

## Datasheet

### ATP1A1 monoclonal antibody, clone AID-1

**Catalog Number:** MAB20728

**Regulatory Status:** For research use only (RUO)

**Product Description:** Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of human ATP1A1.

**Clone Name:** AID-1

**Immunogen:** A synthetic peptide corresponding to human ATP1A1.

**Host:** Rabbit

**Theoretical MW (kDa):** 112.896

**Reactivity:** Human

**Applications:** Flow Cyt, IHC-P, WB-Ce  
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

**Protocols:** See our web site at <http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

**Form:** Liquid

**Purification:** Affinity purification

**Isotype:** IgG

**Recommend Usage:** Flow Cytometry (1:50)  
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1:50-1:200)  
Western Blot (1:500-1:2000)  
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

**Storage Buffer:** In PBS, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).

**Storage Instruction:** Store at -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

**Entrez GeneID:** 476

**Gene Symbol:** ATP1A1

**Gene Alias:** MGC3285, MGC51750

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the family of P-type cation transport ATPases, and to the subfamily of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> -ATPases. Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> -ATPase is an integral membrane protein responsible for establishing and maintaining the electrochemical gradients of Na and K ions across the plasma membrane. These gradients are essential for osmoregulation, for sodium-coupled transport of a variety of organic and inorganic molecules, and for electrical excitability of nerve and muscle. This enzyme is composed of two subunits, a large catalytic subunit (alpha) and a smaller glycoprotein subunit (beta). The catalytic subunit of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> -ATPase is encoded by multiple genes. This gene encodes an alpha 1 subunit. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq]