

Goat Anti-ASIC1 Antibody (C Terminus)
Purified Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AF4209a**Specification**

Goat Anti-ASIC1 Antibody (C Terminus) - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P78348
Other Accession	11419(mouse) , 79123(rat) , NP_064423.2 , NP_001086.2 , NP_001243759.1
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Dog
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	0.5
Calculated MW	59909

Goat Anti-ASIC1 Antibody (C Terminus) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 41**Other Names**

ASIC1; acid-sensing (proton-gated) ion channel 1; ACCN2; ASIC; BNaC2; Cation channel, amiloride-sensitive, neuronal, 2; acid-sensing ion channel 1; acid-sensing ion channel 1a protein; amiloride-sensitive cation channel 2, neuronal; brain sodium channel 2

Format

Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

Immunogen

Peptide with sequence C-NILPHHPARGT, from the C Terminus of the protein sequence according to NP_064423.2; NP_001086.2; NP_001243759.1.

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

Goat Anti-ASIC1 Antibody (C Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Goat Anti-ASIC1 Antibody (C Terminus) - Protein Information**Name** ASIC1**Synonyms** ACCN2, BNAC2

Function

Isoform 2 and isoform 3 function as proton-gated sodium channels; they are activated by a drop of the extracellular pH and then become rapidly desensitized. The channel generates a biphasic current with a fast inactivating and a slow sustained phase. Has high selectivity for sodium ions and can also transport lithium ions with high efficiency. Isoform 2 can also transport potassium, but with lower efficiency. It is nearly impermeable to the larger rubidium and cesium ions. Isoform 3 can also transport calcium ions. Mediates glutamate- independent Ca^{2+} entry into neurons upon acidosis. This Ca^{2+} overloading is toxic for cortical neurons and may be in part responsible for ischemic brain injury. Heteromeric channel assembly seems to modulate channel properties. Functions as a postsynaptic proton receptor that influences intracellular Ca^{2+} concentration and calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II phosphorylation and thereby the density of dendritic spines. Modulates activity in the circuits underlying innate fear.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein Note=Localizes in synaptosomes at dendritic synapses of neurons Colocalizes with DLG4 (By similarity).

Tissue Location

Expressed in most or all neurons.

Goat Anti-ASIC1 Antibody (C Terminus) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Goat Anti-ASIC1 Antibody (C Terminus) - Images

AF4209a (0.3 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) staining of Mouse fetal Brain lysate (35 μg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

Goat Anti-ASIC1 Antibody (C Terminus) - References

Identification of a calcium permeable human acid-sensing ion channel 1 transcript variant.
Hoagland EN, Sherwood TW, Lee KG, Walker CJ, Askwith CC. The Journal of biological chemistry
2010 Dec 285 (53): 41852-62.