钾离子通道亚家族 T 成员 1 抗体

产品货号： mlR20327

英文名称： KCNT1

中文名称： 钾离子通道亚家族 T 成员 1 抗体

别　　名： bA100C15.2; EIEE14; ENFL5; KCa4.1; KCNT1; KCNT1_HUMAN; Potassium channel subfamily T member 1; Potassium channel, subfamily T, member 1; SLACK.

研究领域： 细胞生物　神经生物学　通道蛋白　细胞膜蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500（石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 137kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KCNT1:101-200/1230 <Extracellular>

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： Preservative: 15mM Sodium Azide, Constituents: 1% BSA, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍 background:

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]

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).

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane.

Tissue Specificity:

Highest expression in liver, brain and spinal cord. Lowest expression in skeletal muscle.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by protein kinase C. Phosphorylation of the C-terminal domain increases channel activity.

Similarity:

Belongs to the potassium channel family.

Calcium-activated (TC 1.A.1.3)

subfamily. KCa4.1/KCNT1 sub-subfamily.

Contains 1 RCK N-terminal domain.

SWISS:

Q5JUK3

Gene ID:

57582

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片