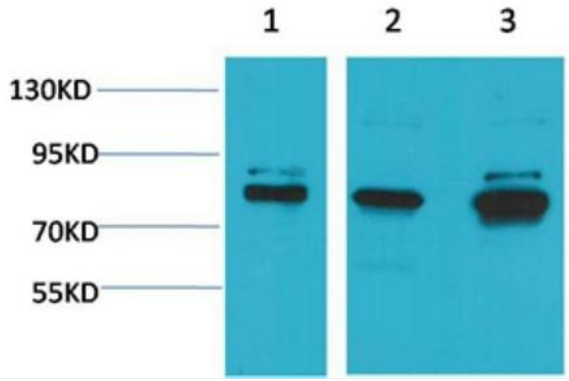
ASIC1 Polyclonal Antibody

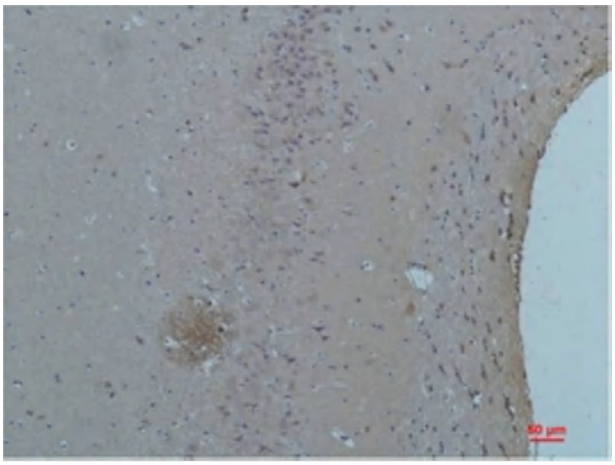
Catalog No	YP-Ab-16332
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;IHC-f
Gene Name	ASIC1
Protein Name	Acid-sensing ion channel 1 (ASIC1) (Amiloride-sensitive cation channel 2, neuronal) (Brain sodium channel 2) (BNaC2)
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide of ASIC1 AA range: 410-490
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous ASIC1 protein
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Acid-sensing ion channel 1 (ASIC1;Amiloride-sensitive cation channel 2, neuronal;Brain sodium channel 2;BNaC2)
Observed Band	80kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Localizes in synaptosomes at dendritic synapses of neurons. Colocalizes with DLG4 (By similarity). .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in most or all neurons.
Function	alternative products:The splice variant from ASIC1a described in mouse and rat, which gives rise to an isoform with different N-termini (Asic1b), does not seem to exist in human,function:Cation channel with high affinity for sodium, which is gated by extracellular protons and inhibited by the diuretic amiloride. Also permeable for Ca(2+), Li(+) and K(+). Generates a biphasic current with a fast inactivating and a slow sustained phase. Mediates glutamate-independent Ca(2+) entry into neurons upon acidosis. This Ca(2+) overloading is toxic for cortical neurons and may be in part responsible for ischemic brain injury. Heteromeric channel assembly seems to modulate channel properties. Functions as a postsynaptic proton receptor that influences intracellular Ca(2+) concentration and calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II phosphorylation and thereby the density of dendritic spines. Modulates a
Background	This gene encodes a member of the acid-sensing ion channel (ASIC) family of proteins, which are part of the degenerin/epithelial sodium channel (DEG/ENaC)

	superfamily. Members of the ASIC family are sensitive to amiloride and function in neurotransmission. The encoded proteins function in learning, pain transduction, touch sensation, and development of memory and fear. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2012],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of 1) 293T, 2)Mouse Brain Tissue, 3) Rat Brain Tissue with ASIC1 Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:2,000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat Brain Tissue using ASIC1 Rabbit pAb diluted at 1:200.