10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Potassium Channel, Voltage Gated, Kv2.2 Subunit Antibody

Our Anti-Potassium Channel, Voltage Gated, Kv2.2 Subunit rabbit polyclonal primary antibody from Pho
Catalog # AN1521

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q63099
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	102096

Additional Information

Other Names	delayed rectifier potassium channel protein antibody, KCNB2 antibody, KCNB2_HUMAN antibody, potassium channel Kv2.2 antibody, potassium voltage gated channel subfamily B member 2 antibody, Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily B member 2 antibody, Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv2.2 antibody
Target/Specificity	Voltage-gated K+ channels are important determinants of neuronal membrane excitability (Pongs, 1999). Moreover, differences in K+ channel expression patterns and densities contribute to the variations in action potential waveforms and repetitive firing patterns evident in different neuronal cell types. The delayed rectifier-type (IK)channels (Kv1.5, Kv2.1, and Kv2.2) are expressed on all neuronal somata and proximal dendrites and are also found in a wide variety of non-neuronal cells types including pancreatic islets, alveolar cells and cardiac myocytes (Hwang et al., 1993; Yan et al., 2004; Michaelevski et al., 2003). Kv2.1 and Kv2.2 form distinct populations of K+ channels and these subunits are thought to be primarily responsible for IK in superior cervical ganglion cells (Blaine and Ribera, 1998; Burger and Ribera, 1996).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-Potassium Channel, Voltage Gated, Kv2.2 Subunit Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Voltage-gated K+ channels are important determinants of neuronal membrane excitability (Pongs, 1999). Moreover, differences in K+ channel expression patterns and densities contribute to the variations in action potential waveforms and repetitive firing patterns evident in different neuronal cell types. The delayed rectifier-type (IK)channels (Kv1.5, Kv2.1, and Kv2.2) are expressed on all neuronal somata and proximal dendrites and are also found in a wide variety of non-neuronal cells types including pancreatic islets, alveolar cells and cardiac myocytes (Hwang et al., 1993; Yan et al., 2004; Michaelevski et al., 2003). Kv2.1 and Kv2.2 form distinct populations of K+ channels and these subunits are thought to be primarily responsible for IK in superior cervical ganglion cells (Blaine and Ribera, 1998; Burger and Ribera, 1996).