

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

Bioworld Technology CO., Ltd.



ENaC δ (P446) Peptide

Cat No.: BS3070P

Background

The epithelial sodium channel (ENaC) is a member of the ENaC/DEG superfamily that is located on the apical surface of cells. ENaC mediates sodium reabsorption in kidney, distal colon, lung, ducts of exocrine glands and other organs. ENaC is formed by heteromultimerization of four homologous subunits, α , β , γ and δ . The most frequently formed heterotetramer consists of 2 α , 1 β , and 1 γ subunit, but the α subunit can be replaced by a δ subunit. The α ENaC gene maps to human chromosome 12p13, and expresses a glycosylated protein. Both the β and γ ENaC genes map to human chromosome 16p12, and the γ ENaC transcript is detected as a glycosylated protein. The carboxy-terminus of all ENaC subunits contains PY motifs, which interact with the ubiquitin protein ligase, Nedd4, to regulate intracellular sodium concentrations. Gain-of-function mutations involving the PY motif cause Liddle's syndrome, an autosomal dominant form of hypertension, resulting from excessive renal sodium absorption. Conversely, ENaC loss-of-function mutations result in pseudohypoaldosteronism type I, a disorder characterized by salt wasting and hypotension.

Swiss-Prot

P51172

Applications

Blocking

Specificity

This peptide can be used with studies using BS3070 ENaC δ (P446) pAb.

Purification & Purity

Synthetic peptide ENaC δ (P446). (Note: the amino acid sequence is proprietary). The purity is > 98%.

Product

1 mg/ml in DI water.

Storage & Stability

Store at 4 °C short term. Aliquot and store at -20 °C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Research Use

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