



## Anti-Potassium Chloride Cotransporter (KCC2) (Thr1007) Antibody

Our Anti-Potassium Chloride Cotransporter (KCC2) (Thr1007) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary Catalog # AN1524

## **Product Information**

ApplicationWBPrimary AccessionQ63633HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalIsotypeIgGCalculated MW126247

## **Additional Information**

**Other Names** 

**Gene ID** 171373

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 (Lee et al., 2007). KCC2 is expressed in most adult neurons, and expression levels correlate well with the maturation state of neurons. N-ethylmaleimide (NEM) has been show to increase phosphorylation of the Ser-940 residue, while decreasing phosphorylation of Thr-1007 residue. Dephosphorylation of residues Thr-906 and Thr-1007 correlates with

increased KCC2 activity (Moss et al., 2017).

**Dilution** WB~~1:1000

**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) (Thr1007) 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 (Lee et al., 2007). KCC2 is expressed in most adult neurons, and expression levels correlate well with the maturation state of neurons. N-ethylmaleimide (NEM) has been show to increase phosphorylation of the Ser-940 residue, while decreasing phosphorylation of Thr-1007 residue. Dephosphorylation of residues Thr-906 and Thr-1007 correlates with increased KCC2 activity (Moss et al., 2017).

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