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Kir3.4 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP51951

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P48544
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	47668

Additional Information

Gene ID	3762
Other Names	G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 4, GIRK-4, Cardiac inward rectifier, CIR, Heart KATP channel, Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir34, IRK-4, KATP-1, Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 5, KCNJ5, GIRK4
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	KCNJ5
Synonyms	GIRK4
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. Can be blocked by external barium. This potassium channel is controlled by G proteins.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Islets, exocrine pancreas and heart. Expressed in the adrenal cortex, particularly the zona glomerulosa

Background

This potassium channel is controlled by G proteins. 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. Can be blocked by external barium.

References

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