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KCNJ8 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP12302a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	Q15842
Other Accession	Q63664, P97794, NP_004973.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB31081
Calculated MW	47968
Antigen Region	4-33

Additional Information

Gene ID	3764
Other Names	ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 8, Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir61, Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 8, uKATP-1, KCNJ8
Target/Specificity	This KCNJ8 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 4-33 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human KCNJ8.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	KCNJ8 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	KCNJ8
Function	Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency

	to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it (PubMed:20558321, PubMed:21836131, PubMed:24700710, PubMed:28842488). 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 (PubMed:20558321, PubMed:21836131, PubMed:24700710, PubMed:28842488). The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium. This channel is activated by internal ATP and can be blocked by external barium (PubMed:20558321, PubMed:21836131, PubMed:24700710, PubMed:28842488). Can form a sulfonylurea-sensitive but ATP-insensitive potassium channel with ABCC9 (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Predominantly detected in fetal and adult heart.

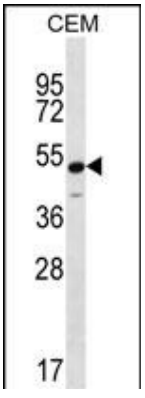
Background

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, which has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell, is controlled by G-proteins. [provided by RefSeq].

References

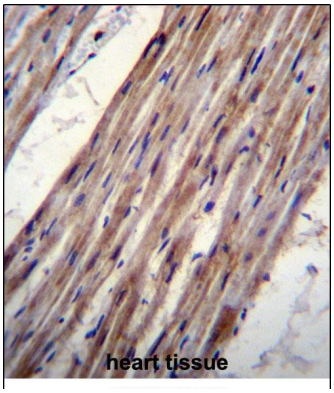
Medeiros-Domingo, A., et al. Heart Rhythm 7(10):1466-1471(2010)
Ellis, J.A., et al. Physiol. Genomics 40(3):184-188(2010)
Shi, W., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(5):3021-3029(2010)
Winkler, M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(11):6752-6762(2009)
Ploug, K.B., et al. Eur. J. Pharmacol. 601 (1-3), 43-49 (2008) :

Images



KCNJ8 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12302a) western blot analysis in CEM cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the KCNJ8 antibody detected the KCNJ8 protein (arrow).

KCNJ8 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP12302a)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human heart tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of KCNJ8 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



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