

钾离子通道蛋白 KCNJ15 抗体

产品货号： mlR16891

英文名称： KCNJ15

中文名称： 钾离子通道蛋白 KCNJ15 抗体

别名： ATP sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 15; ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 15; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir1.3; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir4.2; Inward rectifier K+ channel KIR4.2; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 15; IRK15_HUMAN; IRKK; KCNJ 14; KCNJ 15; KCNJ14; Kcnj15; KIR1.3; KIR4.2; MGC13584; Potassium channel; Potassium channel inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 15; Potassium inwardly rectifying channel J15; Potassium inwardly rectifying channel subfamily J member 15.

研究领域： 肿瘤 细胞生物 神经生物学 信号转导 新陈代谢 细胞膜蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Horse, Rabbit,

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 KCNJ15:51-150/375 <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:

Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. The encoded protein has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell. Eight transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2013]

Function:

Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. Their voltage dependence is regulated by the concentration of extracellular potassium; as external potassium is raised, the voltage range of the channel opening shifts to more positive voltages. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane.

Similarity:

Belongs to the inward rectifier-type potassium channel (TC 1.A.2.1) family. KCNJ15 subfamily.

SWISS:

Q99712

Gene ID:

3772

Important Note:

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