电压门控钾通道亚基 Kv7.3 抗体

产品货号： mlR16912

英文名称： KCNQ3

中文名称： 电压门控钾通道亚基 Kv7.3 抗体

别　　名： BFNC 2; BFNC; BFNC2; EBN 2; EBN2; KCNQ 3; KCNQ3; KCNQ3_HUMAN; KQT like 3; KQT-like 3; KV7.3; Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT3; Potassium channel voltage gated subfamily Q member 3; Potassium voltage gated channel KQT like protein 3; Potassium voltage gated channel KQT like subfamily member 3; Potassium voltage gated channel subfamily KQT member 3; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 3; Voltage gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.3; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.3.

研究领域： 细胞生物　神经生物学　通道蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Horse, Sheep,

产品应用 ： 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 ： 97kDa

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 KCNQ3:721-820/872

亚　　型 ： IgG

纯化方法 ： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液 ： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

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:

The M channel is a slowly activating and deactivating potassium channel that plays a critical role in the regulation of neuronal excitability. The M channel is formed by the association of the protein encoded by this gene and one of two related proteins encoded by the KCNQ2 and KCNQ5 genes, both integral membrane proteins. M channel currents are inhibited by M1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptors and activated by retigabine, a novel anti-convulsant drug. Defects in this gene are a cause of benign familial neonatal convulsions type 2 (BFNC2), also known as epilepsy, benign neonatal type 2 (EBN2). Two variants encoding distinct isoforms have been found. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011]

Function:

Probably important in the regulation of neuronal excitability. Associates with KCNQ2 or KCNQ5 to form a potassium channel with essentially identical properties to the channel underlying the native M-current, a slowly activating and deactivating potassium conductance which plays a critical role in determining the subthreshold electrical excitability of neurons as well as the responsiveness to synaptic inputs.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane.

Tissue Specificity:

Predominantly expressed in brain.

DISEASE:

Defects in KCNQ3 are the cause of benign neonatal epilepsy type 2 (EBN2) [MIM:121201]. Benign neonatal epilepsy is characterized by clusters of seizures occurring in the first days of life. Most patients have spontaneous

remission by 12 months of age and show normal psychomotor development. The disorder is distinguished from benign familial infantile seizures by an earlier age at onset.

Similarity:

Belongs to the potassium channel family. KQT (TC 1.A.1.15) subfamily. Kv7.3/KCNQ3 sub-subfamily.

SWISS:

O43525

Gene ID:

3786

Important Note:

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