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**Product Name: MaxiK $\beta$ 2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody****Catalog #: APRab13676**

For research use only.

**Summary**

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

**Application**

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	30kDa

**Antigen Information**

<b>Gene Name</b>	KCNMB2 KCNMB2; Calcium-activated potassium channel subunit beta-2; BK channel subunit beta-2;
<b>Alternative Names</b>	BKbeta2; Hbeta2; Calcium-activated potassium channel; subfamily M subunit beta-2; Charybdotoxin receptor subunit beta-2; Hbeta3; K(VCA)beta-2; Maxi K cha
<b>Gene ID</b>	10242.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	Q9Y691
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KCNMB2. AA range:151-200

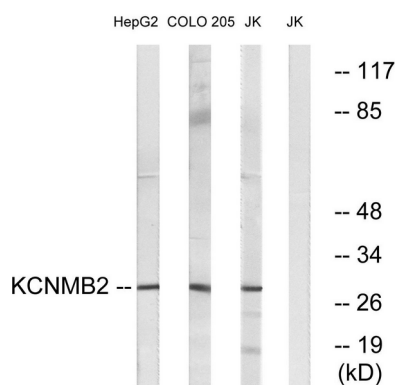
## Background

MaxiK channels are large conductance, voltage and calcium-sensitive potassium channels which are fundamental to the control of smooth muscle tone and neuronal excitability. MaxiK channels can be formed by 2 subunits: the pore-forming alpha subunit and the modulatory beta subunit. The protein encoded by this gene is an auxiliary beta subunit which decreases the activation time of MaxiK alpha subunit currents. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants of this gene. Additional variants are discussed in the literature, but their full length nature has not been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013],domain:The ball and chain domain mediates the inactivation of KCNMA1. It occludes the conduction pathway of KCNMA1 channels, and comprises the pore-blocking ball domain (residues 1-17) and the chain domain (residues 20-45) linking it to the transmembrane segment. The ball domain is made up of a flexible N-terminus anchored at a well ordered loop-helix motif. The chain domain consists of a 4-turn helix with an unfolded linker at its C-terminus.,function:Regulatory subunit of the calcium activated potassium KCNMA1 (maxiK) channel. Modulates the calcium sensitivity and gating kinetics of KCNMA1, thereby contributing to KCNMA1 channel diversity. Acts as a negative regulator that confers rapid and complete inactivation of KCNMA1 channel complex. May participate in KCNMA1 inactivation in chromaffin cells of the adrenal gland or in hippocampal CA1 neurons.,PTM:N-glycosylated.,similarity:Belongs to the KCNMB family.,subunit:Interacts with KCNMA1 tetramer. There are probably 4 molecules of KCMNB2 per KCNMA1 tetramer.,tissue specificity:Expressed in kidney, heart and brain. Highly expressed in ovary. Expressed at low level in other tissues.,

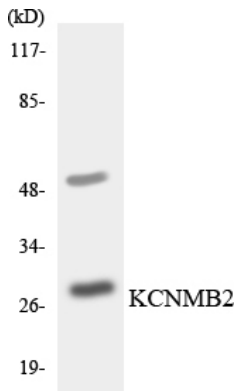
## Research Area

Vascular smooth muscle contraction;

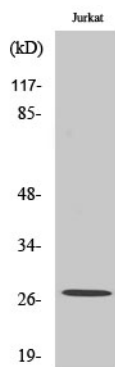
## Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat, COLO, and HepG2 cells, using KCNMB2 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HepG2 cells using KCNMB2 antibody.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using MaxiK $\beta$ 2 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1 : 500