Immunoway
Best Tools for immunology Research

ENaC β (phospho Thr615) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YP0941
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	ENaC β
Fields :	>>Taste transduction;>>Aldosterone-regulated sodium reabsorption
Gene Name :	SCNN1B
Protein Name :	Amiloride-sensitive sodium channel subunit beta
Human Gene Id :	6338
Human Swiss Prot No :	P51168
Mouse Gene Id :	20277
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q9WU38
Rat Gene Id :	24767
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P37090
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Nonvoltage-gated Sodium Channel 1 around the phosphorylation site of Thr615. AA range:581-630
Specificity :	Phospho-ENaC β (T615) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ENaC β protein only when phosphorylated at T615.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not

yet tested in other applications.

Purification : The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 68kD

Cell Pathway : Taste transduction;Aldosterone-regulated sodium reabsorption;

Background : Nonvoltage-gated, amiloride-sensitive, sodium channels control fluid and electrolyte transport across epithelia in many organs. These channels are heteromeric complexes consisting of 3 subunits: alpha, beta, and gamma. This gene encodes the beta subunit, and mutations in this gene have been associated with pseudohypoaldosteronism type 1 (PHA1), and Liddle syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2009],

Function : disease:Defects in SCNN1B are a cause of autosomal recessive pseudohypoaldosteronism type 1 (PHA1) [MIM:264350]. PHA1 is a rare salt wasting disease resulting from target organ unresponsiveness to mineralocorticoids. There are 2 forms of PHA1: the autosomal recessive form that is severe, and the dominant form which is more milder and due to defects in mineralocorticoid receptor. Autosomal recessive PHA1 is characterized by an often fulminant presentation in the neonatal period with dehydration, hyponatraemia, hyperkalaemia, metabolic acidosis, failure to thrive and weight loss.,disease:Defects in SCNN1B are a cause of Liddle syndrome [MIM:177200]. It is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by pseudoaldosteronism and hypertension associated with hypokalemic alkalosis. The disease is caused by constitutive activation of the renal epithelial sodium channel.,function:Sodium permeable

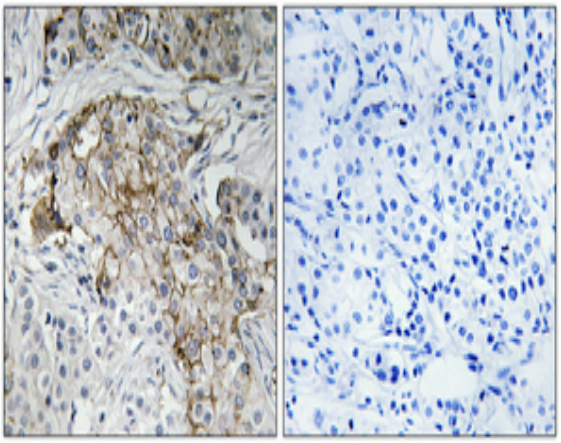
Subcellular Location : Apical cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane . Apical membrane of epithelial cells. .

Expression : Detected in placenta, lung and kidney (PubMed:7762608). Expressed in kidney (at protein level) (PubMed:22207244).

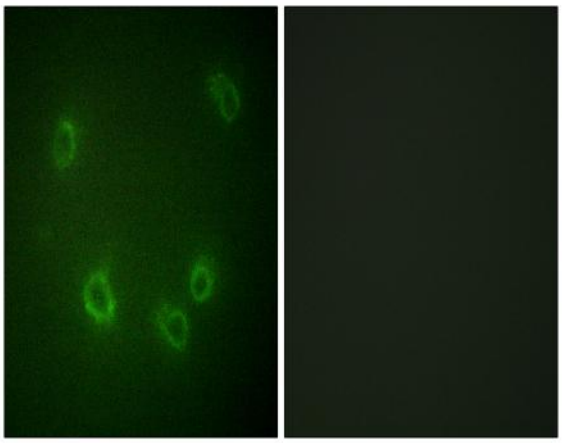
Sort : 5546

No4 : 1

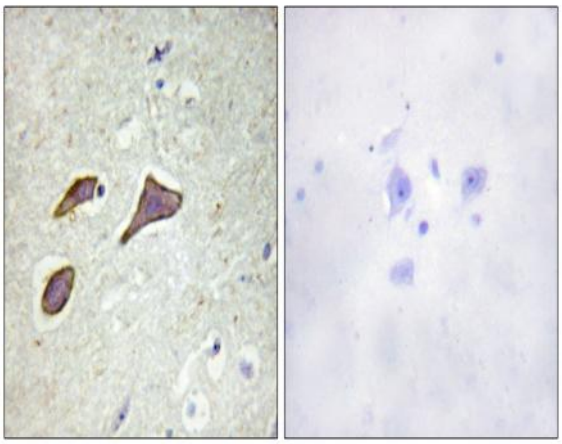
Products Images



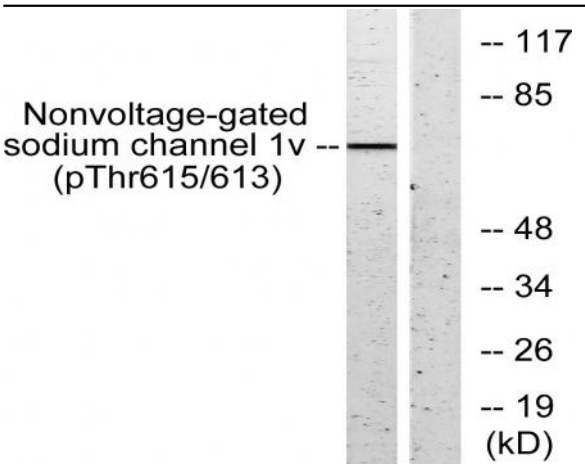
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Immunofluorescence analysis of COS7 cells, using Nonvoltage-gated Sodium Channel 1 (Phospho-Thr615) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using Nonvoltage-gated Sodium Channel 1 (Phospho-Thr615) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells, using Nonvoltage-gated Sodium Channel 1 (Phospho-Thr615) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.