

钾离子通道 KIR2.3 抗体

产品货号： mIR17069

英文名称： KIR2.3

中文名称： 钾离子通道 KIR2.3 抗体

别名： Hippocampal inward rectifier; Hippocampal inward rectifier potassium channel; HIR; HIRK2; HRK1; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir2.3; Inward rectifier K+ channel Kir2.3; Inward rectifier potassium channel 4; Inward rectifier potassium channel Kir 2.3; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 4; IRK-3; IRK3; IRK4_HUMAN; KCNJ 4; Kcnj4; Kir2.3; MGC142066; MGC142068; OTTHUMP00000028922; Potassium channel; Potassium channel inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 4; Potassium inwardly rectifying channel J4; Potassium inwardly rectifying channel subfamily J member 4.

研究领域： 细胞生物 神经生物学 通道蛋白 细胞膜蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Rabbit,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 49kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免疫原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KIR2.3:1-100/445 <Cytoplasmic>

亚型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储存液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When

reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 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]

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.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane. TAX1BP3 binding promotes dissociation of KCNJ4 from LIN7 family members and KCNJ4 internalization.

Tissue Specificity:

Heart, skeletal muscle, and several different brain regions including the hippocampus.

Similarity:

Belongs to the inward rectifier-type potassium channel (TC 1.A.2.1) family. KCNJ4 subfamily.

SWISS:

P48050

Gene ID:

3761

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.