

# NHE-3 (53): sc-136368

## BACKGROUND

Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> exchangers-1–8 (also designated NHE-1–8 or Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporters) are integral membrane proteins that are expressed in most mammalian tissues, where they regulate intracellular pH and cell volume. NHEs mediate the transport of hydrogen (H<sup>+</sup>) ions out of cells in exchange for extracellular sodium (Na<sup>+</sup>) ions. While NHE-1 is ubiquitously expressed, the NHE isoforms 2–8 have distinct tissue- and cell type-dependent expression and inhibitory characteristics. NHE-3 localizes to the apical membrane of renal proximal tubules where it is responsible for most of the sodium transport and fluid reabsorption. NHE-3 translocates to internal pools where it mediates natriuresis when blood pressure increases abruptly. NHE-3 is also expressed in the stomach and functions to protect the mucosa by secreting protons that diffuse into the mucous cells.

## REFERENCES

- Orlowski, J., et al. 1992. Molecular cloning of putative members of the Na/H exchanger gene family. CDNA cloning, deduced amino acid sequence and mRNA tissue expression of the rat Na/H exchanger NHE-1 and two structurally related proteins. *J. Biol. Chem.* 267: 9331-9339.
- Harris, S.P., et al. 1997. Epithelial localization of a reptilian Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> exchanger homologous to NHE-1. *Am. J. Physiol.* 272: G1594-G1606.
- Kulaksiz, H., et al. 2001. Expression and cell-specific and membrane-specific localization of NHE-3 in the human and guinea pig upper gastrointestinal tract. *Cell Tissue Res.* 303: 337-343.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: SLC9A3 (human) mapping to 5p15.33; Slc9a3 (mouse) mapping to 13 C1.

## SOURCE

NHE-3 (53) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 725-831 of NHE-3 of rat origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG<sub>1</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin. Also available as TransCruz reagent for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications, sc-136368 X, 200 µg/0.1 ml.

NHE-3 (53) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-136368 AC), 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-136368 HRP), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-136368 PE), fluorescein (sc-136368 FITC), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 488 (sc-136368 AF488), Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 594 (sc-136368 AF594) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 647 (sc-136368 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 680 (sc-136368 AF680) or Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 790 (sc-136368 AF790), 200 µg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

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## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **\*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\***. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## APPLICATIONS

NHE-3 (53) is recommended for detection of NHE-3 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for NHE-3 siRNA (h): sc-36059, NHE-3 siRNA (m): sc-36060, NHE-3 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36059-SH, NHE-3 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36060-SH, NHE-3 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36059-V and NHE-3 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36060-V.

NHE-3 (53) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

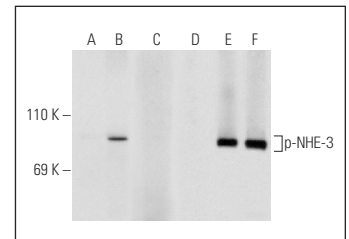
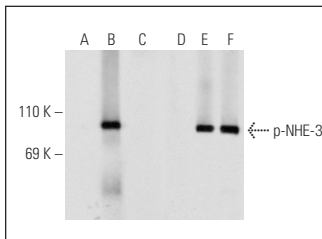
Molecular Weight of glycosylated NHE-3 isoforms: 93/80-100 kDa.

Positive Controls: rat kidney extract: sc-2394.

## RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:  
1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>™</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz<sup>®</sup> Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

## DATA



## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Cherezova, A., et al. 2019. Urinary concentrating defect in mice lacking Epac1 or Epac2. *FASEB J.* 33: 2156-2170.
- Han, X., et al. 2019. Small molecule-driven NLRP3 inflammation inhibition via interplay between ubiquitination and autophagy: implications for Parkinson disease. *Autophagy* 15: 1860-1881.
- Mizuno, T., et al. 2022. Oxidized alkyl phospholipids stimulate sodium transport in proximal tubules via a non-genomic PPAR<sub>γ</sub>-dependent pathway. *J. Biol. Chem.* E-published.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.