10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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NCC (Thiazide sensitve NaCl cotransporter) Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AN1283

Specification

NCC (Thiazide sensitve NaCl cotransporter) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P59158
Reactivity	**Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**110694**

NCC (Thiazide sensitve NaCl cotransporter) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**20497**
Gene Name	**SLC12A3**

Target/Specificity
Synthetic phospho-peptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding Thr53 conjugated to KLH

Dilution
WB~~ 1:1000

Format
Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
NCC (Thiazide sensitve NaCl cotransporter) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

NCC (Thiazide sensitve NaCl cotransporter) Antibody - Protocols

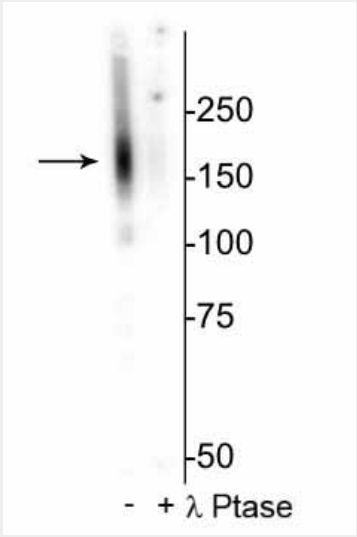
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation

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- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

NCC (Thiazide sensitve NaCl cotransporter) Antibody - Images



Western blot of mouse kidney lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~160 kDa NCC protein phosphorylated at Thr53 in the first lane (-). Phosphospecificity is shown in the second lane (+) where immunolabeling is completely eliminated by blot treatment with lambda phosphatase (λ-Ptase, 1200 units for 30 min).

NCC (Thiazide sensitve NaCl cotransporter) Antibody - Background

The thiazide-sensitive sodium chloride cotransporter, NCC, is the major NaCl transport protein in the distal convoluted tubule (DCT) and plays an important role in maintaining blood pressure (Rosenbaek et al., 2014, Feng et al., 2015). Phosphorylation of NCC at Thr-53, Thr-58, and Ser-71 is an essential mediator of NCC function (Rosenbaek et al., 2014). NCC is constitutively cycled to the plasma membrane, and upon stimulation, it can be phosphorylated to both increase NCC activity and decrease NCC endocytosis, together increasing NaCl transport in the DCT (Feng et al., 2015).