

## KIR3.3 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT2476
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	KIR3.3
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Circadian entrainment;>>Retrograde endocannabinoid signaling;>>Serotonergic synapse;>>Dopaminergic synapse;>>Estrogen signaling pathway;>>Oxytocin signaling pathway;>>GnRH secretion;>>Morphine addiction
<b>Gene Name :</b>	KCNJ9
<b>Protein Name :</b>	G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 3
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	3765
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q92806
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	16524
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P48543
<b>Rat Gene Id :</b>	116560
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q63511
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KCNJ9. AA range:61-110
<b>Specificity :</b>	KIR3.3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KIR3.3 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: 1:40000.. 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>	44kD
<b>Background :</b>	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. It associates with another G-protein-activated potassium channel to form a heteromultimeric pore-forming complex. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
<b>Function :</b>	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.,similarity:Belongs to the inward rectifier-type potassium channel family.,subunit:Associates with GIRK1 to form a G-protein-activated heteromultimer pore-forming unit.,
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

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