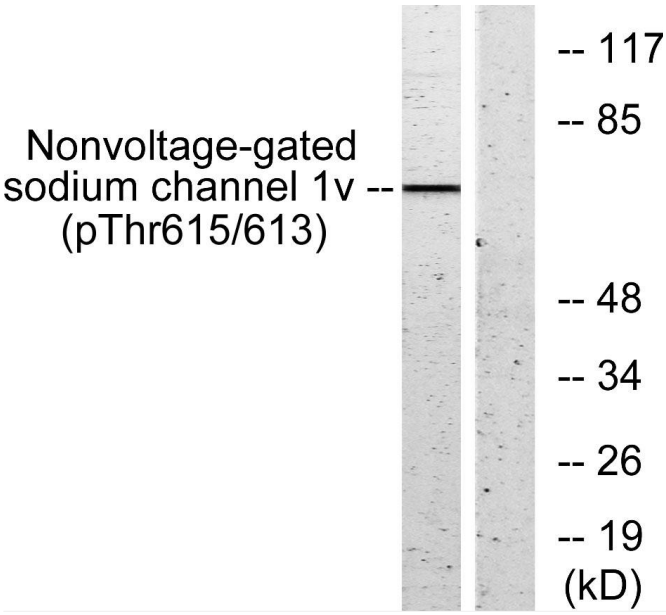
ENaC β (phospho Thr615) Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-16350
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
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 around the phosphorylation site of Thr615. AA range:581-630
Specificity	Phospho-ENaC β (T615) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ENaC β protein only when phosphorylated at T615.
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 1:500-2000
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	68kD
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



Western Blot analysis of various cells using ENaC β (phospho Thr615) Monoclonal Antibody