

## 钙激活钾通道蛋白 $\beta$ 4 抗体

产品货号： mIR16909

英文名称： KCNMB4

中文名称： 钙激活钾通道蛋白  $\beta$  4 抗体

别名： BK channel subunit beta 4; BK channel subunit beta-4; BKbeta4; Calcium activated potassium channel beta 4 subunit; Calcium activated potassium channel subfamily M subunit beta 4; Calcium activated potassium channel subunit beta 4; Calcium-activated potassium channel; Calcium-activated potassium channel subunit beta-4; Charybdotoxin receptor subunit beta 4; Charybdotoxin receptor subunit beta-4; Hbeta4; K(VCA)beta 4; K(VCA)beta-4; KCMB4\_HUMAN; KCNMB 4; Kcnmb4; Large conductance calcium dependent potassium ion channel beta 4 subunit; Maxi K channel subunit beta 4; Maxi K channel subunit beta-4; Potassium large conductance calcium activated channel subfamily M beta member 4; Slo beta 4; Slo-beta-4; subfamily M subunit beta-4.

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, Pig, Cow, Rabbit, 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： 24kDa

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 KCNMB4:51-150/210 <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 background:**

MaxiK channels are large conductance, voltage and calcium-sensitive potassium channels which are fundamental to the control of smooth muscle tone and neuronal excitability. MaxiK channels can be formed by 2 subunits: the pore-forming alpha subunit and the modulatory beta subunit. The protein encoded by this gene is an auxiliary beta subunit which slows activation kinetics, leads to steeper calcium sensitivity, and shifts the voltage range of current activation to more negative potentials than does the beta 1 subunit. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

**Function:**

Regulatory subunit of the calcium activated potassium KCNMA1 (maxiK) channel. Modulates the calcium sensitivity and gating kinetics of KCNMA1, thereby contributing to KCNMA1 channel diversity. Decreases the gating kinetics and calcium sensitivity of the KCNMA1 channel, but with fast deactivation kinetics. May decrease KCNMA1 channel openings at low calcium concentrations but increases channel openings at high calcium concentrations. Makes KCNMA1 channel resistant to 100 nM charybdotoxin (CTX) toxin concentrations.

**Subcellular Location:**

Membrane.

**Tissue Specificity:**

Predominantly expressed in brain. In brain, it is expressed in the cerebellum, cerebral cortex, medulla, spinal cord, occipital pole, frontal lobe, temporal lobe, putamen, amygdala, caudate nucleus, corpus callosum, hippocampus, substantia nigra and thalamus. Weakly or not expressed in other tissues.

**Post-translational modifications:**

Phosphorylated. Phosphorylation modulates its effect on KCNMA1 activation kinetics. N-glycosylated. A highly glycosylated form is promoted by KCNMA1. Glycosylation, which is not required for the interaction with KCNMA1 and subcellular location, increases protection against charybdotoxin.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the KCNMB (TC 8.A.14.1) family. KCNMB4 subfamily.

**SWISS:**

Q86W47

**Gene ID:**

27345

**Important Note:**

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