

KIR3.3 Polyclonal Antibody

YT2476 Catalog No:

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

KIR3.3 **Target:**

Fields: >>Circadian entrainment;>>Retrograde endocannabinoid

signaling;>>Serotonergic synapse;>>Dopaminergic synapse;>>Estrogen

signaling pathway;>>Oxytocin signaling pathway;>>GnRH secretion;>>Morphine

addiction

Q92806

P48543

Gene Name: KCNJ9

G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 3 **Protein Name:**

Human Gene Id: 3765

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 16524

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene Id: 116560

Rat Swiss Prot No: Q63511

The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Immunogen:

KCNJ9. AA range:61-110

Specificity: KIR3.3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KIR3.3 protein.

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Formulation:

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

1/2



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

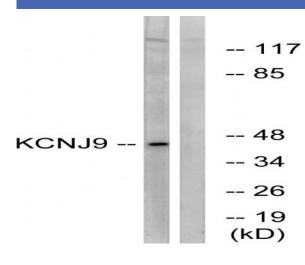
rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium.,similarity:Belongs to the inward rectifier-type potassium channel family.,subunit:Associates with GIRK1 to form a G-protein-activated

heteromultimer pore-forming unit.,

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from LOVO cells, using KCNJ9 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.