产品名称：KIR2.3 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号：APRab13027

产品概述（Summary）

产品名称（Production Name）	KIR2.3 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述（Description）	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主（Host）	Rabbit
应用（Application）	WB,IHC,ELISA
种属反应性（Reactivity）	Human,Mouse,Rat

产品性能（Performance）

偶联物（Conjugation）	Unconjugated
修饰（Modification）	Unmodified
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）	KCNJ4
别名（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
基因 ID（Gene ID）	3761.0
蛋白 ID（SwissProt ID）	P48050.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KCNJ4. AA range:251-300

产品应用（Application）

稀释比（Dilution Ratio）	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:300,ELISA 1:2000-1:20000
蛋白分子量（Molecular Weight）	50kDa

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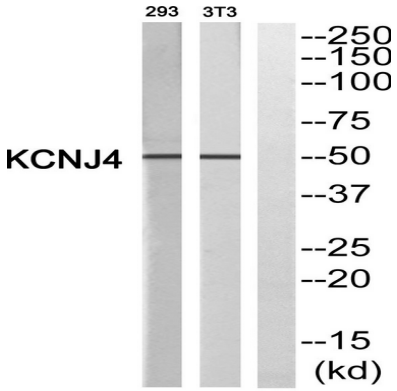
研究背景（Background）

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.,

研究领域（Research Area）

图片（Image Data）



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

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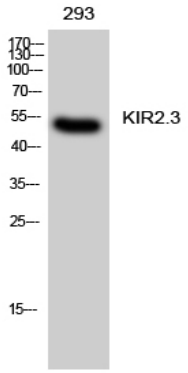

Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using KIR2.3 Polyclonal Antibody

注意事项（Note）

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