

## SLC8A1 Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number: E-AB-92771**

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

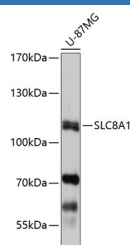
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant fusion protein of human SLC8A1
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

### Applications

<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
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### Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of U-87MG cells using SLC8A1 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

**Observed-MV:109 kDa**

**Calculated-MV:104 kDa/107 kDa/108 kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

In cardiac myocytes,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentrations alternate between high levels during contraction and low levels during relaxation. The increase in  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentration during contraction is primarily due to release of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  from intracellular stores. However, some  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  also enters the cell through the sarcolemma (plasma membrane). During relaxation,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  is sequestered within the intracellular stores. To prevent overloading of intracellular stores, the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  that entered across the sarcolemma must be extruded from the cell. The  $\text{Na}^{+}$ - $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  exchanger is the primary mechanism by which the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  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.

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