钠通道亚基β4抗体

产品货号： mlR20042

英文名称： SCN4B

中文名称： 钠通道亚基β4抗体

别　　名： SCN4B_HUMAN. Sodium channel subunit beta-4.

研究领域： 心血管　神经生物学　信号转导　通道蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 22kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SCN4B:21-100/228 <Extracellular>

mlbio 酶联生物
Good elisakit producers

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： The SCN4B protein modulates channel gating kinetics. Causes negative shifts in the voltage dependence of activation of certain alpha sodium channels, but does not affect the voltage dependence of inactivation By similarity. The protein has been found to be expressed at a high level in dorsal root ganglia, at a lower level in brain, spinal cord, skeletal muscle and heart. Defects in SCN4B are the cause of long QT syndrome type 10 (LQT10) [MIM:611819]. Long QT syndromes are heart disorders characterized by a prolonged QT interval on the ECG and polymorphic ventricular arrhythmias. They cause syncope and sudden death in response to excercise or emotional stress. They can present with a sentinel event of sudden cardiac death in infancy.

Function:

Modulates channel gating kinetics. Causes negative shifts in the voltage dependence of activation of certain alpha sodium channels, but does not affect the voltage dependence of inactivation.

Subunit:

The voltage-sensitive sodium channel consists of an ion conducting pore forming alpha-subunit regulated by one or more beta-1, beta-2, beta-3 and/or beta-4 subunits. Beta-1 and beta-3 are non-covalently associated with alpha, while beta-2 and beta-4 are covalently linked by disulfide bonds. Associates with SCN2A.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed at a high level in dorsal root ganglia, at a lower level in brain, spinal cord, skeletal muscle and heart.

Post-translational modifications:

Contains a number of interchain disulfide bonds with SCN2A.

DISEASE:

Defects in SCN4B are the cause of long QT syndrome type 10 (LQT10) [MIM:611819]. Long QT syndromes are heart disorders characterized by a prolonged QT interval on the ECG and polymorphic ventricular arrhythmias. They cause syncope and sudden death in response to excercise or emotional stress. They can present with a sentinel event of sudden cardiac death in infancy.

Similarity:

Belongs to the sodium channel auxiliary subunit SCN4B (TC 8.A.17) family.

Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

SWISS:

Q8IWT1

Gene ID:

6330

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.