

产品名称: KIR5.1 (phospho Ser416) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: APRab04922



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	KIR5.1 (phospho Ser416) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Mouse,Rat

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Phosphorylated
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	KCNJ16
别名 (Alternative Names)	KCNJ16; Inward rectifier potassium channel 16; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir5.1; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 16
基因 ID (Gene ID)	
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from mouse Kir5.1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser417. AA range:369-418

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	48kDa

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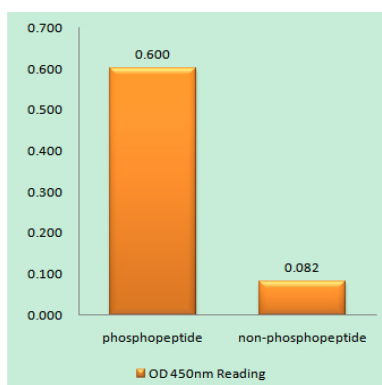


研究背景 (Background)

KCNJ16 (Potassium Voltage-Gated Channel Subfamily J Member 16) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with KCNJ16 include sesame syndrome and body dysmorphic disorder. Among its related pathways are Transmission across Chemical Synapses and Inwardly rectifying K⁺ channels. GO annotations related to this gene include inward rectifier potassium channel activity. An important paralog of this gene is KCNJ3. nward 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. KCNJ16 may be involved in the regulation of fluid and pH balance. In the kidney, together with KCNJ10, mediates basolateral K(+) recycling in distal tubules; this process is critical for Na(+) reabsorption at the tubules (PubMed: 24561201). he inward-rectifier potassium channel family (also known as 2-TM channels) include the strong inward-rectifier channels (Kir2.), the G-protein-activated inward-rectifier channels (Kir3.) and the ATP-sensitive channels (Kir6.), which combine with sulphonylurea receptors.

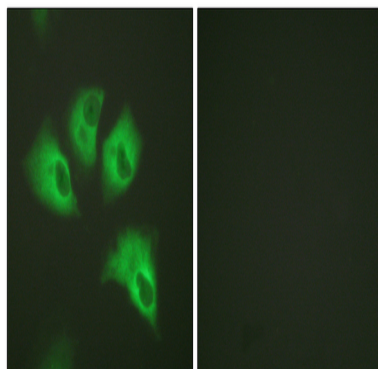
研究领域 (Research Area)

图片 (Image Data)

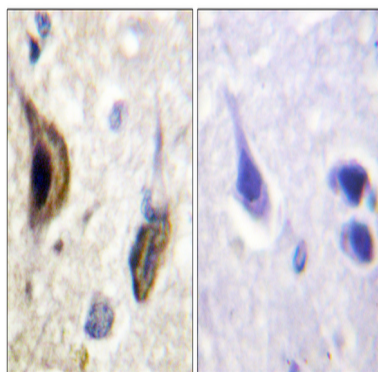


Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right) , using Kir5.1 (Phospho-Ser417) Antibody

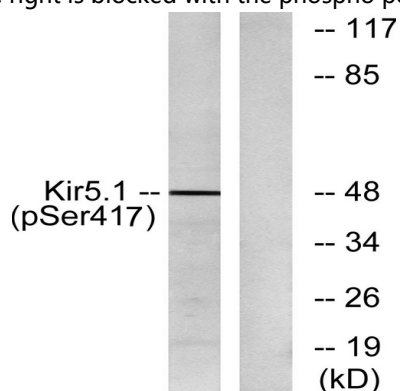
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Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using Kir5.1 (Phospho-Ser417) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using Kir5.1 (Phospho-Ser417) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from RAW264.7 cells treated with forskolin 40nM 30', using Kir5.1 (Phospho-Ser417) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .