

ACCN3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP19124a**Specification**

ACCN3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [O9UHC3](#)**ACCN3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 9311

Other Names

Acid-sensing ion channel 3, ASIC3, hASIC3, Amiloride-sensitive cation channel 3, Neuronal amiloride-sensitive cation channel 3, Testis sodium channel 1, hTNaC1, ASIC3, ACCN3, SLNAC1, TNAC1

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ACCN3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein InformationName ASIC3 ([HGNC:101](#))**Function**

Forms pH-gated heterotrimeric sodium channels that act as postsynaptic excitatory receptors in the nervous system (PubMed: [10842183](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10842183), PubMed: [11587714](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11587714), PubMed: [9744806](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9744806), PubMed: [9886053](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9886053)). Upon extracellular acidification, these channels generate a biphasic current with a fast inactivating and a slow sustained phase (PubMed: [10842183](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10842183), PubMed: [9744806](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9744806), PubMed: [9886053](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9886053)). ASIC3 is more sensitive to protons and gates between closed, open, and desensitized states faster than other ASICs (By similarity). Displays high selectivity for sodium ions but can also permit the permeation of other cations (PubMed: [9744806](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9744806), PubMed: [9886053](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9886053)). As a neuronal acid sensor, probably contributes to mechanoreception, acid nociception, and heat nociception (By similarity). By forming

heterotrimeric channels with ASIC2, generates a biphasic current with a fast inactivating and a slow sustained phase, which in sensory neurons is proposed to mediate the pain induced by acidosis that occurs in ischemic, damaged or inflamed tissues (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6X1Y6}. Note=Preferentially expressed at the plasma membrane of the soma and cellular processes of neurons (By similarity). In part cytoplasmic in cochlea cells (By similarity) Localized in specialized sensory nerve endings (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O35240, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q6X1Y6}

Tissue Location

Expressed by sensory neurons. Strongly expressed in brain, spinal cord, lung, lymph nodes, kidney, pituitary, heart and testis.

ACCN3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ACCN3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

ACCN3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

This gene encodes a member of the degenerin/epithelial sodium channel (DEG/ENaC) superfamily. The members of this family are amiloride-sensitive sodium channels that contain intracellular N and C termini, two hydrophobic transmembrane regions, and a large extracellular loop, which has many cysteine residues with conserved spacing. The member encoded by this gene is an acid sensor and may play an important role in the detection of lasting pH changes. In addition, a heteromeric association between this member and ACCN1 has been observed as proton-gated channels sensitive to gadolinium. Alternative splicing of this gene generates three transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.

ACCN3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Borzan, J., et al. Anesthesiology 113(3):647-654(2010) Wu, S., et al. Clin. Chim. Acta 411 (15-16), 1132-1136 (2010) :Ko, Y.L., et al. J. Hypertens. 26(11):2154-2160(2008) Su, X., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 281(48):36960-36968(2006) Jones, N.G., et al. J. Neurosci. 24(48):10974-10979(2004)