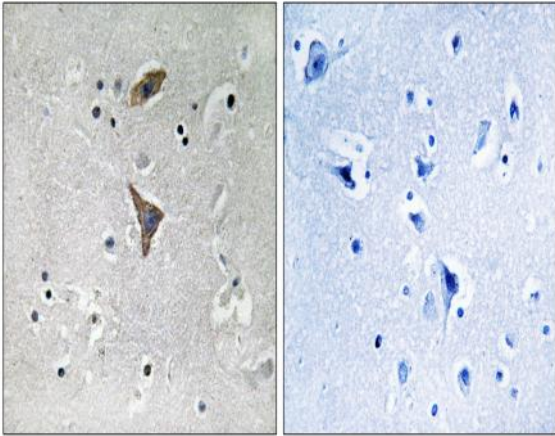


**KCNT1 Polyclonal Antibody**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT2461
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	KCNT1
<b>Gene Name :</b>	KCNT1
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Potassium channel subfamily T member 1
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	57582
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q5JUK3
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	227632
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q6ZPR4
<b>Rat Gene Id :</b>	60444
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9Z258
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KCNT1. AA range:1019-1068
<b>Specificity :</b>	KCNT1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KCNT1 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	140kD
<b>Background :</b>	<p>Potassium channels represent the most complex class of voltage-gated ion channels from both functional and structural standpoints. Their diverse functions include regulating neurotransmitter release, heart rate, insulin secretion, neuronal excitability, epithelial electrolyte transport, smooth muscle contraction, and cell volume. This gene encodes a sodium-activated potassium channel subunit which is thought to function in ion conductance and developmental signaling pathways. Mutations in this gene cause the early-onset epileptic disorders, malignant migrating partial seizures of infancy and autosomal dominant nocturnal frontal lobe epilepsy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2012],</p>
<b>Function :</b>	<p>function:Outwardly rectifying potassium channel subunit that may co-assemble with other Slo-type channel subunits. Activated by high intracellular sodium or chloride levels. Activated upon stimulation of G-protein coupled receptors, such as CHRM1 and GRIA1. May be regulated by calcium in the absence of sodium ions (in vitro).,PTM:Phosphorylated by protein kinase C. Phosphorylation of the C-terminal domain increases channel activity.,similarity:Belongs to the potassium channel family. Calcium-activated subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 RCK N-terminal domain.,subunit:Interacts with CRBN via its cytoplasmic C-terminus.,tissue specificity:Highest expression in liver, brain and spinal cord. Lowest expression in skeletal muscle.,</p>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
<b>Expression :</b>	Highest expression in liver, brain and spinal cord. Lowest expression in skeletal muscle.

## Products Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using KCNT1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.