

## **Product datasheet for TA329047**

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# Product data:

**Product Type:** Primary Antibodies

Scn4b Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

**Applications:** IF, IHC, WB

Recommended Dilution: WB: 1:200-1:2000; IHC: 1:100-1:3000

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

**Host:** Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Immunogen: Peptide (C)KNDKSDPKVRVKDD, corresponding to amino acid residues 85-98 of rat NaVÃ?4.

Extracellular, N-terminus.

Formulation: Lyophilized. Concentration before lyophilization ~0.8mg/ml (lot dependent, please refer to

CoA along with shipment for actual concentration). Buffer before lyophilization: phosphate

buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 1% BSA, 0.05% NaN3.

**Reconstitution Method:** Add 50 ul double distilled water (DDW) to the lyophilized powder.

**Purification:** Affinity purified on immobilized antigen.

**Conjugation:** Unconjugated

**Storage:** Store at -20°C as received.

Stability: Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

**Gene Name:** sodium voltage-gated channel beta subunit 4

Database Link: NP 001008880

Entrez Gene 6330 HumanEntrez Gene 399548 MouseEntrez Gene 315611 Rat

Q7M730



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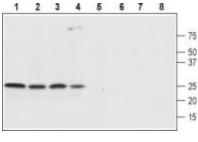


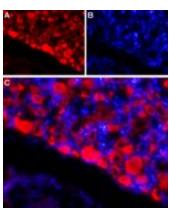
#### Background:

Voltage-gated sodium channels (NaV) are essential for the generation of action potentials and for cell excitability. NaV channels are activated in response to depolarization and selectively allow flow of Na+ ions. To date, nine NaV  $\alpha$  subunits have been cloned and named Nav1.1-Nav1.9. The Nav channels are classified into two groups according to their sensitivity to Tetrodotoxin (TTX): TTX-sensitive (NaV1.1, NaV1.2, NaV1.3, NaV1.4, NaV1.6 and NaV1.7) and TTX-resistant (NaV1.5, NaV1.8 and NaV1.9). Mammalian Na+ channels are heterotrimers, composed of a central, pore-forming  $\alpha$  subunit and two auxiliary  $\beta$  subunits. The expression of the  $\alpha$  subunit isoform is developmentally regulated and tissue specific. Na+ channels in the adult central nervous system and heart contain  $\beta1$  through  $\beta4$  subunits, whereas Na+ channels in adult skeletal muscle have only the  $\beta1$  subunit. Nav $\beta4$  has been associated with Long QT syndrome and with Huntington's disease, showing a distinct down regulation of NaV $\beta4$  in the presymptomatic stage of HD mice, whereas other voltage-gated ion channel subunits were later decreased.

Synonyms: SCN4B

## **Product images:**

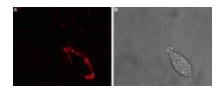




Western blot analysis of rat brain (lanes 1 and 5), rat cortex (lane 2 and 6), mouse brain (lanes 3 and 7) and SH-SY5Y (lanes 4 and 8) lysates: 1-4. Anti-Nav $\beta$ 4 (extracellular) antibody, (1:800). 5-8. Anti-Nav $\beta$ 4 (extracellular) antibody preincubated with the control peptide antigen.

Expression of NaV $\beta$ 4 in rat DRG Immunohistochemical staining of adult rat dorsal root ganglion (DRG) using Anti-NaV $\beta$ 4 (extracellular) antibody followed by goat anti-rabbit-AlexaFluor-594 secondary antibody. A. NaV $\beta$ 4 labeling (red) appears in the cell bodies of the DRG neurons. B. Nuclear staining using DAPI as the counterstain (blue). C. Merged image of A and B.





Expression of NaV $\beta$ 4 in rat Pheochromocytoma (PC12) cellsImmunocytochemical staining of intact living rat Pheochromocytoma (PC12) cells. A. Extracellular staining of cells using Anti-Nav $\beta$ 4 (extracellular) antibody, (1:50) followed by goat anti-rabbit-AlexaFluor-594 secondary antibody (red). B. Extracellular staining merged with live view of the cells.