



Na⁺ CP type II α Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-16470
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	SCN2A
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human Na ⁺ CP type II α .
Specificity	Na ⁺ CP type II α Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Na ⁺ CP type II α 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	HBSC II;NAC2;Scn2a;SCN2A_HUMAN;SCN2A1;SCN2A2;Sodium channel protein brain II subunit alpha;Sodium channel protein type 2 subunit alpha;Sodium channel protein type II subunit alpha;Sodium channel protein;brain II subunit alpha;Voltage gated sodium channel subunit alpha Nav1.2;Voltage-gated sodium channel subunit alpha Nav1.2;Na ⁺ CP type II α
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,
Function	disease:Defects in SCN2A are a cause of generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures plus (GEFS+) [MIM:604233]. Generalized epilepsy with febrile seizures-plus refers to a rare autosomal dominant, familial condition with incomplete penetrance and large intrafamilial variability. Patients display febrile seizures persisting sometimes beyond the age of 6 years and/or a variety of afebrile seizure types. GEFS+ is a disease combining febrile seizures, generalized seizures often precipitated by fever at age 6 years or more, and partial seizures, with a variable degree of severity.,disease:Defects in SCN2A are the cause of



benign familial infantile convulsions type 3 (BFIC3) [MIM:607745]. BFIC3 is an autosomal dominant disorder in which afebrile seizures occur in clusters during the first year of life, without neurologic sequelae.,domain:The sequence contains 4 internal repeats, each with 5 hydr

Background

Voltage-gated sodium channels are transmembrane glycoprotein complexes composed of a large alpha subunit with 24 transmembrane domains and one or more regulatory beta subunits. They are responsible for the generation and propagation of action potentials in neurons and muscle. This gene encodes one member of the sodium channel alpha subunit gene family. It is heterogeneously expressed in the brain, and mutations in this gene have been linked to several seizure disorders. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene have been described, but the full-length nature of some of these variants has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

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