SCNNG Human Protein

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	SCNNG, Protein
Full Product Name	Human SCNNG full length protein-synthetic nanodisc
Product Gene Name	SCNNG protein
Product Synonym Names	BESC3; ENaCg; ENaCgamma; LDLS2; PHA1; SCNEG
Host	HEK293
Form/Format	Lyophilized from nanodisc solubilization buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0). Normally 5%-8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions. Do not use solvents with pH lower
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C to -80 degree C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80 degree C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
Molecular Weight	74,270 Da
OMIM	gene 613071
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P51170
Tag	C-DYKDDDDK
Product Categories/Family for SCNNG protein	Full Length Transmembrane Proteins; Ion Channels: Other
Related Product Information for SCNNG protein	Nonvoltage-gated, amiloride-sensitive, sodium channels control fluid and electrolyte transport across epithelia in many organs. These channels are heteromeric complexes consisting of 3 subunits: alpha, beta, and gamma. This gene encodes the gamma subunit, and mutations in this gene have been associated with Liddle syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2009]
Other Notes	Small volumes of SCNNG protein vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for SCNNG purchase	MBS1882984 is a protein targeting SCNNG. Also known as Human SCNNG full length protein-synthetic nanodisc. Host: HEK293.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for SCNNG. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	42476333
NCBI GeneID	6340
NCBI Accession #	NP_001030.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	P51170
UniProt Secondary Accession #	P78437; Q6PCC2; Q93023; Q93024; Q93025; Q93026; Q93027; Q96TD2
UniProt Related Accession #	P51170
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001039.3
NCBI Official Full Name	amiloride-sensitive sodium channel subunit gamma

NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	sodium channel, non-voltage-gated 1, gamma subunit
NCBI Official Symbol	SCNN1G
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	PHA1; BESC3; ENaCg; SCNEG; ENaCgamma
UniProt Protein Name	Amiloride-sensitive sodium channel subunit gamma
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Epithelial Na(+) channel subunit gamma; ENaCG; Gamma-ENaC; Gamma-NaCH; Nonvoltage-gated sodium channel 1 subunit gamma; SCNEG
UniProt Gene Name	SCNN1G
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ENaCG; Gamma-ENaC
UniProt Entry Name	SCNNG_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	amiloride-sensitive sodium channel subunit gamma; gamma-ENaC; gamma-NaCH; ENaC gamma subunit; epithelial Na(+) channel subunit gamma; sodium channel, nonvoltage-gated 1, gamma; nonvoltage-gated sodium channel 1 subunit gamma; amiloride-sensitive sodium ch
UniProt Comments for SCNNG	ENaC-gamma: Sodium permeable non-voltage-sensitive ion channel inhibited by the diuretic amiloride. Mediates the electrodiffusion of the luminal sodium (and water, which follows osmotically) through the apical membrane of epithelial cells. Controls the reabsorption of sodium in kidney, colon, lung and sweat glands. Also plays a role in taste perception. Defects in SCNN1G are a cause of Liddle syndrome (LIDDS). It is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by pseudoaldosteronism and hypertension associated with hypokalemic alkalosis. The disease is caused by constitutive activation of the renal epithelial sodium channel. Defects in SCNN1G are the cause of bronchiectasis with or without elevated sweat chloride type 3 (BESC3). A debilitating respiratory disease characterized by chronic, abnormal dilatation of the bronchi and other cystic fibrosis-like symptoms in the absence of known causes of bronchiectasis (cystic fibrosis, autoimmune diseases, ciliary dyskinesia, common variable immunodeficiency, foreign body obstruction). Clinical features include sub-normal lung function, sinopulmonary infections, chronic productive cough, excessive sputum production, and elevated sweat chloride in some cases. Belongs to the amiloride-sensitive sodium channel (TC 1.A.6) family. SCNN1G subfamily. Protein type: Channel, sodium; Membrane protein, multi-pass; Transporter, ion channel; Membrane protein, integral Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 16p12 Cellular Component: integral to plasma membrane; apical plasma membrane; plasma membrane; external side of plasma membrane Molecular Function: amiloride-sensitive sodium channel activity; protein binding; WW domain binding; sodium channel activity Biological Process: sensory perception of taste; response to stimulus; sodium ion transport; sodium ion homeostasis; multicellular organismal water homeostasis; excretion; transmembrane transport Disease: Bronchiectasis With Or Without Elevated Sweat Chloride 3; Pseudohypoaldosteronism, Type I, Autosomal Recessive; Liddle Syndrome
Research Articles on SCNNG	**1.** gamma subunit palmitoylation has a dominant role over beta subunit palmitoylation in modulating ENaC gating
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