

**ENaC alpha Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASM10479****Specification****ENaC alpha Antibody - Product Information**

|                                       |                           |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Application                           | WB, IHC, ICC              |
| Primary Accession                     | <a href="#">Q6IRJ1</a>    |
| Other Accession                       | <a href="#">NP_113736</a> |
| Host                                  | Rabbit                    |
| Reactivity                            | Mouse, Rat, Xenopus       |
| Clonality                             | Polyclonal                |
| <b>Description</b>                    |                           |
| Rabbit Anti-Rat ENaC alpha Polyclonal |                           |

**Target/Specificity**

Detects ~85kDa.

**Other Names**

SCNN1A Antibody, Epithelial Sodium Channel- $\alpha$  Antibody, Epithelial Sodium Channel alpha Antibody, Alpha ENaC 2 Antibody, Alpha ENaC Antibody, Alpha NaCH Antibody, Alpha-ENaC Antibody, Amiloride sensitive epithelial sodium channel alpha subunit Antibody, Amiloride sensitive sodium channel subunit alpha Antibody, Amiloride-sensitive sodium channel subunit alpha Antibody, ENaCa Antibody, ENaCalpha Antibody, Epithelial Na(+) channel subunit alpha Antibody, Epithelial Na+ channel subunit alpha Antibody, FLJ21883 Antibody, Nonvoltage gated sodium channel 1 subunit alpha Antibody, Nonvoltage-gated sodium channel 1 subunit alpha Antibody, SCNEA Antibody, SCNN 1 Antibody, SCNN1 Antibody, SCNN1A Antibody, SCNNA\_HUMAN Antibody, Sodium channel nonvoltage gated 1 alpha Antibody

**Immunogen**

Produced against a synthetic peptide mapping to the N-terminus of the alpha subunit (amino acids 46-68) of rat Alpha ENaC (antibody designation 3560-2).

**Purification**

Protein A Purified

Storage -20°C

**Storage Buffer**

PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

Shipping Temperature Blue Ice or 4°C

**Certificate of Analysis**

1 µg/ml of SPC-403 was sufficient for detection of alpha-ENaC in 35 µg of rat kidney tissue lysate by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using Goat anti-rabbit IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

**Cellular Localization**

Apical Cell Membrane

**ENaC alpha 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **ENaC alpha Antibody - Images**

### **ENaC alpha Antibody - Background**

The Epithelial Sodium Channel (ENaC) is a membrane ion channel permeable to Na<sup>+</sup> ions. It is located in the apical plasma membrane of epithelia in the kidneys, lung, colon, and other tissues where it plays a role in trans epithelial Na<sup>+</sup>-ion transport (1). Specifically Na<sup>+</sup> transport via ENaC occurs across many epithelial surfaces, and plays a key role in regulating salt and water absorption (2).

ENaCs are composed of three structurally related subunits that form a tetrameric channel,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$ . The expression of its alpha and beta subunits is enhanced as keratinocytes differentiate (3, 4). The beta and gamma-ENaC subunits are essential for edema fluid to exert its maximal effect on net fluid absorption by distal lung epithelia(5). And it has been concluded that the subunits are differentially expressed in the retina of mice with ocular hypertension, therefore the up-regulation of alpha-ENaC proteins could serve as a protection mechanism against elevated intraocular pressure (6).

### **ENaC alpha Antibody - References**

1. Kakizoe Y., et al. (2009) J Hypertens. 27(8): 1679-1689.
2. Gu Y. (2008) J Cell Physiol. 216(2):453-457.
3. Bruns J.B. (2003) Am J Physiol Renal Physiol. 285(4): F600-F609.
4. Mauro T., et al. (2002) J Invest Dermatol. 118(4): 589-594.
5. Elias N., et al. (2007) Am J Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol. 293(3): L537-45.
6. Dyka F.M., May C.A. and Enz R. (2005) J Neurochem. 94(1): 120-128.