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Anti-KCNH1 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO10137

Specification

Anti-KCNH1 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	O95259
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for KCNH1 detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-KCNH1 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3756

Other Names
Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily H member 1, Ether-a-go-go potassium channel 1, EAG channel 1, h-eag, hEAG1, Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv10.1, KCNH1

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml

Subcellular Localization
Cell membrane.

Tissue Specificity
Highly expressed in brain and in myoblasts at the onset of fusion, but not in other tissues. Detected in HeLa (cervical carcinoma), SH-SY5Y (neuroblastoma) and MCF-7 (epithelial tumor) cells, but not in normal epithelial cells.

Contents
Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence of human KCNH1 (AKRKSWARFKDACGKSEDWNKVSKAESMETLPERTKA).

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage	**At -20˚C; for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C; for one month. It˚Can also be**

aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C; for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-KCNH1 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name KCNH1 (HGNC:6250)

Function
Pore-forming (alpha) subunit of a voltage-gated delayed rectifier potassium channel that mediates outward-rectifying potassium currents which, on depolarization, reaches a steady-state level and do not inactivate (PubMed:10880439, PubMed:11943152, PubMed:22732247, PubMed:25420144, PubMed:25556795, PubMed:25915598, PubMed:27005320, PubMed:27325704, PubMed:27618660, PubMed:30149017, PubMed:9738473). The activation kinetics depend on the prepulse potential and external divalent cation concentration (PubMed:11943152). With negative prepulses, the current activation is delayed and slowed down several fold, whereas more positive prepulses speed up activation (PubMed:11943152). The time course of activation is biphasic with a fast and a slowly activating current component (PubMed:11943152). Activates at more positive membrane potentials and exhibit a steeper activation curve (PubMed:11943152). Channel properties are modulated by subunit assembly (PubMed:11943152). Mediates IK(NI) current in myoblasts (PubMed:9738473). Involved in the regulation of cell proliferation and differentiation, in particular adipogenic and osteogenic differentiation in bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) (PubMed:23881642).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Nucleus inner membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q63472}. Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q63472}. Presynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q63472}. Perikaryon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q63472}. Postsynaptic density membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q63472}. Early endosome membrane. Note=Perinuclear KCNH1 is located to NPC-free islands

Tissue Location
Highly expressed in brain and in myoblasts at the onset of fusion, but not in other tissues (PubMed:9738473). Detected in HeLa (cervical carcinoma), SH-SY5Y (neuroblastoma) and MCF-7 (epithelial tumor) cells, but not in normal epithelial cells

Anti-KCNH1 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-KCNH1 Picoband Antibody - Images

Anti-KCNH1 Picoband Antibody - Background

Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily H member 1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the KCNH1 gene. 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, subfamily H. This member is a pore-forming (alpha) subunit of a voltage-gated non-inactivating delayed rectifier potassium channel. It is activated at the onset of myoblast differentiation. The gene is highly expressed in brain and in myoblasts. Overexpression of the gene may confer a growth advantage to cancer cells and favor tumor cell proliferation. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.