

Product Name: ROM-K (phospho Ser44) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab05378**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC, ICC/IF, ELISA
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylated
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio IHC 1:100-1:300, ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000, ELISA 1:5000-1:10000

Molecular Weight

Antigen Information

Gene Name	KCNJ1
Alternative Names	KCNJ1; ROMK1; ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 1; ATP-regulated potassium channel ROM-K; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir1.1; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 1
Gene ID	3758.0
SwissProt ID	P48048
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ROMK/Kir1.1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser44/25. AA range:11-60

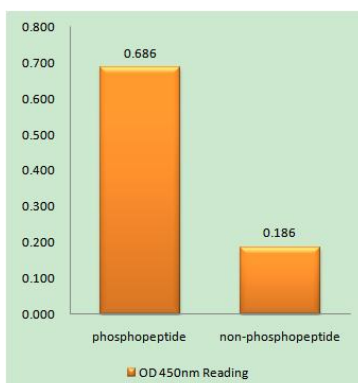
Background

Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. It is activated by internal ATP and probably plays an important role in potassium homeostasis. The encoded protein has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell. Mutations in this gene have been associated with antenatal Bartter syndrome, which is characterized by salt wasting, hypokalemic alkalosis, hypercalciuria, and low blood pressure. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],disease:Defects in KCNJ1 are the cause of Bartter syndrome type 2 (BS2) [MIM:241200]; also termed hyperprostaglandin E syndrome 2. BS refers to a group of autosomal recessive disorders characterized by impaired salt reabsorption in the thick ascending loop of Henle with pronounced salt wasting, hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis, and varying degrees of hypercalciuria. BS2 is a life-threatening condition beginning in utero, with marked fetal polyuria that leads to polyhydramnios and premature delivery. Another hallmark of BS2 is a marked hypercalciuria and, as a secondary consequence, the development of nephrocalcinosis and osteopenia.,function:In the kidney, probably plays a major role in potassium homeostasis. 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. This channel is activated by internal ATP and can be blocked by external barium.,similarity:Belongs to the inward rectifier-type potassium channel family.,tissue specificity:In the kidney and pancreatic islets. Lower levels in skeletal muscle, pancreas, spleen, brain, heart and liver.,

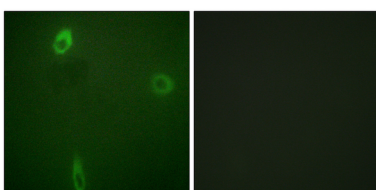
Research Area

Aldosterone-regulated sodium reabsorption;

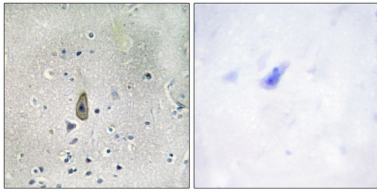
Image Data



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right) , using ROMK/Kir1.1 (Phospho-Ser44/25) Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using ROMK/Kir1.1 (Phospho-Ser44/25) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using ROMK/Kir1.1 (Phospho-Ser44/25) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.