Best Tools for immunology Research

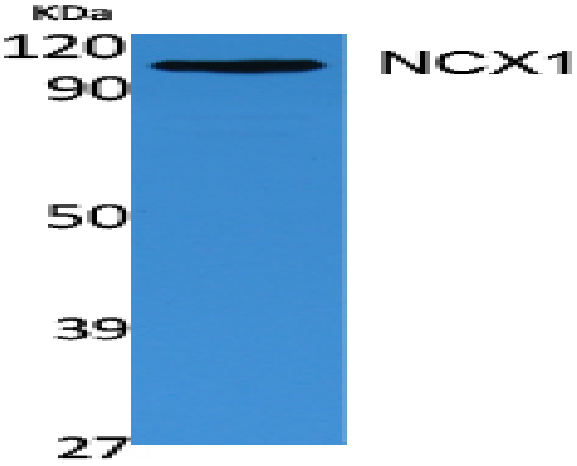
NCX1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT5103
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	NCX1
Fields :	>>Calcium signaling pathway;>>cGMP-PKG signaling pathway;>>Cardiac muscle contraction;>>Adrenergic signaling in cardiomyocytes;>>Apelin signaling pathway;>>Olfactory transduction;>>Endocrine and other factor-regulated calcium reabsorption;>>Protein digestion and absorption;>>Mineral absorption;>>Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy;>>Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy;>>Dilated cardiomyopathy
Gene Name :	SLC8A1
Protein Name :	Sodium/calcium exchanger 1
Human Gene Id :	6546
Human Swiss Prot No :	P32418
Mouse Gene Id :	20541
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P70414
Rat Gene Id :	29715
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q01728
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from NCX1 . at AA range: 270-350
Specificity :	NCX1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NCX1 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG

Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	108kD
Cell Pathway :	Calcium;Cardiac muscle contraction;Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM);Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC);Dilated cardiomyopathy;
Background :	In cardiac myocytes, Ca(2+) concentrations alternate between high levels during contraction and low levels during relaxation. The increase in Ca(2+) concentration during contraction is primarily due to release of Ca(2+) from intracellular stores. However, some Ca(2+) also enters the cell through the sarcolemma (plasma membrane). During relaxation, Ca(2+) is sequestered within the intracellular stores. To prevent overloading of intracellular stores, the Ca(2+) that entered across the sarcolemma must be extruded from the cell. The Na(+)-Ca(2+) exchanger is the primary mechanism by which the Ca(2+) is extruded from the cell during relaxation. In the heart, the exchanger may play a key role in digitalis action. The exchanger is the dominant mechanism in returning the cardiac myocyte to its resting state following excitation.[supplied by OMIM, Apr 2004],
Function :	alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,enzyme regulation:By ATP.,function:Rapidly transports Ca(2+) during excitation-contraction coupling. Ca(2+) is extruded from the cell during relaxation so as to prevent overloading of intracellular stores.,similarity:Belongs to the sodium/potassium/calcium exchanger family. SLC8 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 2 Calx-beta domains.,tissue specificity:Cardiac sarcolemma.,
Subcellular Location :	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Expression :	Detected primarily in heart and at lower levels in brain (PubMed:1374913). Expressed in cardiac sarcolemma, brain, kidney, liver, pancreas, skeletal muscle, placenta and lung (PubMed:1476165).
Sort :	10623
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit

Modifications : Unmodified

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells, using NCX1 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000