

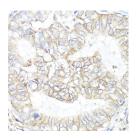
Tel:240-252-7368(USA) Fax: 240-252-7376(USA) techsupport@elabscience.com Website: www.elabscience.com

# **ATP1B1 Polyclonal Antibody**

Catalog No.E-AB-66173ReactivityH,M,RStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsIHCIsotypeIgG

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

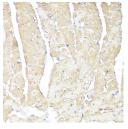
# **Images**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human lung cancer using ATP1B1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Human liver cancer using ATP1B1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffinembedded Mouse heart using ATP1B1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

# **Immunogen Information**

Immunogen Recombinant fusion protein of human ATP1B1

(NP\_001668.1).

**GeneID** 481 **Swissprot** P05026

Synonyms ATP1B1,ATP1B

#### **Product Information**

**Buffer** PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Purify** Affinity purification **Dilution** IHC 1:50-1:200

# **Background**

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the family of Na+/K+ and H+/K+ ATPases beta chain proteins, and to the subfamily of Na+/K+ -ATPases. Na+/K+ -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 beta subunit regulates, through assembly of alpha/beta heterodimers, the number of sodium pumps transported to the plasma membrane. The glycoprotein subunit of Na+/K+ -ATPase is encoded by multiple genes. This gene encodes a beta 1 subunit. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described, but their biological validity is not known.

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