

**KCNS3 Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP17334a****Specification**

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**KCNS3 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O9BQ31</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">O88759</a> , <a href="#">O8BOZ8</a> , <a href="#">NP_002243.3</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	56001
Antigen Region	1-30

**KCNS3 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3790**Other Names**

Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily S member 3, Delayed-rectifier K(+) channel alpha subunit 3, Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv93, KCNS3

**Target/Specificity**

This KCNS3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human KCNS3.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

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

**Precautions**

KCNS3 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**KCNS3 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information****Name** KCNS3 ([HGNC:6302](#))

**Function** Potassium channel regulatory subunit that modulates the delayed rectifier potassium channel activity of KCNB1 by namely slowing down the deactivation and inactivation time constants (PubMed:[10484328](#)). While it does not form functional channel on its own, it can form functional heterotetrameric channels with KCNB1 (PubMed:[10484328](#)).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=May not reach the plasma membrane but remain in an intracellular compartment in the absence of KCNB1 (PubMed:[10484328](#)).

#### Tissue Location

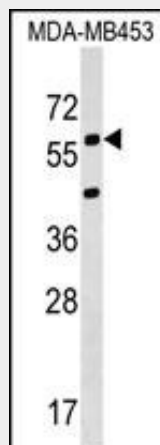
Detected in whole normal term placental and placental chorionic plate arteries and veins. Detected in syncytiotrophoblast and in blood vessel endothelium within intermediate villi and chorionic plate (at protein level) (PubMed:[22943705](#)) Detected in most tissues, but not in peripheral blood lymphocytes. The highest levels of expression are in lung (PubMed:[10484328](#))

### KCNS3 Antibody (N-term) - 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](#)

### KCNS3 Antibody (N-term) - Images



KCNS3 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP17334a) western blot analysis in MDA-MB453 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the KCNS3 antibody detected the KCNS3 protein (arrow).

### KCNS3 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Voltage-gated potassium channels form the largest and most diversified class of ion channels and are present in both excitable and nonexcitable cells. Their main functions are associated with the regulation of the resting membrane potential and the control of the shape and frequency of action potentials. The alpha subunits

are of 2 types: those that are functional by themselves and those that are electrically silent but capable of modulating the activity of specific functional alpha subunits. The protein encoded by this gene is not functional by itself but can form heteromultimers with member 1 and with member 2 (and possibly other members) of the Shab-related subfamily of potassium voltage-gated channel proteins. This gene belongs to the S subfamily of the potassium channel family.

#### **KCNS3 Antibody (N-term) - References**

Nyholt, D.R., et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 17(21):3318-3331(2008)  
van Es, M.A., et al. Nat. Genet. 40(1):29-31(2008)  
Schymick, J.C., et al. Lancet Neurol 6(4):322-328(2007)  
Gutman, G.A., et al. Pharmacol. Rev. 57(4):473-508(2005)  
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