

SCN3B Protein, Human (HEK293, Fc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76634
Synonyms:	Sodium channel subunit beta-3; SCN3B; KIAA1158
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q9NY72 (M1-E159)
Gene ID:	55800
Molecular Weight:	50-55 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	SCN3B protein plays a crucial role in modulating the kinetics of channel gating, resulting in distinctive persistent sodium currents. In comparison to the beta-1 subunit, SCN3B induces a slower inactivation of sodium channels, influencing their opening dynamics. The interaction of SCN3B with NFASC suggests its potential involvement in directing sodium channels to the nodes of Ranvier during axonal development and retaining them at these nodes in mature myelinated axons. The voltage-sensitive sodium channel, comprising an ion-conducting pore-forming alpha-subunit, is intricately regulated by beta-1, beta-2, beta-3, and/or beta-4 subunits. Notably, beta-1 and beta-3 associate non-covalently with alpha, while beta-2 and beta-4 form covalent bonds through disulfide linkages, contributing to the functional complexity of the sodium channel complex.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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