



# SCNNA Monoclonal Antibody

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|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Catalog No</b>         | BYmab-05311   |
| <b>Isotype</b>            | IgG   |
| <b>Reactivity</b>         | Human;Mouse;Rat   |
| <b>Applications</b>       | WB  |
| <b>Gene Name</b>          | SCNN1A SCNN1  |
| <b>Protein Name</b>       | Amiloride-sensitive sodium channel subunit alpha (Alpha-NaCH) (Epithelial Na(+)<br>channel subunit alpha) (Alpha-ENaC) (ENaCA) (Nonvoltage-gated sodium<br>channel 1 subunit alpha) (SCNEA)   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>          | Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 320-400   |
| <b>Specificity</b>        | SCNNA Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.   |
| <b>Formulation</b>        | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| <b>Source</b>             | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG   |
| <b>Purification</b>       | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by<br>affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.   |
| <b>Dilution</b>           | WB 1:500-2000   |
| <b>Concentration</b>      | 1 mg/ml   |
| <b>Purity</b>             | ≥90%  |
| <b>Storage Stability</b>  | -20°C/1 year  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>           |   |
| <b>Observed Band</b>      | 73kD  |
| <b>Cell Pathway</b>       | Apical cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell projection, cilium .<br>Cytoplasmic granule . Cytoplasm . Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle,<br>acrosome . Cell projection, cilium, flagellum . In the oviduct and bronchus, located<br>on cilia in multi-ciliated cells. In endometrial non-ciliated epithelial cells, restricted<br>to apical surfaces. In epidermis, located nearly uniformly in the cytoplasm in a<br>granular distribution (PubMed:28130590). In sebaceous glands, observed only in<br>the cytoplasmic space in between the lipid vesicles (PubMed:28130590). In<br>eccrine sweat glands, mainly located at the apical surface of the cells facing the<br>lumen (PubMed:28130590). In skin, in arrector pili muscle cells and in adipocytes,<br>located in the cytoplasm and colocalized with actin fibers (PubMed:2813 |
| <b>Tissue Specificity</b> | Expressed in the female reproductive tract, from the fimbrial end of the fallopian<br>tube to the endometrium (at protein level) (PubMed:22207244). Expressed in<br>kidney (at protein level). In the respiratory tract, expressed in the bronchial<br>epithelium (at protein level). Highly expressed in lung. Detected at intermediate<br>levels in pancreas and liver, and at low levels in heart and placenta   |

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(PubMed:22207244). in skin, expressed in keratinocytes, melanocytes and Merkel cells of the epidermal sub-layers, stratum basale, stratum spinosum and stratum granulosum (at protein level) (PubMed:28130590). Expressed in the outer root sheath of the hair follicles (at protein level) (PubMed:28130590). Detected in both peripheral and central cells of the sebaceous gland (at protein level) (PubMed:28130590).

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|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Function</b>                  | disease:Defects in SCNN1A 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.,function:Sodium permeable non-voltage-sensitive ion channel inhibited by the diuretic amiloride. Mediates the electrodiffusion of the luminal sodium (and water, which follows osmotically) through the apical membrane of epithelial cells. Controls the reabsorption of sodium in kidney, colon, lung and sweat glands. A |
| <b>Background</b>                | 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 alpha subunit, and mutations in this gene have been associated with pseudohypoaldosteronism type 1 (PHA1), a rare salt wasting disease resulting from target organ unresponsiveness to mineralocorticoids. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2009],   |
| <b>matters needing attention</b> | Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!   |
| <b>Usage suggestions</b>         | This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.  |

## Products Images