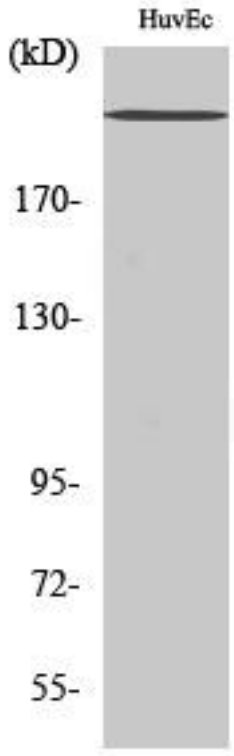
Na+ CP-pan Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-16475
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	SCN1A/SCN2A/SCN3A/SCN4A/SCN5A/SCN8A/SCN9A/SCN10A/SCN11A
Protein Name	Sodium channel protein type 1 subunit alpha
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Sodium Channel. AA range:1466-1515
Specificity	Na+ CP-pan Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Na+ CP-pan protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	SCN1A; NAC1; SCN1; Sodium channel protein type 1 subunit alpha; Sodium channel protein brain I subunit alpha; Sodium channel protein type I subunit alpha; Voltage-gated sodium channel subunit alpha Nav1.1; SCN2A; NAC2; SCN2A1; SCN2A2; Sodiu
Observed Band	230kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Normal brain,
Function	disease:Defects in SCN1A are a cause of intractable childhood epilepsy with generalized tonic-clonic seizures (ICEGTC) [MIM:607208]. ICEGTC is a disorder characterized by generalized tonic-clonic seizures beginning usually in infancy and induced by fever. Seizures are associated with subsequent mental decline, as well as ataxia or hypotonia. ICEGTC is similar to SMEI, except for the absence of myoclonic seizures.,disease:Defects in SCN1A are a cause of severe myoclonic epilepsy in infancy (SMEI) [MIM:607208]; also called Dravet syndrome. SMEI is a rare disorder characterized by generalized tonic, clonic, and tonic-clonic seizures that are initially induced by fever and begin during the first year of life. Later, patients also manifest other seizure types, including absence, myoclonic, and simple and complex partial seizures. Psychomotor development delay is

observed around the second yea

Background	Voltage-dependent sodium channels are heteromeric complexes that regulate sodium exchange between intracellular and extracellular spaces and are essential for the generation and propagation of action potentials in muscle cells and neurons. Each sodium channel is composed of a large pore-forming, glycosylated alpha subunit and two smaller beta subunits. This gene encodes a sodium channel alpha subunit, which has four homologous domains, each of which contains six transmembrane regions. Allelic variants of this gene are associated with generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures and epileptic encephalopathy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. The RefSeq Project has decided to create four representative RefSeq records. Three of the transcript variants are supported by experimental evidence and the fourth contains alternate 5' untranslated exons, th
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-pan Monoclonal Antibody