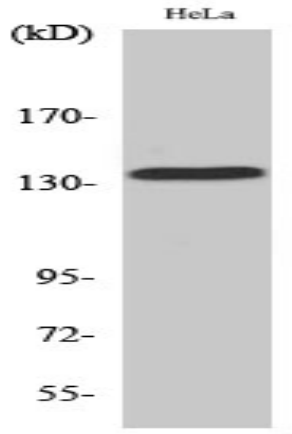
Immunoway
Best Tools for immunology Research

MaxiKα Polyclonal Antibody

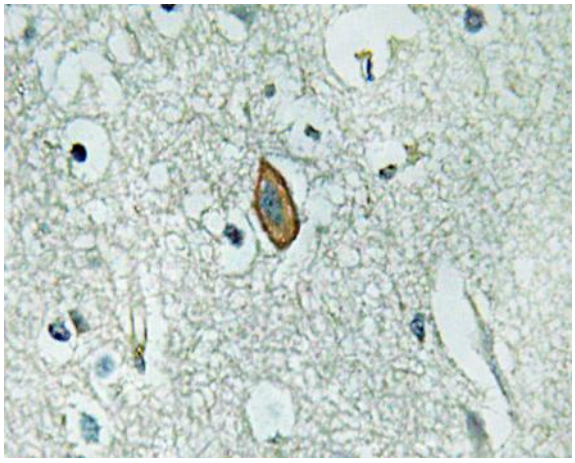
Catalog No :	YT2666
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	MaxiKα
Fields :	>>cGMP-PKG signaling pathway;>>Vascular smooth muscle contraction;>>Insulin secretion;>>Renin secretion;>>Salivary secretion;>>Pancreatic secretion
Gene Name :	KCNMA1
Protein Name :	Calcium-activated potassium channel subunit alpha-1
Human Gene Id :	3778
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q12791
Mouse Gene Id :	16531
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q08460
Rat Gene Id :	83731
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q62976
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MaxiKalpha. AA range:721-770
Specificity :	MaxiKα Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MaxiKα protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:40000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	137kD
Cell Pathway :	Vascular smooth muscle contraction;
Background :	potassium calcium-activated channel subfamily M alpha 1(KCNMA1) Homo sapiens MaxiK channels are large conductance, voltage and calcium-sensitive potassium channels which are fundamental to the control of smooth muscle tone and neuronal excitability. MaxiK channels can be formed by 2 subunits: the pore-forming alpha subunit, which is the product of this gene, and the modulatory beta subunit. Intracellular calcium regulates the physical association between the alpha and beta subunits. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function :	alternative products:May be partially controlled by hormonal stress. Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in KCNMA1 are the cause of generalized epilepsy and paroxysmal dyskinesia (GEPD) [MIM:609446]. Epilepsy is one of the most common and debilitating neurological disorders. Paroxysmal dyskinesias are neurological disorders characterized by sudden, unpredictable, disabling attacks of involuntary movement often requiring life-long treatment. The coexistence of epilepsy and paroxysmal dyskinesia in the same individual or family is an increasingly recognized phenomenon. Patients manifest absence seizures, generalized tonic-clonic seizures, paroxysmal nonkinesigenic dyskinesia, involuntary dystonic or choreiform movements. Onset is usually in childhood and patients may have seizures only, dyskinesia only, or both.,domain:The calcium bowl constitutes one of the Ca(2+) sensors an
Subcellular Location :	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Expression :	Widely expressed. Except in myocytes, it is almost ubiquitously expressed.
Sort :	9424
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Unmodified

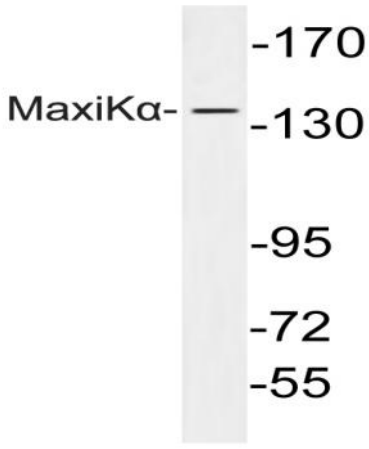
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using MaxiKα Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of MaxiKα antibody in paraffin-embedded human brain tissue.



Western blot analysis of lysate from HeLa cells, using MaxiKα antibody.