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KCNJ15 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98253

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q99712
Other Accession	Q99712
Predicted	Rat, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Dog, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	42577
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KCNJ15
Epitope Specificity	51-150/375
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the inward rectifier-type potassium channel (TC 1.A.2.1) family. KCNJ15 subfamily.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. The encoded protein has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell. Eight transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2013]

Additional Information

Gene ID	3772
Other Names	IRKK; KIR1.3; KIR4.2; KCJ15_HUMAN; KCNJ15; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir1.3; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir4.2; Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 15; KCNJ14; potassium inwardly rectifying channel subfamily J member 15; potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 15
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	KCNJ15
Synonyms	KCNJ14
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.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q91ZF1}

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