

**Anti-Potassium Channel, Voltage Gated, Kv2.2 Subunit Antibody**  
**Our Anti-Potassium Channel, Voltage Gated, Kv2.2 Subunit rabbit polyclonal primary antibody from Pho**  
**Catalog # AN1521**

## Specification

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### Anti-Potassium Channel, Voltage Gated, Kv2.2 Subunit Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q63099</a>
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	102096

### Anti-Potassium Channel, Voltage Gated, Kv2.2 Subunit Antibody - Additional Information

#### Other Names

delayed rectifier potassium channel protein antibody, KCNB2 antibody, KCNB2\_HUMAN antibody, potassium channel Kv2.2 antibody, potassium voltage gated channel subfamily B member 2 antibody, Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily B member 2 antibody, Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv2.2 antibody

#### Target/Specificity

Voltage-gated K<sup>+</sup> channels are important determinants of neuronal membrane excitability (Pongs, 1999). Moreover, differences in K<sup>+</sup> channel expression patterns and densities contribute to the variations in action potential waveforms and repetitive firing patterns evident in different neuronal cell types. The delayed rectifier-type (IK) channels (Kv1.5, Kv2.1, and Kv2.2) are expressed on all neuronal somata and proximal dendrites and are also found in a wide variety of non-neuronal cells types including pancreatic islets, alveolar cells and cardiac myocytes (Hwang et al., 1993; Yan et al., 2004; Michaelievski et al., 2003). Kv2.1 and Kv2.2 form distinct populations of K<sup>+</sup> channels and these subunits are thought to be primarily responsible for IK in superior cervical ganglion cells (Blaine and Ribera, 1998; Burger and Ribera, 1996).

#### Dilution

WB~~1:1000

#### Format

Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Precautions

Anti-Potassium Channel, Voltage Gated, Kv2.2 Subunit Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### Shipping

Blue Ice

## Anti-Potassium Channel, Voltage Gated, Kv2.2 Subunit 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Anti-Potassium Channel, Voltage Gated, Kv2.2 Subunit Antibody - Images



This antibody was custom made for a university researcher. We do not have access to the appropriate lysate for in-house validation, but it has been validated in publications. Please see references in the description box for further details. If you have a Western blot or IHC image you'd be willing to share for use on our datasheet and website, please contact us. We offer a free antibody in exchange for your credited image.

## Anti-Potassium Channel, Voltage Gated, Kv2.2 Subunit Antibody - Background

Voltage-gated K<sup>+</sup> channels are important determinants of neuronal membrane excitability (Pongs, 1999). Moreover, differences in K<sup>+</sup> channel expression patterns and densities contribute to the variations in action potential waveforms and repetitive firing patterns evident in different neuronal cell types. The delayed rectifier-type (IK) channels (Kv1.5, Kv2.1, and Kv2.2) are expressed on all neuronal somata and proximal dendrites and are also found in a wide variety of non-neuronal cell types including pancreatic islets, alveolar cells and cardiac myocytes (Hwang et al., 1993; Yan et al., 2004; Michaelievski et al., 2003). Kv2.1 and Kv2.2 form distinct populations of K<sup>+</sup> channels and these subunits are thought to be primarily responsible for IK in superior cervical ganglion cells (Blaine and Ribera, 1998; Burger and Ribera, 1996).