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| Product name: | NCX1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody |
| Cat number: | ABN14461 |
| Conjugate: | Unconjugated |
| Size: | 100µL |
| Clone: | Polyclonal |
| Concentration: | 1mg/ml |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Immunogen: | Synthesized peptide derived from NCX1 . at AA range: 270-350 |
| Reactivity: | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Applications: | WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000 |
| Molecular Weight: | 108kDa |
| Purification: | Affinity purification |
| Form: | Liquid |
| Buffer: | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N. |
| Storage: | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| Background: | <p>In cardiac myocytes, Ca(2+) concentrations alternate between high levels during contraction and low levels during relaxation. The increase in Ca(2+) concentration during contraction is primarily due to release of Ca(2+) from intracellular stores. However, some Ca(2+) also enters the cell through the sarcolemma (plasma membrane). During relaxation, Ca(2+) is sequestered within the intracellular stores. To prevent overloading of intracellular stores, the Ca(2+) that entered across the sarcolemma must be extruded from the cell. The Na(+)-Ca(2+) exchanger is the primary mechanism by which the Ca(2+) is extruded from the cell during relaxation. In the heart, the exchanger may play a key role in digitalis action. The exchanger is the dominant mechanism in returning the cardiac myocyte to its resting state following excitation.[supplied by OMIM, Apr 2004],alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,enzyme regulation:By ATP.,function:Rapidly transports Ca(2+) during excitation-contraction coupling. Ca(2+) is extruded from the cell during relaxation so as to prevent overloading of intracellular stores.,similarity:Belongs to the sodium/potassium/calcium exchanger family. SLC8 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 2 Calx-beta domains.,tissue specificity:Cardiac sarcolemma.,</p> |