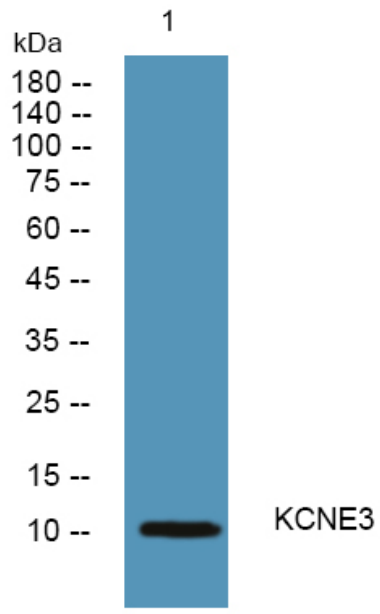
KCNE3 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-05954
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	KCNE3
Protein Name	Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily E member 3 (MinK-related peptide 2) (Minimum potassium ion channel-related peptide 2) (Potassium channel subunit beta MiRP2)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 30-110
Specificity	KCNE3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	11kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Cytoplasm . Perikaryon . Cell projection, dendrite . Membrane raft . Colocalizes with KCNB1 at high-density somatodendritic clusters on the surface of hippocampal neurons. .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in hippocampal neurons (at protein level) (PubMed:12954870). Widely expressed with highest levels in kidney and moderate levels in small intestine.
Function	disease:Defects in KCNE3 are a cause of periodic paralysis hypokalemic (HOKPP) [MIM:170400]; also designated HYPOPP. HOKPP is an autosomal dominant disorder manifested by episodic flaccid generalized muscle weakness associated with falls of serum potassium levels.,disease:Defects in KCNE3 are a cause of thyrotoxic hypokalemic periodic paralysis (TPP) [MIM:188580]. TPP is seen in individuals of all races and manifests as attacks of episodic weakness with hypokalemia during thyrotoxicosis. TPP is seen most commonly in young Latin American or Asian men where up to 10% of thyrotoxic patients may have periodic paralysis. In such patients thyrotoxicosis has often been overlooked for

	many months. TPP generally occurs as a sporadic disease, and the periodic paralysis resolves completely with treatment of the thyrotoxicosis, although the muscle phenotype returns if the patient becomes thyrotoxic
Background	potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily E regulatory subunit 3(KCNE3) Homo sapiens 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 channel, voltage-gated, isk-related subfamily. This member is a type I membrane protein, and a beta subunit that assembles with a potassium channel alpha-subunit to modulate the gating kinetics and enhance stability of the multimeric complex. This gene is prominently expressed in the kidney. A missense mutation in this gene is associated with hypokalemic periodic paralysis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from KB cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night