钾离子通道蛋白 4 抗体

产品货号： mlR16903

英文名称： KCNK4

中文名称： 钾离子通道蛋白 4 抗体

别　　名： K2p4.1; K2P4.1 potassium channel; KCNK 4; KCNK4_HUMAN; MGC144821; Potassium channel subfamily K member 4; Potassium inwardly rectifying channel subfamily K member 4; TRAAK; TRAAK1; TRAAKt; TWIK related arachidonic acid stimulated potassium channel protein; Two pore K(+) channel KT4.1; Two pore K+ channel KT4.1; Two pore potassium channel KT4.1.

研究领域： 细胞生物　神经生物学　通道蛋白　细胞膜受体

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, 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 ： 43kDa

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 KCNK4:231-330.393

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:

Potassium channels play a role in many cellular processes including maintenance of the action potential, muscle contraction, hormone secretion, osmotic regulation, and ion flow. This gene encodes one of the members of the superfamily of potassium channel proteins containing two pore-forming P domains. The encoded protein homodimerizes and functions as an outwardly rectifying channel. It is expressed primarily in neural tissues and is stimulated by membrane stretch and polyunsaturated fatty acids. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

KCNK4 belongs to the two pore domain potassium channel family and is an outward rectifying potassium channel. This channel produces rapidly activating and non-inactivating outward rectifier K(+) currents. It is activated by arachidonic acid and other naturally occurring unsaturated free fatty acids.

Subunit:

Homodimer; disulfide-linked.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Similarity:

Belongs to the two pore domain potassium channel (TC 1.A.1.8) family.

SWISS:

Q9NYG8

Gene ID:

50801

Important Note:

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