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

KCNV2 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP99898

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q8TDN2
Other Accession	Q8TDN2
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Mouse, Rabbit, Chicken, Dog, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	62459
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KCNV2
Epitope Specificity	131-230/545
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 potassium channel family. V (TC 1.A.1.2) subfamily. Kv8.2/KCNV2 sub-subfamily.
SUBUNIT	Heteromultimer with KCNB1, KCNC1 and KCNF1. Does not form homomultimers.
DISEASE	Defects in KCNV2 are the cause of cone dystrophy retinal type 3B (RCD3B) [MIM:610356]; also called cone dystrophy with night blindness and supernormal rod responses KCNV2-related. RCD3B is a rare form of cone dystrophy associated with supernormal rod responses. The disorder is characterized by reduced visual acuity, photoaversion, night blindness, and abnormal color vision. At an early age, the retina shows subtle depigmentation at the macula and, later, more obvious areas of atrophy.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Voltage-gated potassium (Kv) channels represent the most complex class of voltage-gated ion channels from both functional and structural standpoints. Their diverse functions include regulating neurotransmitter release, heart rate, insulin secretion, neuronal excitability, epithelial electrolyte transport, smooth muscle contraction, and cell volume. This gene encodes a member of the potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily V. This member is identified as a 'silent subunit', and it does not form homomultimers, but forms heteromultimers with several other subfamily members. Through obligatory heteromerization, it exerts a function-altering effect on other potassium channel subunits. This protein is strongly expressed in pancreas and has a weaker expression in several other tissues. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	169522

Other Names	CDSRR; KV11.1; Kv8.2; RCD3B; KCNV2_HUMAN; KCNV2; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv8.2; KCNV2_MOUSE; potassium voltage-gated channel modifier subfamily V member 2; potassium channel, subfamily V, member 2; potassium channel, voltage gated modifier subfamily V, member 2
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cyt=2 □g/Test
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	KCNV2
Function	Potassium channel subunit. Modulates channel activity by shifting the threshold and the half-maximal activation to more negative values.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Has to be associated with KCNB1 or possibly another partner to get inserted in the plasma membrane. Remains intracellular in the absence of KCNB1
Tissue Location	Detected in lung, liver, kidney, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, ovary and colon

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