KCNJ11 Rabbit pAb

货号: B12367

产品信息

反应	Human,Mouse
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Polyclonal
预测反应	**IHC:** Rattus norvegicus , Homo sapiens **WB:** Homo sapiens
应用	WB
推荐浓度	**WB:** 1:500 - 1:2000
理论分子量	33kDa/43kDa
实测分子量	31-43kDa
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	SKOV3,HepG2,SW620,Mouse heart
细胞定位	Membrane,Multi-pass membrane protein
纯化	Affinity purification

抗原信息

抗原信息	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 171-390 of human KCNJ11 (NP_000516.3).
序列	TAQAHRRAETLIFSKHAVIALRHGRLCFMLRVGDLRKSMIISATIHMQVVRKTTSPEGEVVPLHQVDIPMENGVGGNSIFLVAPLIIYHVIDANSPLYDLAPSDLHHHQDLEIIVILEGVVETTGITTQARTSYLADEILWGQRFVPIVAEEDGRYSVDYSKFGNTVKVPTPLCTARQLDEDHSLLEALTLASARGPLRKRSVPMAKAKPKFSISPDSLS

靶点信息

研究背景	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, which has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell, is controlled by G-proteins and is found associated with the sulfonylurea receptor SUR. Mutations in this gene are a cause of familial persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy (PHHI), an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by unregulated insulin secretion. Defects in this gene may also contribute to autosomal dominant non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type II (NIDDM), transient neonatal diabetes mellitus type 3 (TNDM3), and permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus (PNDM). Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms have been described for this gene.
基因**ID**	3767
基因名	KCNJ11
Swiss	Q14654
别名	KCNJ11;BIR;HHF2;IKATP;KIR6.2;MODY13;PHHI;TNDM3

产品验证

实验步骤

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