

Rabbit ASIC1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ASIC1 antibody

ASIC1 Polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA293692	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

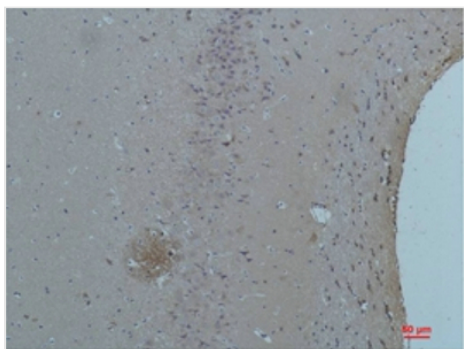
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ASIC1; Polyclonal Antibody; ASIC1 Polyclonal Antibody; Acid-sensing ion channel 1 (ASIC1)(Amiloride-sensitive cation channel 2; neuronal)(Brain sodium channel 2)(BNAc2); anti-ASIC1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

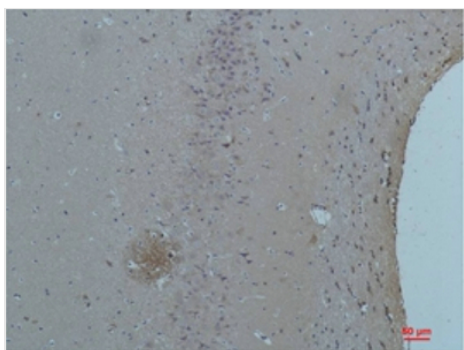
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applicable Applications for anti-ASIC1 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



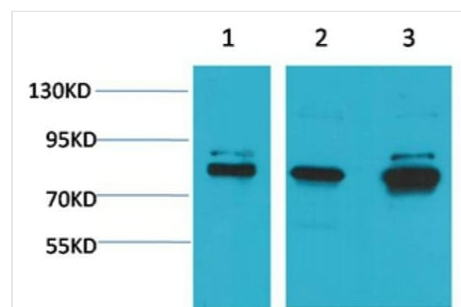
Application Data

Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000.
Not yet tested in other applications.



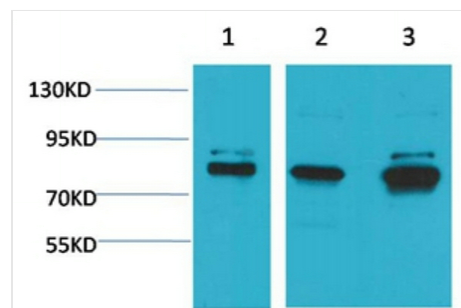
Application Data

Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000.
Not yet tested in other applications.



Application Data

Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000.
Not yet tested in other applications.



WB (Western Blot)

Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000.
Not yet tested in other applications.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ASIC1 antibody	Isoform 2 and isoform 3 function as proton-gated sodium channels; they are activated by a drop of the extracellular pH and then become rapidly desensitized. The channel generates a biphasic current with a fast inactivating and a slow sustained phase. Has high selectivity for sodium ions and can also transport lithium ions with high efficiency. Isoform 2 can also transport potassium, but with lower efficiency. It is nearly impermeable to the larger rubidium and cesium ions. Isoform 3 can also transport calcium ions. Mediates glutamate-independent Ca (2+) entry into neurons upon acidosis. This Ca (2+) overloading is toxic for cortical neurons and may be in part responsible for ischemic brain injury. Heteromeric channel assembly seems to modulate channel properties. Functions as a postsynaptic proton receptor that influences intracellular Ca (2+) concentration and calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II phosphorylation and thereby the density of dendritic spines. Modulates activity in the circuits underlying innate fear.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	378744190
NCBI GeneID	41
NCBI Accession #	NP_001243759.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001256830.1
UniProt Accession #	P78348; P78349; Q96CV2; A3KN86; E5KBL7
Molecular Weight	62,700 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	acid-sensing ion channel 1 isoform c
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	acid sensing ion channel subunit 1
NCBI Official Symbol	ASIC1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ASIC; ACCN2; BNaC2
NCBI Protein Information	acid-sensing ion channel 1
UniProt Protein Name	Acid-sensing ion channel 1
UniProt Gene Name	ASIC1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ACCN2; BNAC2; ASIC1; BNaC2
UniProt Entry Name	ASIC1_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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/asic1-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/293692>