

Human SCN9A (Sodium channel protein type 9 subunit alpha) ELISA Kit | SCN9A/Nav1.7 elisa kit

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CATALOG # AAA27649	REACTIVITY Human
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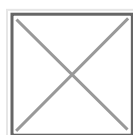
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

SCN9A (Sodium channel protein type 9 subunit alpha); Human SCN9A (Sodium channel protein type 9 subunit alpha) ELISA Kit; Sodium channel protein type 9 subunit alpha; SCN9A; Sodium channel protein type IX subunit alpha; Voltage-gated sodium channel subunit alpha Nav1.7; SCN9A/Nav1.7 elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Specifically recognize SCN9A/Nav1.7, no obvious cross reaction with other analogues
Assay Type	Sandwich
Samples	Cell lysates, tissue homogenates and other biological samples
Detection Range	0.313-20ng/ml
Sensitivity	0.188ng/ml
Intra-assay Precision	Intra-assay Precision: samples with low, medium and high concentration are tested 20 times on same plate.
Inter-assay Precision	Inter-assay Precision: samples with low, medium and high concentration are tested 20 times on three different plates.
Preparation and Storage	Store entire kit at 2-8C for short-term. For longer-term, please store the microplate & standard at -20C, while the remaining reagents can be stored at 2-8C

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for SCN9A/Nav1.7 elisa kit	Background: SCN9A is a gene in the genome that encodes the sodium ion channel Nav1.7. Nav1.7 is a voltage-gated ion channel that plays an important role in neurons and other electrically active cells. It is particularly important in sensory neurons and is a key molecule in pain transmission. SCN9A gene mutations can lead to abnormal Nav1.7 function, thereby affecting pain transmission. Some mutations can cause an excessive sensitivity to pain, while others can reduce the sensitivity to pain. Therefore, SCN9A mutations have been shown to be associated with a range of pain-related diseases, including congenital pain disorders, erythromelalgia, and idiopathic pain. Principle of the Assay: This kit was based on sandwich enzyme-linked immune-sorbent assay technology. Anti SCN9A/Nav1.7 antibody was pre-coated onto the 96-well plate. The biotin conjugated anti SCN9A/Nav1.7 antibody was used as the detection antibody. The standards and pilot samples were added to the wells subsequently. After incubation, unbound conjugates were removed by wash buffer. Then, biotinylated detection antibody was added to bind with SCN9A/Nav1.7 conjugated on coated antibody. After washing off unbound conjugates, HRP-Streptavidin was added. After a third washing, TMB substrates were added to visualize HRP enzymatic reaction. TMB was catalyzed by HRP to produce a blue color product that turned yellow after adding a stop solution. Read the O.D. absorbance at 450nm in a microplate reader. The concentration of SCN9A/Nav1.7 in the sample was calculated by drawing a standard curve. The concentration of the target substance is proportional to the OD450 value.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4506813
NCBI GeneID	6335
NCBI Accession #	NP_002968.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002977.3
UniProt Accession #	Q15858; Q6B4R9; Q6B4S0; Q6B4S1; Q70HX1; Q70HX2; Q8WTU1; Q8WWN4; A1BUH5
Molecular Weight	226,372 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	sodium channel protein type 9 subunit alpha
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	sodium channel, voltage-gated, type IX, alpha subunit
NCBI Official Symbol	SCN9A
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	PN1; ETHA; NENA; SFNP; FEB3B; NE-NA; GEFSP7; Nav1.7
NCBI Protein Information	sodium channel protein type 9 subunit alpha; hNE-Na; peripheral sodium channel 1; neuroendocrine sodium channel; sodium channel protein type IX subunit alpha; voltage-gated sodium channel alpha subunit Nav1.7; voltage-gated sodium channel subunit alpha Na
UniProt Protein Name	Sodium channel protein type 9 subunit alpha
UniProt Gene Name	SCN9A
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	NENA; hNE-Na; PN1
UniProt Entry Name	SCN9A_HUMAN

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.