视网膜钠/钾/钙交换体 2 抗体

产品货号： mlR19050

英文名称： NCKX2

中文名称： 视网膜钠/钾/钙交换体 2 抗体

别　　名： Na(+)/K(+)/Ca(2+) exchange protein 2; Na(+)/K(+)/Ca(2+)-exchange protein 2; NCKX 2; NCKX2_HUMAN; OTTHUMP00000045115; Retinal cone Na Ca+K exchanger; Retinal cone Na-Ca+K exchanger; SLC24A2; Sodium/potassium/calcium exchanger 2; solute carrier family 24 (sodium/potassium/calcium exchanger) member 2; Solute carrier family 24 member 2.

研究领域： 细胞生物　神经生物学　信号转导

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Rat, Dog, Pig, 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： 74kDa

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 NCKX2:71-170/661 <Extracellular>

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： This gene encodes a member of the calcium/cation antiporter superfamily of transport proteins. The encoded protein belongs to the SLC24 branch of exchangers, which can mediate the extrusion of one Ca2+ ion and one K+ ion in exchange for four Na+ ions. This family member is a retinal cone/brain exchanger that can mediate a light-induced decrease in free Ca2+ concentration. This protein may also play a neuroprotective role during ischemic brain injury. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011]

Function:

Critical component of the visual transduction cascade, controlling the calcium concentration of outer segments during light and darkness. Light causes a rapid lowering of cytosolic free calcium in the outer segment of both retinal rod and cone photoreceptors and the light-induced lowering of calcium is caused by extrusion via this protein which plays a key role in the process of light adaptation. Transports 1 Ca(2+) and 1 K(+) in exchange for 4 Na(+).

Subcellular Location:

Membrane.

Similarity:

Belongs to the sodium/potassium/calcium exchanger family. SLC24A subfamily.

SWISS:

Q9UI40

Gene ID:

25769

Important Note:

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