bs-2586R **[Primary Antibody]**

ACCN2 Rabbit pAb

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DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GeneID: 41 **SWISS:** P78348

Target: ACCN2

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ASIC1: 301-400/526. < Extracellular >

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: Acid sensing ion channel ASIC1 is present in brain as a 4.3-kb transcript with localization to rat dorsal root ganglia. In situ hybridization of rat brain suggests that ASIC1 is most abundant in the main olfactory bulb, cerebral cortex, hippocampal formation, habenula, basolateral amygdaloid nuclei and cerebellum. ASIC1 and H+-gated currents may contribute to the development of fear and anxiety. ASIC2, also designated amiloride-sensitive cation channel 1, neuronal (ACCN1), mammalian degenerin, BNAC1 (MDEG) and brain Na+ channel 1, mediates the normal detection of light touch. ASIC2 mRNA is abundant in brain, specifically in neurons. ASIC2 is expressed as 2.7- and 3.7-kb transcripts in brain and spinal cord tissues. ASIC3, also designated SLNAC1 and TNaC1, mediates detection of lasting pH changes and is involved in modulating moderate- to high-intensity pain sensation. ASIC4, also designated ACCN4 and BNAC4, is abundant in pituitary gland and is also present in the inner ear.

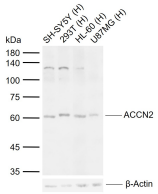
Applications: **WB** (1:500-2000)

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat (predicted: Cow, Chicken, Horse)

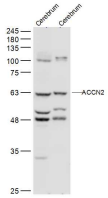
Predicted MW.: 58 kDa

Subcellular Location: Cell membrane

VALIDATION IMAGES



Sample: Lane 1: Human SH-SY5Y cell lysates Lane 2: Human 293T cell lysates Lane 3: Human HL-60 cell lysates Lane 4: Human U87MG cell lysates Primary: Anti-ACCN2 (bs-2586R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 58 kDa Observed band size: 60 kDa



Sample: Cerebrum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Cerebrum (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-ACCN2 (bs-2586R) at 1/500 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 58 kD Observed band size: 63 kD

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=6.9]** Zhu Yue-qin. et al. Acid-sensing ion channel 1a promotes alcohol-associated liver disease in mice via regulating endoplasmic reticulum autophagy. ACTA PHARMACOL SIN. 2024 Nov;:1-13 IF ;Mouse. 39592735
- **[IF=5.714]** Yayun Xu. et al. Acid sensor ASIC1a induces synovial fibroblast proliferation via Wnt/β-catenin/c-Myc pathway in rheumatoid arthritis. INT IMMUNOPHARMACOL. 2022 Dec;113:109328 IHC,IF ;Rat, Human. 36279671
- **[IF=5.5]** Xiaorui Shi. et al. Inhibiting acid-sensing ion channel exerts neuroprotective effects in experimental epilepsy via

suppressing ferroptosis. CNS NEUROSCI THER. 2024 Feb;30(2):e14596 IF ;Human. 38357854

- **[IF=4.8]** Yueqin Zhu. et al. ASIC1a regulates ferroptosis in hepatic stellate cells via the Hippo/Yap-1 pathway in liver fibrosis. INT IMMUNOPHARMACOL. 2024 Dec;143:113226 IF ;Rat. 39353388
- **[IF=4.2]** Lina Liu. et al. Acid sensor ASIC1a promotes malignant cell proliferation through the TCF7/c-Myc pathway in liver cancer. LAB INVEST. 2025 Jul;:104212 IHC,IF ;Human. 40617581