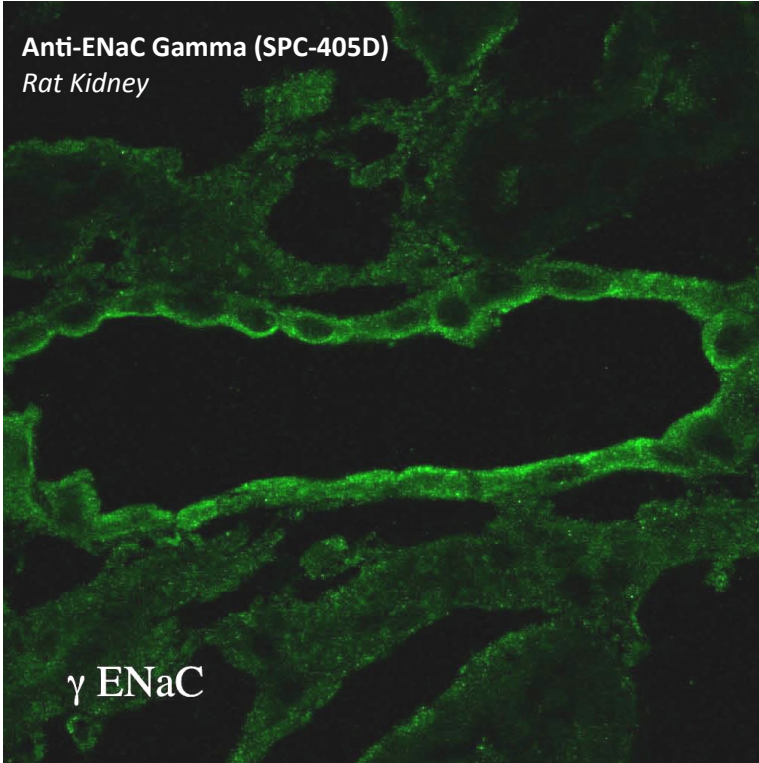


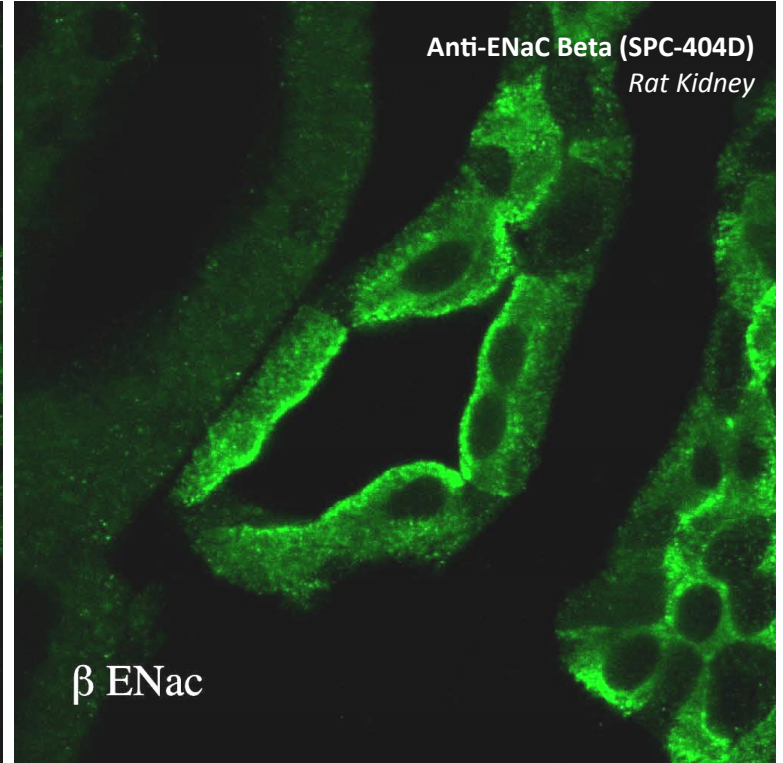
ENaC

Epithelial Sodium Channel Antibodies

Anti-ENaC Gamma (SPC-405D)
Rat Kidney



Anti-ENaC Beta (SPC-404D)
Rat Kidney



Description	Catalog No.	Size
Rabbit Anti-ENaC Alpha Polyclonal Antibody <i>Species Reactivity:</i> Rt/Ms <i>Applications:</i> WB/IHC/IF <i>Product Citations:</i> 13	SPC-403D	100µg
Rabbit Anti-ENaC Beta Polyclonal Antibody <i>Species Reactivity:</i> Hu/Rt/Ms <i>Applications:</i> WB/IHC/IF/IP <i>Product Citations:</i> 14	SPC-404D	100µg
Rabbit Anti-ENaC Gamma Polyclonal Antibody <i>Species Reactivity:</i> Rt/Ms <i>Applications:</i> WB/IHC/IF <i>Product Citations:</i> 14	SPC-405D	100µg

Target Information:

Epithelial Sodium Channels (ENaC) are a membrane ion channel permeable to Na⁺ ions. It is located in the apical plasma membrane of epithelia in the kidneys, lung, colon, and other tissues where it plays a role in transepithelial Na⁺-ion transport. Specifically Na⁺ transport via ENaC occurs across many epithelial surfaces, and plays a key role in regulating salt and water absorption. ENaCs are composed of three structurally related subunits that form a tetrameric channel, alpha (α), Beta (β), and gamma (γ). The expression of its alpha and beta subunits is enhanced as keratinocytes differentiate. The beta and gamma-ENaC subunits are essential for edema fluid to exert its maximal effect on net fluid absorption by distal lung epithelia.

For a complete list of available products, please visit: www.stressmarq.com

Phone: +1 250 294 9065

Fax: +1 250 294 9025

E-mail: sales@stressmarq.com