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Anti-ASIC3 Antibody
Catalog # ABO11241

Specification

Anti-ASIC3 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	Q9UHC3
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Acid-sensing ion channel 3(ASIC3) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-ASIC3 Antibody - 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

Calculated MW
58905 MW KDa

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization
Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasm . Cell surface expression may be stabilized by interaction with LIN7B and cytoplasmic retention by interaction with DLG4. In part cytoplasmic in cochlea cells (By similarity). .

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

Protein Name
Acid-sensing ion channel 3

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human ASIC3(56-73aa FLYQVAERVRYYREFHHQ), different from the related rat and mouse sequences by two amino acids.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Sequence Similarities
Belongs to the amiloride-sensitive sodium channel (TC 1.A.6) family. ASIC3 subfamily.

Anti-ASIC3 Antibody - Protein Information

Name ASIC3

Synonyms ACCN3, SLNAC1, TNAC1

Function
Cation channel with high affinity for sodium, which is gated by extracellular protons and inhibited by the diuretic amiloride. Generates a biphasic current with a fast inactivating and a slow sustained phase. In sensory neurons is proposed to mediate the pain induced by acidosis that occurs in ischemic, damaged or inflamed tissue. May be involved in hyperalgesia. May play a role in mechanoreception. Heteromeric channel assembly seems to modulate channel properties.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm. Note=Cell surface expression may be stabilized by interaction with LIN7B and cytoplasmic retention by interaction with DLG4. In part cytoplasmic in cochlea cells (By similarity).

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

Anti-ASIC3 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-ASIC3 Antibody - Images

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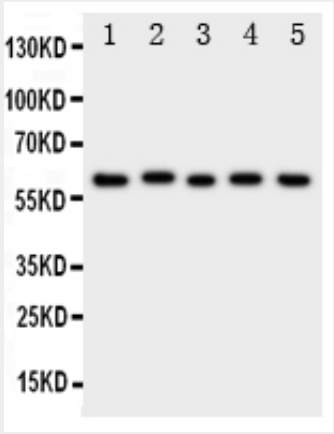

Anti-ASIC3 antibody, ABO11241, Western blottingLane 1: Rat Brain Tissue LysateLane 2: Rat Testis Tissue LysateLane 3: U87 Cell LysateLane 4: NEURO Cell LysateLane 5: SMMC Cell Lysate

Anti-ASIC3 Antibody - Background

ASIC3(Acid-Sensing Ion Channel3), also known as TESTIS SODIUM CHANNEL 1(TNAC1) or DORSAL ROOT ACID-SENSING ION CHANNEL(DRASIC), is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ASIC3 gene. ASIC3 belongs to a family of acid-sensing channel proteins that are structurally related to epithelial sodium channel proteins and support acid-activated membrane currents. By radiation hybrid analysis, de Weille et al.(1998) mapped the ACCN3 gene to chromosome 7q35. De Weille et al.(1998) found that human ASIC3 supported an H(+)-gated cation current in COS cells with kinetics similar to those of rat Asic3. Babinski et al.(1999) expressed homomeric human ASIC3 channels in Xenopus oocytes and found that rapid reduction in extracellular pH resulted in a biphasic response characterized by a fast and rapidly desensitizing current followed by a slow and sustained current that returned to baseline only on return to physiologic pH.