Product Name: KIR2.3 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab13027

Summary

Production Name	KIR2.3 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA,IHC-P
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	KCNJ4
Alternative Names	KCNJ4; IRK3; Inward rectifier potassium channel 4; HIRK2; HRK1; Hippocampal inward rectifier; HIR; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir2.3; IRK-3; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 4
Gene ID	3761.0
SwissProt ID	P48050.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KCNJ4. AA range:251-300

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-2000, IHC-P 1:50-300, ELISA 2000-20000
Molecular Weight	50kDa

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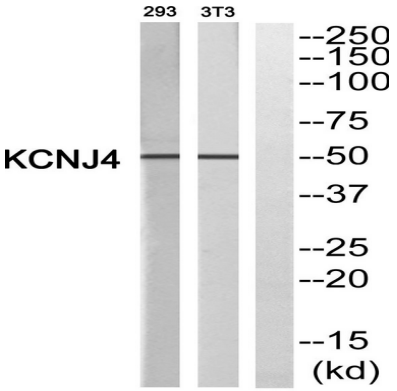
Background

Several different potassium channels are known to be involved with electrical signaling in the nervous system. One class is activated by depolarization whereas a second class is not. The latter are referred to as inwardly rectifying K+ channels, and they have a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. This asymmetry in potassium ion conductance plays a key role in the excitability of muscle cells and neurons. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and member of the inward rectifier potassium channel family. The encoded protein has a small unitary conductance compared to other members of this protein family. Two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],domain:The Val/Gly/Ala/Pro stretch may have a functional role in the conductance or permeation properties.,function:This receptor is controlled by G proteins. Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. Their voltage dependence is regulated by the concentration of extracellular potassium; as external potassium is raised, the voltage range of the channel opening shifts to more positive voltages. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium. Can be blocked by extracellular barium and cesium.,similarity:Belongs to the inward rectifier-type potassium channel family.,subunit:Homomultimeric and heteromultimeric association with Kir2.1, resulting in an enhanced G-protein-induced current. Association, via its PDZ-recognition domain, with LIN7A, LIN7B, LIN7C, DLG1, CASK and APBA1 plays a key role in its localization and trafficking.,tissue specificity:Heart, skeletal muscle, and several different brain regions including the hippocampus.,

Research Area

Image Data



Western blot analysis of KCNJ4 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the KCNJ4 peptide.

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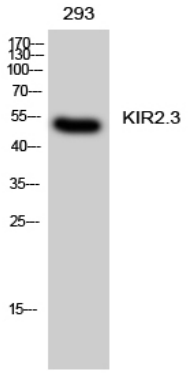

Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using KIR2.3 Polyclonal Antibody

Note

For research use only.