

KCNJ16 Antibody (Center)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP20842c

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9NPI9
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB49621
Calculated MW	47949

Additional Information

Gene ID	3773
Other Names	Inward rectifier potassium channel 16, Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir51, Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 16, KCNJ16
Target/Specificity	This KCNJ16 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 286-319 amino acids from the Central region of human KCNJ16.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 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	KCNJ16 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	KCNJ16
Function	Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. 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. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium. KCNJ16 may be involved in the regulation of fluid and pH balance. In the kidney, together with KCNJ10, mediates basolateral K(+) recycling in distal tubules; this process is critical for Na(+) reabsorption at the tubules (PubMed:[24561201](#)).

Cellular Location

Membrane; Multi- pass membrane protein. Basolateral cell membrane. Note=In kidney distal convoluted tubules, located in the basolateral membrane in the presence of KCNJ10

Tissue Location

Widely expressed, with highest levels in adult and fetal kidney (at protein level). In the kidney, expressed in the proximal and distal convoluted tubules, but not in glomeruli nor collecting ducts.

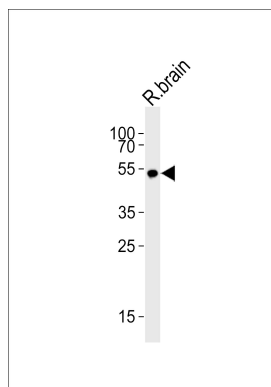
Background

Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. 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. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium. KCNJ16 may be involved in the regulation of fluid and pH balance.

References

Liu Y.,et al.Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 90:60-63(2000).
Derst C.,et al.FEBS Lett. 491:305-311(2001).

Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from rat brain tissue lysate, using KCNJ16 Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AP20842c). AP20842c was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.

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