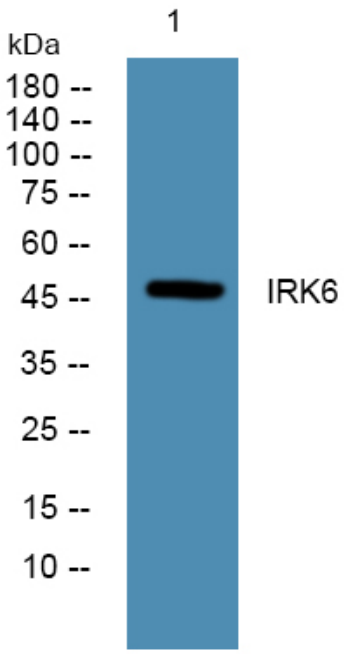
KIR3.2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYab-10834
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse; Rat
Applications	IHC;IF;WB
Gene Name	KCNJ6 GIRK2 KATP2 KCNJ7
Protein Name	KIR3.2
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human KIR3.2
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of human KIR3.2
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:50-200, WB 1:500-2000. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 2 (GIRK-2;BIR1;Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir3.2;KATP-2;Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 6)
Observed Band	48kD
Cell Pathway	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Most abundant in cerebellum, and to a lesser degree in islets and exocrine pancreas.
Function	function:This potassium channel may be involved in the regulation of insulin secretion by glucose and/or neurotransmitters acting through G-protein-coupled receptors. 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.,similarity:Belongs to the inward rectifier-type potassium channel family.,subunit:Associates with GIRK1 or GIRK4

	to form a G-protein-activated heteromultimer pore-forming unit. The resulting inward current is much larger.,tissue specificity:Most abundant in cerebellum, and to a lesser degree in islet
Background	This gene encodes a member of the G protein-coupled inwardly-rectifying potassium channel family of inward rectifier potassium channels. This type of potassium channel allows a greater flow of potassium into the cell than out of it. These proteins modulate many physiological processes, including heart rate in cardiac cells and circuit activity in neuronal cells, through G-protein coupled receptor stimulation. Mutations in this gene are associated with Keppen-Lubinsky Syndrome, a rare condition characterized by severe developmental delay, facial dysmorphism, and intellectual disability. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2015],
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