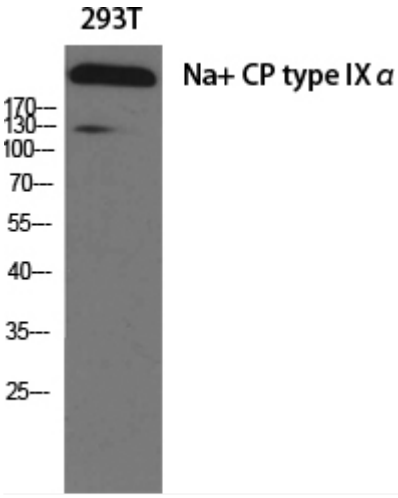
Na+ CP type IXα Polyclonal Antibody

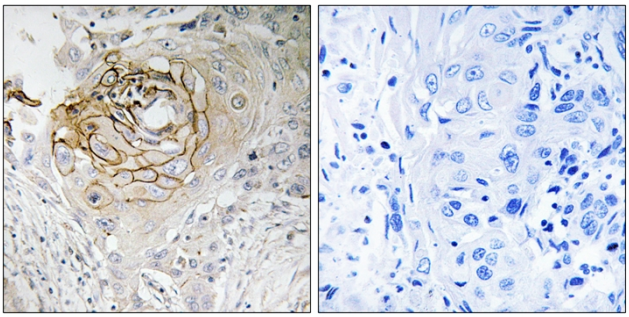
Catalog No	YP-Ab-16473
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	SCN9A
Protein Name	Sodium channel protein type 9 subunit alpha
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human SCN9A. AA range:651-700
Specificity	Na+ CP type IXα Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Na+ CP type IXα 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	SCN9A; NENA; Sodium channel protein type 9 subunit alpha; Neuroendocrine sodium channel; hNE-Na; Peripheral sodium channel 1; PN1; Sodium channel protein type IX subunit alpha; Voltage-gated sodium channel subunit alpha Nav1.7
Observed Band	220kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell projection, neuron projection . In neurite terminals. .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed strongly in dorsal root ganglion, with only minor levels elsewhere in the body, smooth muscle cells, MTC cell line and C-cell carcinoma. Also expressed in vagus nerves within the head and neck region (PubMed:31647222). Isoform 1 is expressed preferentially in the central and peripheral nervous system. Isoform 2 is expressed preferentially in the dorsal root ganglion.
Function	disease:Defects in SCN9A are a cause of paroxysmal extreme pain disorder (PEPD) [MIM:167400]; previously known as familial rectal pain (FRP). PEPD is an autosomal dominant paroxysmal disorder of pain and autonomic dysfunction. The distinctive features are paroxysmal episodes of burning pain in the rectal, ocular, and mandibular areas accompanied by autonomic manifestations such as skin flushing.,disease:Defects in SCN9A are the cause of autosomal recessive congenital indifference to pain [MIM:243000]; also known as channelopathy-associated insensitivity to pain. Affected individuals have a

	congenital inability to perceive any form of pain, in any part of the body. All other sensory modalities are preserved and the peripheral and central nervous systems are apparently intact. Patients perceive the sensations of touch, warm and cold temperature, proprioception, tickle and pressure, but not
Background	This gene encodes a voltage-gated sodium channel which plays a significant role in nociception signaling. Mutations in this gene have been associated with primary erythermalgia, channelopathy-associated insensitivity to pain, and paroxysmal extreme pain disorder. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2009],
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 various cells using Na+ CP type IXα Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue, using SCN9A Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.