abcam

ab190803

Anti-TMEM16A antibody [EPR10643(2)]

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR10643(2)
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.478 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/70
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information ANO1

Function

Calcium-activated chloride channel (CaCC) (PubMed:20056604, PubMed:22178883, PubMed:22946059, PubMed:32487539). Plays a role in transepithelial anion transport and smooth muscle contraction. Required for the normal functioning of the interstitial cells of Cajal (ICCs) which generate electrical pacemaker activity in gastrointestinal smooth muscles. Acts as a major contributor to basal and stimulated chloride conductance in airway epithelial cells and plays an important role in tracheal cartilage development. Required for CFTR activation by enhancing endoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+) store release and is also required for CFTR membrane expression (PubMed:28963502). Required for basal and ATP-dependent mucus secretion in airways and intestine, probably by controlling exocytosis of mucus-filled granules by providing Ca(2+) to an apical signaling compartment (By similarity). Contributes to airway mucus expression induced by interleukins IL3 and IL8 and by the asthma-associated protein CLCA1 and is required for expression of mucin MUC5AC (PubMed:33026825). However, was shown in another study not to be required for MUC5AC expression (PubMed:31732694). Plays a role in the propagation of Ca(2+) waves in Kolliker's organ in the cochlea and contributes to the refinement of auditory brainstem circuitries prior to hearing onset (By similarity). In vomeronasal sensory neurons, modulates spontaneous firing patterns in the absence of stimuli as well as the firing pattern of pheromone-evoked activity (By similarity). Responsible for calcium-activated chloride channel activity in type I taste cells of the vallate papillae (By similarity). Acts as a heat sensor in nociceptive neurons (By similarity). In dorsal root ganglion neurons, plays a role in mediating non-histaminergic Mas-related G-protein coupled receptor (MRGPR)-dependent itching, acting as a downstream effector of MRGPRs (By similarity). In the developing brain, required for the Ca(2+)-dependent process extension of radial glial cells (By similarity). Isoform 4. Calcium-activated chloride channel (CaCC). Contributes to calcium-activated chloride secretion in human sweat gland epithelial cells. Shows increased basal chloride permeability and decreased Ca(2+)-induced chloride permeability. Isoform 5. Calcium-activated chloride channel (CaCC). Shows increased sensitivity to intracellular Ca(2+).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient

Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	TMEM16A also known as ANO1 is a transmembrane protein functioning as a calcium-activated chloride channel. It plays a significant role in the regulation of membrane potential and fluid secretion. TMEM16A has a molecular mass of approximately 114 kDa. This protein is expressed in various tissues including airway epithelial cells intestinal epithelium and smooth muscle cells. Its expression is also noticeable in parts of the nervous system indicating its widespread physiological importance.
Biological function summary	TMEM16A contributes to processes such as epithelial fluid transport and smooth muscle contraction. It is an integral component of a calcium-sensitive chloride conductance. This channel regulates ion transport across epithelial cell membranes influencing fluid secretion in airways and gastrointestinal tracts. In blood vessels TMEM16A helps control vascular tone by mediating smooth muscle cell contraction which is dependent on intracellular calcium levels.
Pathways	TMEM16A interacts with key cellular signaling cascades especially the calcium signaling pathway. This interaction has critical implications for chloride

	conductance in epithelial cells and smooth muscle function. TMEM16A is linked with proteins like calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II (CaMKII) which further modulates its activity. Additionally TMEM16A is implicated in pathways regulating mucin secretion which involves other proteins like cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR).
Associated diseases and disorders	TMEM16A plays a role in respiratory diseases like asthma and cystic fibrosis where dysregulation in chloride channels leads to abnormal mucus secretion and airway obstruction. It also relates to hypertension due to its role in vascular tone modulation. Research shows TMEM16A interacts with proteins like CFTR in cystic fibrosis affecting chloride transport and fluid balance. In hypertension its interaction with calcium-sensing proteins further complicates vascular responsiveness and pressure regulation.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

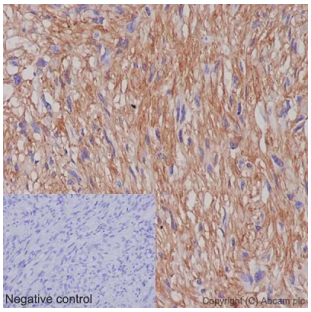
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

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Terms & Conditions.

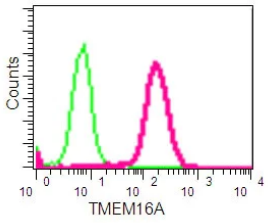
2 product images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-TMEM16A antibody [EPR10643(2)] (ab190803)

TMEM16A Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-TMEM16A antibody

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin embedded Human gastrointestinal stromal tumor tissue sections labeling TMEM16A using ab190803 at a 1/500 dilution. A ready to use HRP Polymer for Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody. Hematoxylin counterstain.
Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-TMEM16A antibody [EPR10643(2)] (ab190803)

TMEM16A Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-TMEM16A antibody

Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of K562 cells labeling TMEM16A using ab190803 at a 1/70 dilution (pink). Goat anti rabbit IgG (FITC) was used as the secondary antibody at a 1/150 dilution. Isotype control: Rabbit monoclonal IgG (green). Cells were fixed in 2% paraformaldehyde.

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