

Anti-Potassium Chloride Cotransporter (KCC2) (Ser940) Antibody

Our Anti-Potassium Chloride Cotransporter (KCC2) (Ser940) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary
Catalog # AN1523

Product Information

Application	WB, IP
Primary Accession	Q63633
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	126247

Additional Information

Gene ID	171373
Other Names	Electroneutral potassium chloride cotransporter 2 antibody, Electroneutral potassium-chloride cotransporter 2 antibody, Erythroid K Cl cotransporter 2 antibody, Furosemide sensitive K Cl cotransporter antibody, hKCC2 antibody, K-Cl cotransporter 2 antibody, KCC 2 antibody, KCC2 antibody, KIAA1176 antibody, Neuronal K Cl cotransporter antibody, Neuronal K-Cl cotransporter antibody, Potassium Chloride Cotransporter antibody, Potassium chloride transporter 5 antibody, rKCC2 antibody, S12A5 antibody, S12A5_HUMAN antibody, SLC12A5 antibody, Solute carrier family 12 (potassium chloride transporter) member 5 antibody, Solute carrier family 12 member 5 antibody
Target/Specificity	KCC2 is widely thought to be expressed exclusively in neurons where it is responsible for maintaining low intracellular chloride concentration to drive hyperpolarizing post-synaptic responses to the inhibitory neurotransmitters GABA and glycine. Serine 940 on KCC2 has been shown to be phosphorylated by PKC and has further been demonstrated to be the major site for PKC-dependent phosphorylation for full length KCC2 molecules when expressed in HEK-293 cells as phosphorylation of Ser-940 increased the cell surface stability of KCC2 in this system by decreasing its rate of internalization from the plasma membrane (Lee et al., 2007).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IP~~N/A
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 Chloride Cotransporter (KCC2) (Ser940) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Background

KCC2 is widely thought to be expressed exclusively in neurons where it is responsible for maintaining low intracellular chloride concentration to drive hyperpolarizing post-synaptic responses to the inhibitory neurotransmitters GABA and glycine. Serine 940 on KCC2 has been shown to be phosphorylated by PKC and has further been demonstrated to be the major site for PKC-dependent phosphorylation for full length KCC2 molecules when expressed in HEK-293 cells as phosphorylation of Ser-940 increased the cell surface stability of KCC2 in this system by decreasing it's rate of internalization from the plasma membrane (Lee et al., 2007).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.