

产品名称: ROM-K Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: APRab17317



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	ROM-K Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,IHC
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)	KCNJ1
别名 (Alternative Names)	KCNJ1; ROMK1; ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 1; ATP-regulated potassium channel ROM-K; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir1.1; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 1
基因 ID (Gene ID)	3758.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	P48048.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ROMK/Kir1.1. AA range:11-60

产品应用 (Application)

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

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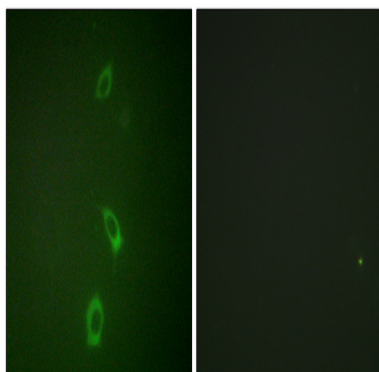
研究背景 (Background)

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. It is activated by internal ATP and probably plays an important role in potassium homeostasis. The encoded protein has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell. Mutations in this gene have been associated with antenatal Bartter syndrome, which is characterized by salt wasting, hypokalemic alkalosis, hypercalciuria, and low blood pressure. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],disease:Defects in KCNJ1 are the cause of Bartter syndrome type 2 (BS2) [MIM:241200]; also termed hyperprostaglandin E syndrome 2. BS refers to a group of autosomal recessive disorders characterized by impaired salt reabsorption in the thick ascending loop of Henle with pronounced salt wasting, hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis, and varying degrees of hypercalciuria. BS2 is a life-threatening condition beginning in utero, with marked fetal polyuria that leads to polyhydramnios and premature delivery. Another hallmark of BS2 is a marked hypercalciuria and, as a secondary consequence, the development of nephrocalcinosis and osteopenia.,function:In the kidney, probably plays a major role in potassium homeostasis. 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. This channel is activated by internal ATP and can be blocked by external barium.,similarity:Belongs to the inward rectifier-type potassium channel family.,tissue specificity:In the kidney and pancreatic islets. Lower levels in skeletal muscle, pancreas, spleen, brain, heart and liver.,

研究领域 (Research Area)

Aldosterone-regulated sodium reabsorption;

图片 (Image Data)



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using ROMK/Kir1.1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the

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synthesized peptide.

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .