

### 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 <u>11419(mouse)</u>, <u>79123(rat)</u>, <u>NP 064423.2</u>,

NP 001086.2, NP 001243759.1

Reactivity Mouse

Predicted Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Dog

Host Goat
Clonality Polyclonal
Concentration 0.5

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**

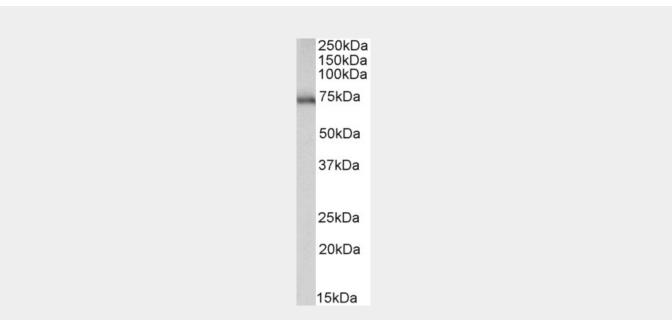
Expressed in most or all neurons.

#### 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
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## Goat Anti-ASIC1 Antibody (C Terminus) - Images



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





Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

# 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.