

Datasheet for ABIN5514385

anti-AT1A1 antibody (N-Term)



Overview

Quantity:	100 μL
Target:	AT1A1
Binding Specificity:	N-Term
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Application:	Western Blotting (WB)

Product Details

Immunogen:	The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the N-terminal region of Human AT1A1
Sequence:	GRDKYEPAAV SEQGDKKGKK GKKDRDMDEL KKEVSMDDHK LSLDELHRKY
Characteristics:	This is a rabbit polyclonal antibody against AT1A1. It was validated on Western Blot.
Purification:	Affinity purified

Target Details

Target:	AT1A1
Alternative Name:	AT1A1 (AT1A1 Products)
Background:	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the family of P-type cation transport ATPases, and to the subfamily of Na+/K+ -ATPases. Na+/K+ -ATPase is an integral membrane protein
	responsible for establishing and maintaining the electrochemical gradients of Na and K ions
	across the plasma membrane. These gradients are essential for osmoregulation, for sodium-

coupled transport of a variety of organic and inorganic molecules, and for electrical excitability of nerve and muscle. This enzyme is composed of two subunits, a large catalytic subunit (alpha) and a smaller glycoprotein subunit (beta). The catalytic subunit of Na+/K+ -ATPase is encoded by multiple genes. This gene encodes an alpha 1 subunit. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

Alias Symbols: ATP1A1,

Protein Size: 1023

Gene ID: 476

UniProt: P05023

Application Details

Application Notes:	Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

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Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09 % (w/v) sodium azide and 2 % sucrose.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	For short term use, store at 2-8°C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.