

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

P32418

P70414

Human Gene Id: 6546

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene ld: 20541

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

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



WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications. **Dilution: Purification:** The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinitychromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Concentration: 1 mg/ml -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) **Storage Stability: Observed Band:** 108kD Calcium; Cardiac muscle contraction; Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy **Cell Pathway:** (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

Function: alternati

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

action. The exchanger is the dominant mechanism in returning the cardiac myocyte to its resting state following excitation. [supplied by OMIM, Apr 2004],

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

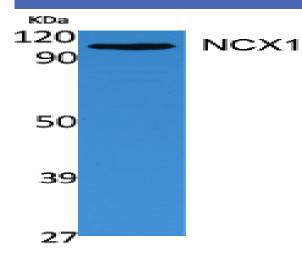
No4:

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