SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ASIC-β (G-17): sc-13907

BACKGROUND

Degenerin/epithelial sodium channel (DEG/ENaC) superfamily members are amiloride-sensitive sodium channels that contain intracellular N- and C-termini, two hydrophobic transmembrane regions and a cysteine-containing extracellular loop. Acid sensing ion channel ASIC1, also designated ACCN2, BNAC2 and ASIC1α, is present in brain as a 4.3-kb transcript with localization to rat dorsal root ganglia. *In situ* hybridization of rat brain suggests that ASIC1 is most abundant in the main olfactory bulb, cerebral cortex, hippocampal formation, habenula, basolateral amygdaloid nuclei and cerebellum. ASIC1 and H^+-gated currents may contribute to the development of fear and anxiety. ASIC2, also designated amiloride-sensitive cation channel 1, neuronal (ACCN1), mammalian degenerin, BNAC1 (MDEG) and brain Na^+ channel 1, mediates the normal detection of light touch. ASIC2 mRNA is abundant in brain, specifically in neurons. ASIC2 is expressed as 2.7- and 3.7-kb transcripts in brain and spinal cord tissues. ASIC3, also designated ASIC3, SLNAC1 and TNaC1, mediates detection of lasting pH changes and is involved in modulating moderate- to high-intensity pain sensation. ASIC4, also designated ACCN4 and BNAC4, is abundant in pituitary gland and is also present in the inner ear.

REFERENCES

1. Waldmann, R., et al. 1997. A proton-gated cation channel involved in acid-sensing. Nature 386: 173-177.
2. Chen, C.C., et al. 1998. A sensory neuron-specific, proton-gated ion channel. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95: 10240-10245.
3. Askwith, C.C., et al. 2000. Neuropeptide FF and FMRFamide potentiate acid-evoked currents from sensory neurons and proton-gated DEG/ENaC channels. Neuron 226: 133-141.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Accn2 (mouse) mapping to 15.

SOURCE

ASIC-β (G-17) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the N-terminus of ASIC-β of rat origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-13907 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

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

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

APPLICATIONS

ASIC-β (G-17) is recommended for detection of ASIC-β of mouse and rat origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Harrell, P.C., et al. 2005. Proliferative effects of apical, but not basal, matrix metalloproteinase-7 activity in polarized MDCK cells. Exp. Cell Res. 303: 308-320.

RESEARCH USE

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