

KIR3.3 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT2476
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	KIR3.3
Fields :	>>Circadian entrainment;>>Retrograde endocannabinoid signaling;>>Serotonergic synapse;>>Dopaminergic synapse;>>Estrogen signaling pathway;>>Oxytocin signaling pathway;>>GnRH secretion;>>Morphine addiction
Gene Name :	KCNJ9
Protein Name :	G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 3
Human Gene Id :	3765
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q92806
Mouse Gene Id :	16524
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P48543
Rat Gene Id :	116560
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q63511
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KCNJ9. AA range:61-110
Specificity :	KIR3.3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KIR3.3 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 : 44kD

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. 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],

Function : 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.,

Subcellular Location : Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

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