

## ASIC1 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN5678

Orthogonal Validated 

### Key Features

#### Host Species

- Rabbit

#### Reactivity

- Human,Rat,Mouse

#### Applications

- WB,IHC,IF,IHC-f

#### MW

- 70-75kD (Observed)

#### Isotype

- IgG

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

**WB 1:500-1:2000****IHC 1:100-1:300****ELISA 1:40000****IF 1:50-200**

### Storage

**Storage\*** -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)**Formulation** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

### Basic Information

**Clonality** Polyclonal

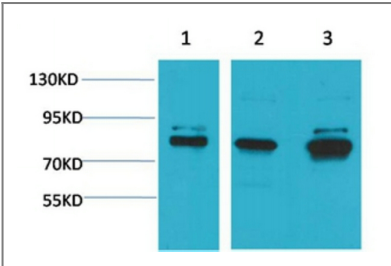
### Immunogen Information

**Immunogen** Synthetic Peptide of ASIC1 AA range: 410-490**Specificity** The antibody detects endogenous ASIC1 protein

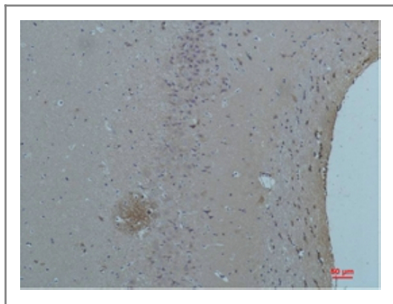
### Target Information

Gene name	ASIC1		
Protein Name	Acid-sensing ion channel 1 (ASIC1) (Amiloride-sensitive cation channel 2, neuronal) (Brain sodium channel 2) (BNaC2)		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	<a href="#">41</a> ;	<a href="#">P78348</a> ;
	Mouse		<a href="#">Q6NXX8</a> ;
	Rat		<a href="#">P55926</a> ;
Cellular Localization	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	<p>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 activity in the circuits underlying innate fear.,miscellaneous:Potentiated by Ca(2+), Mg(2+), Ba(2+) and multivalent cations. Inhibited by anti-inflammatory drugs like salicylic acid (By similarity). Potentiated by FMRFamide-related neuropeptides. PH dependence may be regulated by serine proteases.,PTM:Phosphorylation by PKA regulates interaction with PRKCABP and subcellular location. Phosphorylation by PKC may regulate the channel.,similarity:Belongs to the amiloride-sensitive sodium channel family.,subcellular location:Localizes in synaptosomes at dendritic synapses of neurons. Colocalizes with DLG4.,subunit:Homotetramer or heterotetramer with other ASIC proteins (Probable). Interacts with STOM and ACCN1 (By similarity). Interacts with PRKCABP.,tissue specificity:Expressed in most or all neurons.,</p>		

Validation Data



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.

## **Contact information**

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**ASIC1 Rabbit pAb**

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