

## SLC8A1

**Reactivity:**Human

**Tested applications:**WB

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:1000 - 1:2000

**Calculated MW:**120kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human SLC8A1

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

SLC8A1; NCX1; Sodium/calcium exchanger 1;

**Catalog #:**A5583

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**6546

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P32418

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

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