10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Kv1.1 Antibody

Catalog # AP51296

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF/IC
Primary Accession	Q09470
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	56466

Additional Information

Gene ID	3736
Other Names	Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 1; Voltage-gated K(+) channel HuKI; Voltage-gated potassium channel HBK1; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv1.1
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human Kv1.1. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000) IHC~~1:100~500 IF/IC~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.01% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	KCNA1 (HGNC:6218)
Function	Voltage-gated potassium channel that mediates transmembrane potassium transport in excitable membranes, primarily in the brain and the central nervous system, but also in the kidney (PubMed:19903818, PubMed:8845167). Contributes to the regulation of the membrane potential and nerve signaling, and prevents neuronal hyperexcitability (PubMed:17156368). Forms tetrameric potassium-selective channels through which potassium ions pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient. The channel alternates between opened and closed conformations in response to the voltage difference across the membrane (PubMed:19912772). Can form functional homotetrameric channels and heterotetrameric channels that contain variable proportions of KCNA1, KCNA2, KCNA4, KCNA5, KCNA6, KCNA7, and possibly other family members as well; channel properties depend on the type of alpha subunits that are part of the channel (PubMed:12077175, PubMed:17156368). Channel properties are modulated

by cytoplasmic beta subunits that regulate the subcellular location of the alpha subunits and promote rapid inactivation of delayed rectifier potassium channels (PubMed:12077175, PubMed:17156368). In vivo, membranes probably contain a mixture of heteromeric potassium channel complexes, making it difficult to assign currents observed in intact tissues to any particular potassium channel family member. Homotetrameric KCNA1 forms a delayed-rectifier potassium channel that opens in response to membrane depolarization, followed by slow spontaneous channel closure (PubMed:19307729, PubMed:19903818, PubMed:19912772, PubMed:19968958). In contrast, a heterotetrameric channel formed by KCNA1 and KCNA4 shows rapid inactivation (PubMed:17156368). Regulates neuronal excitability in hippocampus, especially in mossy fibers and medial perforant path axons, preventing neuronal hyperexcitability. Response to toxins that are selective for KCNA1, respectively for KCNA2, suggests that heteromeric potassium channels composed of both KCNA1 and KCNA2 play a role in pacemaking and regulate the output of deep cerebellar nuclear neurons (By similarity). May function as down-stream effector for G protein-coupled receptors and inhibit GABAergic inputs to basolateral amygdala neurons (By similarity). May contribute to the regulation of neurotransmitter release, such as gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) release (By similarity). Plays a role in regulating the generation of action potentials and preventing hyperexcitability in myelinated axons of the vagus nerve, and thereby contributes to the regulation of heart contraction (By similarity). Required for normal neuromuscular responses (PubMed:11026449, PubMed:17136396). Regulates the frequency of neuronal action potential firing in response to mechanical stimuli, and plays a role in the perception of pain caused by mechanical stimuli, but does not play a role in the perception of pain due to heat stimuli (By similarity). Required for normal responses to auditory stimuli and precise location of sound sources, but not for sound perception (By similarity). The use of toxins that block specific channels suggest that it contributes to the regulation of the axonal release of the neurotransmitter dopamine (By similarity). Required for normal postnatal brain development and normal proliferation of neuronal precursor cells in the brain (By similarity). Plays a role in the reabsorption of Mg(2+) in the distal convoluted tubules in the kidney and in magnesium ion homeostasis, probably via its effect on the membrane potential (PubMed:19307729, PubMed:23903368).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Membrane Cell projection, axon. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Perikaryon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10499}. Endoplasmic reticulum {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10499}. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P16388}. Cell junction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P16388}. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P16388} Presynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10499}. Presynapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P16388}. Note=Homotetrameric KCNA1 is primarily located in the endoplasmic reticulum. Interaction with KCNA2 and KCNAB2 or with KCNA4 and KCNAB2 promotes expression at the cell membrane (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10499, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P16388}

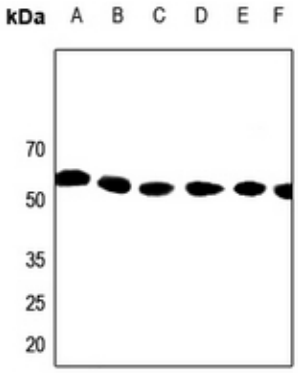
Tissue Location

Detected adjacent to nodes of Ranvier in juxtaparanodal zones in spinal cord nerve fibers, but also in paranodal regions in some myelinated spinal cord axons (at protein level) (PubMed:11086297). Detected in the islet of Langerhans (PubMed:21483673).

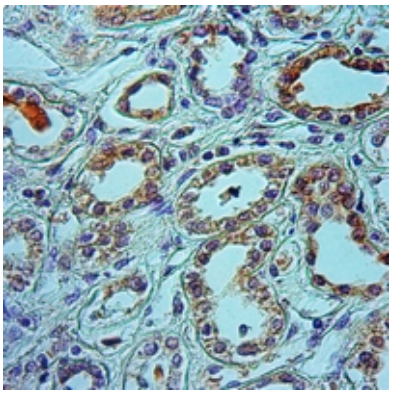
References

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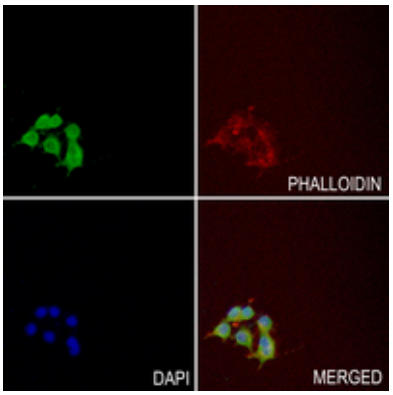
Images



Western blot analysis of Kv1.1 expression in HEK293T (A), A2780 (B), HepG2 (C), mouse lung (D), mouse kidney (E), rat kidney (F) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 56 kD; Observed band size: 57 kD)



Immunohistochemical analysis of Kv1.1 staining in human kidney cancer formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of Kv1.1 staining in RAW264.7 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a hidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a AF488-conjugated secondary antibody (green) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. Phalloidin - AF594 was used to stain Actin filaments (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

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