

NCC (Thiazide sensitive NaCl cotransporter) Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AN1283**Specification**

NCC (Thiazide sensitive NaCl cotransporter) Antibody - Product Information

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

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

Shipping

Blue Ice

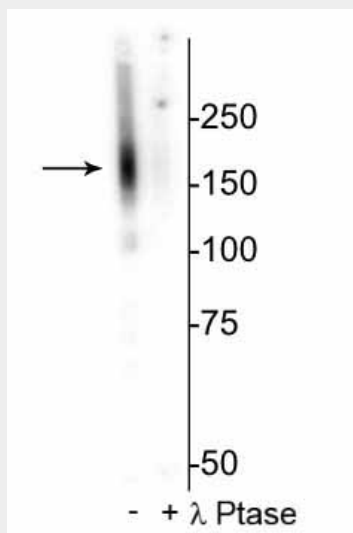
NCC (Thiazide sensitive NaCl cotransporter) Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)

- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

NCC (Thiazide sensitive 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 sensitive 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).