

Rabbit anti-Human SCNN1B Polyclonal Antibody | anti-SCNN1B antibody

Anti-SCNN1B Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG # AAA256936	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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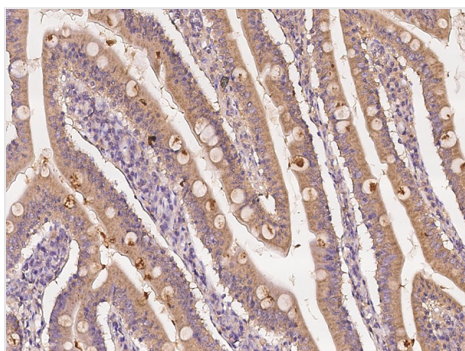
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

SCNN1B; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-SCNN1B Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; SCNN1B Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-BESC1 Antibody; Anti-ENaCb Antibody; Anti-ENaCbeta Antibody; Anti-hCG_23853 Antibody; Anti-SCNEB Antibody; anti-SCNN1B antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

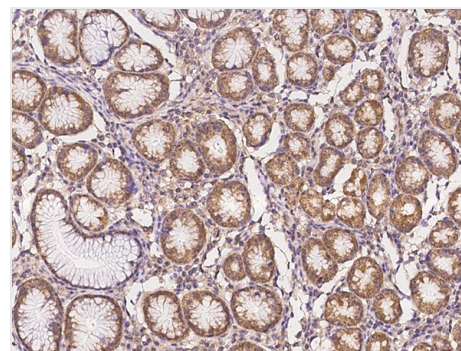
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human SCNN1B
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-SCNN1B antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human SCNN1B fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human SCNN1B fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human SCNN1B in human small intestine with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunochemical staining of human SCNN1B in human stomach with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-SCNN1B antibody	The amiloride-sensitive sodium channel beta subunit (SCNN1B) gene encodes the beta subunit of the epithelial sodium channel, which is involved in blood pressure homeostasis. The Scnn1b gene maps near the Sa gene in a region of rat chromosome 1 involved in the inherited control of blood pressure. If the disordered activity of the epithelial cell sodium channel contributes to the pathogenesis of hypertension in the SHR or Dahl models, it must stem from genetic lesions in sequences that regulate Scnn1b function or in sequences important to the structure or function of the other sodium channel subunits. Liddle syndrome, an autosomal dominant form of monogenic hypertension, is attributed to mutations in the genes encoding beta and gamma subunits (SCNN1B and SCNN1G) of the epithelial sodium channel (ENaC).
References	Zhong Q, et al. (2016) Association of scnn1b promoter methylation with essential hypertension. Mol Med Rep 14 (6): 5422-5428. Yang KQ, et al. (2015) A novel frameshift mutation of epithelial sodium channel beta-subunit leads to liddle syndrome in an isolated case. Clin Endocrinol (Oxf) 82 (4): 611-614. Huang H, et al. (1995) Mapping and sequence analysis of the gene encoding the beta subunit of the epithelial sodium channel in experimental models of hypertension. J Hypertens 13 (11): 1247-1251.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/scnn1b-antibody-immunohistochemistry-elisa/256936>