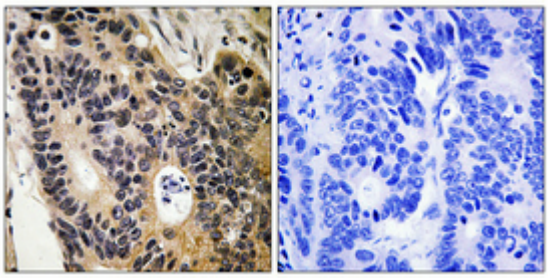
# ENaC β Polyclonal Antibody

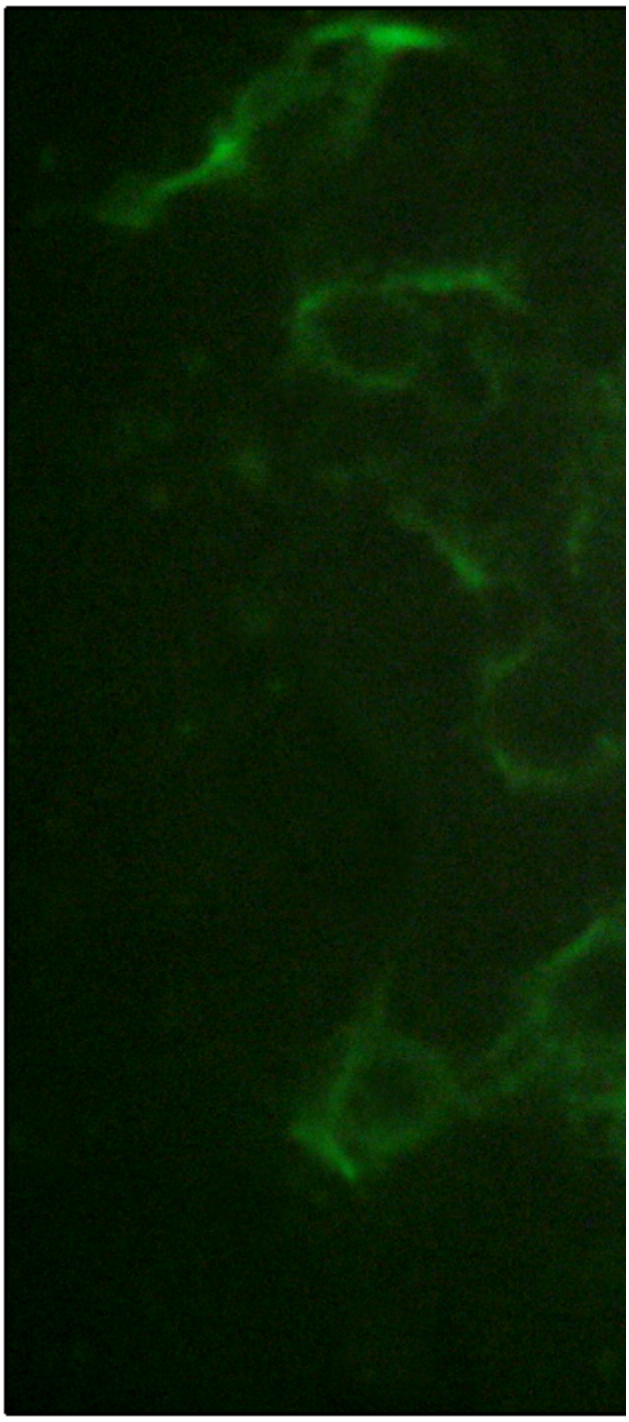
| | |
|---|---|
| **Catalog No** | BYab-16411 |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Reactivity** | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| **Applications** | IHC;IF;WB;ELISA |
| **Gene Name** | SCNN1B |
| **Protein Name** | Amiloride-sensitive sodium channel subunit beta |
| **Immunogen** | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Nonvoltage-gated Sodium Channel 1. AA range:581-630 |
| **Specificity** | ENaC β Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ENaC β 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 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. |
| **Concentration** | 1 mg/ml |
| **Purity** | ≥90% |
| **Storage Stability** | -20°C/1 year |
| **Synonyms** | SCNN1B; Amiloride-sensitive sodium channel subunit beta; Beta-NaCH; Epithelial Na(+) channel subunit beta; Beta-ENaC; ENaCB; Nonvoltage-gated sodium channel 1 subunit beta; SCNEB |
| **Observed Band** | 72kD |
| **Cell Pathway** | Apical cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane . Apical membrane of epithelial cells. . |
| **Tissue Specificity** | Detected in placenta, lung and kidney (PubMed:7762608). Expressed in kidney (at protein level) (PubMed:22207244). |
| **Function** | disease:Defects in SCNN1B are a cause of autosomal recessive pseudohypoaldosteronism type 1 (PHA1) [MIM:264350]. PHA1 is a rare salt wasting disease resulting from target organ unresponsiveness to mineralocorticoids. There are 2 forms of PHA1: the autosomal recessive form that is severe, and the dominant form which is more milder and due to defects in mineralocorticoid receptor. Autosomal recessive PHA1 is characterized by an often fulminant presentation in the neonatal period with dehydration, hyponatraemia, hyperkalaemia, metabolic acidosis, failure to thrive and weight |

