

产品名称: KIR6.2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: APRab13033



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	KIR6.2 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)	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)	KCNJ11
别名 (Alternative Names)	KCNJ11; ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 11; IKATP; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir6.2; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 11
基因 ID (Gene ID)	3767.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	Q14654.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Kir6.2. AA range:190-239

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 1:5000-1:20000
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	40kDa

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研究背景 (Background)

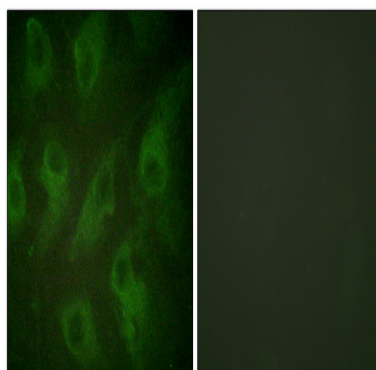
Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. The encoded protein, which has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell, is controlled by G-proteins and is found associated with the sulfonylurea receptor SUR. Mutations in this gene are a cause of familial persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy (PHHI), an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by unregulated insulin secretion. Defects in this gene may also contribute to autosomal dominant non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type II (NIDDM), transient neonatal diabetes mellitus type 3 (TNDM3), and permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus (PNDM). Multiple alternatively spliced transcripts: Defects in KCNJ11 are a cause of permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus (PNDM) [MIM:606176]. PNDM is a rare form of diabetes characterized by insulin-requiring hyperglycemia that is diagnosed within the first months of life. Defects in KCNJ11 are the cause of familial hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia type 2 (HHF2) [MIM:601820]; also known as persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy (PHHI) or hyperinsulinism. HHF2 is the most common cause of persistent hypoglycemia in infancy and is due to defective negative feedback regulation of insulin secretion by low glucose levels. It causes nesidioblastosis, a diffuse abnormality of the pancreas in which there is extensive, often disorganized formation of new islets. Unless early and aggressive intervention is undertaken, brain damage from recurrent episodes of hypoglycemia may occur. Defects in KCNJ11 are the cause of transient neonatal diabetes mellitus type 3 (TNDM3) [MIM:610582]. Neonatal diabetes mellitus, defined as insulin-requiring hyperglycemia within the first month of life, is a rare entity. In about half of the neonates, diabetes is transient and resolves at a median age of 3 months, whereas the rest have a permanent form of diabetes. In a significant number of patients with transient neonatal diabetes mellitus, diabetes type 2 appears later in life. The onset and severity of TNDM3 is variable with childhood-onset diabetes, gestational diabetes or adult-onset diabetes described. Defects in KCNJ11 may contribute to non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM), also known as diabetes mellitus type 2. 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. similarity: Belongs to the inward rectifier-type potassium channel family. subunit: Associates with ABCC8/SUR.

研究领域 (Research Area)

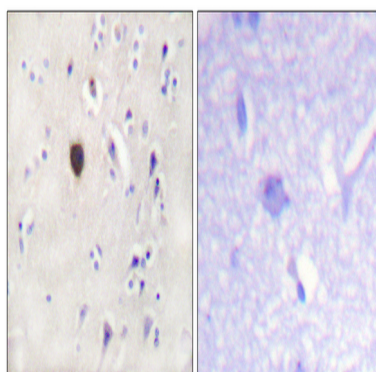
Type II diabetes mellitus;

图片 (Image Data)

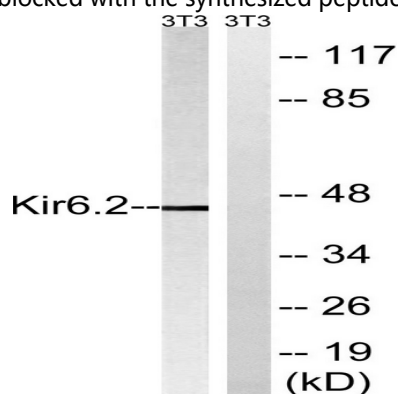
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Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using Kir6.2 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

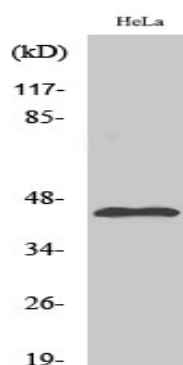


Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using Kir6.2 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

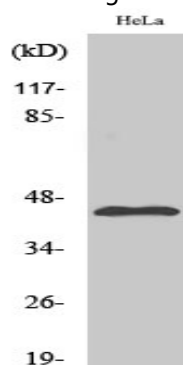


Western blot analysis of lysates from 3T3 cells, using Kir6.2 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

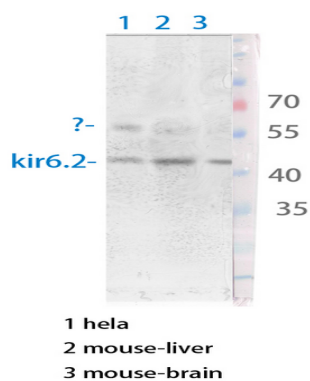
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Western Blot analysis of various cells using KIR6.2 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 500



Western Blot analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using KIR6.2 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 500



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Antibody diluted at 1:1000. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .