

Product Name: KIR3.3 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog #: APRab13030

For research use only.

Summary

Description Rabbit polyclonal Antibody

Host Rabbit

Application WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation Unconjugated
Modification Unmodified

Isotype IgG

ClonalityPolyclonalFormLiquidConcentration1mg/ml

Storage Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Shipping Ice bags

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type **Buffer**

preservative N.

Purification Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:20000-1:40000

Molecular Weight 44kDa

Antigen Information

Alternative Names

Gene Name KCNJ9

KCNJ9; GIRK3; G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 3; GIRK-3; Inward

rectifier K(+) channel Kir3.3; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 9

Gene ID 3765.0 **SwissProt ID** 092806

The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KCNJ9. AA

range:61-110

Background

Immunogen

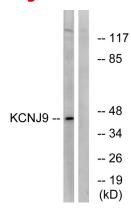
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Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. The encoded protein, which has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell, is controlled by G-proteins. It associates with another G-protein-activated potassium channel to form a heteromultimeric pore-forming complex. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008], 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., similarity: Belongs to the inward rectifier-type potassium channel family, subunit: Associates with GIRK1 to form a G-protein-activated heteromultimer pore-forming unit.,

Research Area

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from LOVO cells, using KCNJ9 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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