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

KIR2.1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP70656

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	P63252
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	48288

Additional Information

Gene ID	3759
Other Names	KCNJ2; IRK1; Inward rectifier potassium channel 2; Cardiac inward rectifier potassium channel; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir2.1; IRK-1; hIRK1; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 2
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

Name	KCNJ2
Synonyms	IRK1
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:36149965, PubMed:7590287, PubMed:9490857). 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:7590287, PubMed:7696590). The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium (PubMed:9490857). Can be blocked by extracellular barium or cesium (PubMed:7590287, PubMed:7696590). Probably participates in establishing action potential waveform and excitability of neuronal and muscle tissues (PubMed:7590287, PubMed:7696590, PubMed:7840300).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein Cell membrane, sarcolemma,

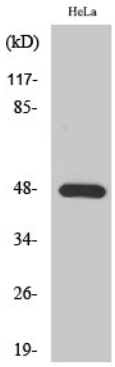
T-tubule {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64273}

Tissue Location Heart, brain, placenta, lung, skeletal muscle, and kidney. Diffusely distributed throughout the brain

Background

Probably participates in establishing action potential waveform and excitability of neuronal and muscle tissues. 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 extracellular barium or cesium.

Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using KIR2.1 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1：500

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