

# Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α1 (9-A5): sc-58629

## BACKGROUND

The ubiquitously expressed sodium/potassium-ATPase (Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase) exists as a oligomeric plasma membrane complex that couples the hydrolysis of one molecule of ATP to the importation of three Na<sup>+</sup> ions and two K<sup>+</sup> ions against their respective electrochemical gradients. As a member of the P-type family of ion motives, Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase plays a critical role in maintaining cellular volume, resting membrane potential and Na<sup>+</sup>-coupled solute transport. Multiple isoforms of three subunits, α, β and γ, comprise the Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase oligomer. The α subunit contains the binding sites for ATP and the cations; the glycosylated β subunit ensures correct folding and membrane insertion of the α subunits. The small γ subunit co-localizes with the α subunit in nephron segments, where it increases the affinity of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase for ATP. The β subunit, but not the γ subunit, is essential for normal activity of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase.

## REFERENCES

1. Hardwicke, P.M., et al. 1981. A proteolipid associated with Na,K-ATPase is not essential for ATPase activity. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 102: 250-257.
2. Ackermann, U., et al. 1990. Mutual dependence of Na,K-ATPase α- and β-subunits for correct post-translational processing and intracellular transport. *FEBS Lett.* 269: 105-108.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: ATP1A1 (human) mapping to 1p13.1; Atp1a1 (mouse) mapping to 3 F2.2.

## SOURCE

Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α1 (9-A5) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α1 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.

## APPLICATIONS

Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α1 (9-A5) is recommended for detection of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α1 of mouse, rat, human and canine origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Suitable for use as control antibody for Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α1 siRNA (h): sc-36010, Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α1 siRNA (m): sc-36011, Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36010-SH, Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36011-SH, Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36010-V and Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36011-V.

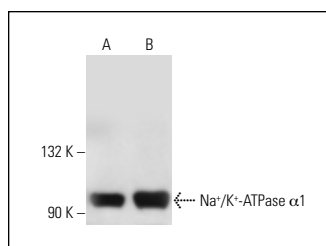
Molecular Weight of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α1: 100 kDa.

Positive Controls: MDCK cell lysate: sc-2252, HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200 or KNRK whole cell lysate: sc-2214.

## 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™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgGκ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgGκ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

## DATA



Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α1 (9-A5): sc-58629. Western blot analysis of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α1 expression in HeLa (A) and MDCK (B) whole cell lysates.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Boczek, T., et al. 2015. Plasma membrane Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase is a novel target for ketamine action. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 465: 312-317.
2. Xiao, Y., et al. 2017. Ouabain targets the Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α3 isoform to inhibit cancer cell proliferation and induce apoptosis. *Oncol. Lett.* 14: 6678-6684.
3. Guo, J.W., et al. 2020. Hepatocyte TMEM16A deletion retards NAFLD progression by ameliorating hepatic glucose metabolic disorder. *Adv. Sci.* 7: 1903657.

## STORAGE

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

## RESEARCH USE

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

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.



See **Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α1 (C464.6): sc-21712** for Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase α1 antibody conjugates, including AC, HRP, FITC, PE, and Alexa Fluor® 488, 546, 594, 647, 680 and 790.