| | |
|---|---|
| | loss.,disease:Defects in SCNN1B are a cause of Liddle syndrome [MIM:177200]. It is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by pseudoaldosteronism and hypertension associated with hypokalemic alkalosis. The disease is caused by constitutive activation of the renal epithelial sodium channel.,function:Sodium permeable |
| **Background** | Nonvoltage-gated, amiloride-sensitive, sodium channels control fluid and electrolyte transport across epithelia in many organs. These channels are heteromeric complexes consisting of 3 subunits: alpha, beta, and gamma. This gene encodes the beta subunit, and mutations in this gene have been associated with pseudohypoaldosteronism type 1 (PHA1), and Liddle syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 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. |

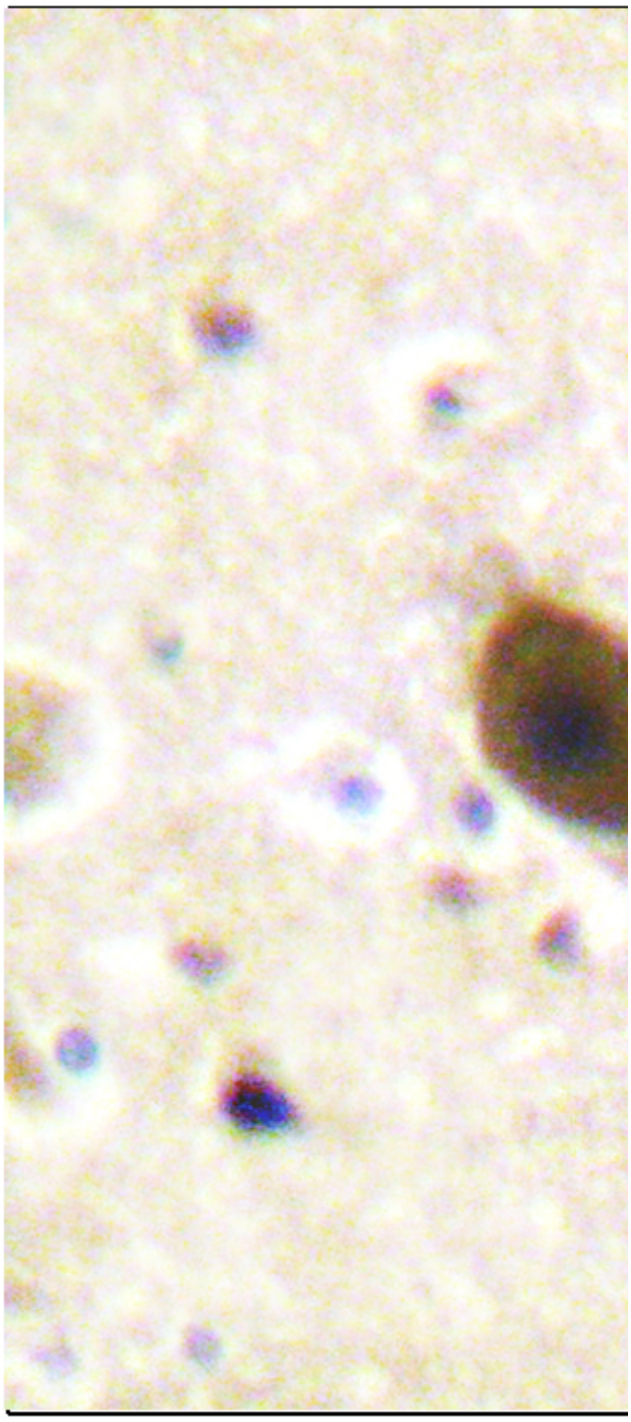
## Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HUVEC cells, using Nonvoltage-gated Sodium Channel 1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using Nonvoltage-gated Sodium Channel 1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.