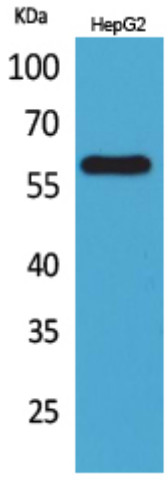
ASIC3 Polyclonal Antibody

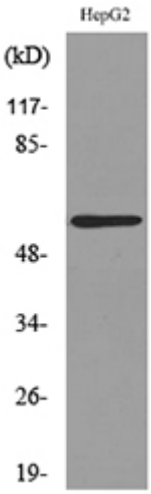
Catalog No	YP-Ab-16523
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	ASIC3
Protein Name	Acid-sensing ion channel 3
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human ASIC3. AA range:191-240
Specificity	ASIC3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ASIC3 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	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	ASIC3; ACCN3; SLNAC1; TNAC1; Acid-sensing ion channel 3; ASIC3; hASIC3; Amiloride-sensitive cation channel 3; Neuronal amiloride-sensitive cation channel 3; Testis sodium channel 1; hTNaC1
Observed Band	58kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasm . Cell surface expression may be stabilized by interaction with LIN7B and cytoplasmic retention by interaction with DLG4. In part cytoplasmic in cochlea cells (By similarity). .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed by sensory neurons. Strongly expressed in brain, spinal chord, lung, lymph nodes, kidney, pituitary, heart and testis.
Function	developmental stage:Expressed in fetal tissues, expression increases in lung and kidney adult tissues.,domain:The PDZ domain-binding motif is involved in interaction with LIN7A, GOPC and MAGI1.,function:Cation channel with high affinity for sodium, which is gated by extracellular protons and inhibited by the diuretic amiloride. Generates a biphasic current with a fast inactivating and a slow sustained phase. In sensory neurons is proposed to mediate the pain induced by acidosis that occurs in ischemic, damaged or inflamed tissue. May be involved in hyperalgesia. May play a role in mechanoreception. Heteromeric channel assembly seems to modulate channel properties.,miscellaneous:Potentiated by FMRFamide-related neuropeptides. Sensitized and potentiated by NPSF. Regulated by lactate and Ca(2+). Inhibited by anti-inflammatory drugs, like

	salicylic acid (By similarity). Sensitized and potent
Background	This gene encodes a member of the degenerin/epithelial sodium channel (DEG/ENaC) superfamily. The members of this family are amiloride-sensitive sodium channels that contain intracellular N and C termini, two hydrophobic transmembrane regions, and a large extracellular loop, which has many cysteine residues with conserved spacing. The member encoded by this gene is an acid sensor and may play an important role in the detection of lasting pH changes. In addition, a heteromeric association between this member and acid-sensing (proton-gated) ion channel 2 has been observed as proton-gated channels sensitive to gadolinium. 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 HepG2 cells using ASIC3 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Western blot analysis of lysate from HepG2 cells, using ASIC3 Antibody.