

# KCNV2 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP13082b

# **Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	<u>Q8TDN2</u>
Other Accession	<u>Q8CFS6</u> , <u>NP_598004.1</u>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB33055
Calculated MW	62459
Antigen Region	478-507

## **Additional Information**

Gene ID	169522
Other Names	Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily V member 2, Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv82, KCNV2
Target/Specificity	This KCNV2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 478-507 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human KCNV2.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. 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	KCNV2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### **Protein Information**

Name	KCNV2
Function	Potassium channel subunit. Modulates channel activity by shifting the threshold and the half-maximal activation to more negative values.

Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Has to be associated with KCNB1 or possibly another partner to get inserted in the plasma membrane. Remains intracellular in the absence of KCNB1
Tissue Location	Detected in lung, liver, kidney, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, ovary and colon

## Background

Voltage-gated potassium (Kv) channels represent the most complex class of voltage-gated ion channels from both functional and structural standpoints. Their diverse functions include regulating neurotransmitter release, heart rate, insulin secretion, neuronal excitability, epithelial electrolyte transport, smooth muscle contraction, and cell volume. This gene encodes a member of the potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily V. This member is identified as a 'silent subunit', and it does not form homomultimers, but forms heteromultimers with several other subfamily members. Through obligatory heteromerization, it exerts a function-altering effect on other potassium channel subunits. This protein is strongly expressed in pancreas and has a weaker expression in several other tissues.

# References

Robson, A.G., et al. Retina (Philadelphia, Pa.) 30(1):51-62(2010) Ben Salah, S., et al. Am. J. Ophthalmol. 145(6):1099-1106(2008) Wissinger, B., et al. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 49(2):751-757(2008) Thiagalingam, S., et al. Ophthalmic Genet. 28(3):135-142(2007) Balijepalli, R.C., et al. Channels (Austin) 1(4):263-272(2007)

## Images



KCNV2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP13082b) western blot analysis in 293,K562,HepG2,Jurkat,ZR-75-1 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the KCNV2 antibody detected the KCNV2 protein (arrow).



KCNV2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP13082b)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human pancreas tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of KCNV2 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.