ASIC1 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT5875

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- WB,IHC,IF,IHC-f,ELISA

MW
- 70-75kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000
IHC 1:500-200
ELISA 1:10000-20000
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 from human protein at AA range: 220-280
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous ASIC1

Target Information

Gene name ASIC1 ACCN2 BNAC2

Protein Name Acid-sensing ion channel 1 (ASIC1) (Amiloride-sensitive cation channel 2, neuronal) (Brain sodium channel 2) (BNaC2)

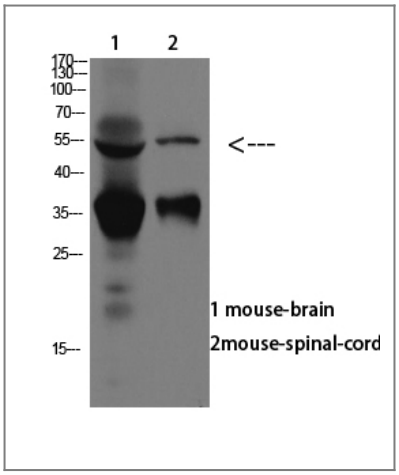
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	41;	P78348;
Mouse	11419;	Q6NXK8;
Rat		P55926;

Cellular Localization Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Localizes in synaptosomes at dendritic synapses of neurons. Colocalizes with DLG4 (By similarity). .

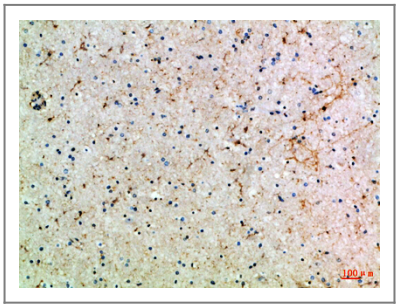
Tissue specificity Expressed in most or all neurons.

Function 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.,

Validation Data



Western blot analysis of mouse-brain, mouse-spinal-cord lysate, antibody was diluted at 1000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100

Contact information

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