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KCNJ12 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP17654b

Specification

KCNJ12 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q14500
Other Accession	NP_066292.2
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**49001**
Antigen Region	**405-433**

KCNJ12 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3768

Other Names
ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 12, Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir22, IRK-2, Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir22v, Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 12, KCNJ12, IRK2, KCNJN1

Target/Specificity
This KCNJ12 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 405-433 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human KCNJ12.

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
KCNJ12 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KCNJ12 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name KCNJ12

Synonyms IRK2, KCNJN1

Function Inward rectifying potassium channel that probably participates in controlling the resting membrane potential in electrically excitable cells. Probably participates in establishing action potential waveform and excitability of neuronal and muscle tissues. 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.

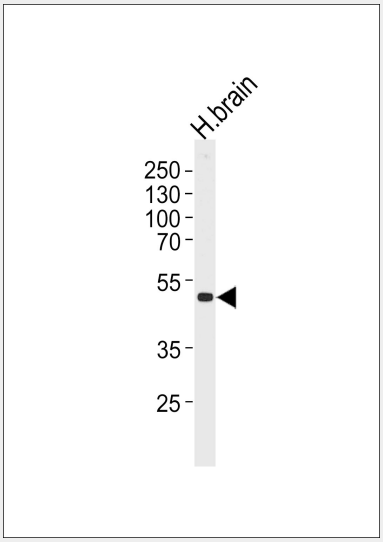
Cellular Location
Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane Cell membrane, sarcolemma, T-tubule {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P52188}

KCNJ12 Antibody (C-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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

KCNJ12 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from human brain tissue lysate, using KCNJ12 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP17654b). AP17654b was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug per lane.

KCNJ12 Antibody (C-term) - Background

This gene encodes an inwardly rectifying K+ channel which

may be blocked by divalent cations. This protein is thought to be one of multiple inwardly rectifying channels which contribute to the cardiac inward rectifier current (IK1). The gene is located within the Smith-Magenis syndrome region on chromosome 17.

KCNJ12 Antibody (C-term) - References

Collins, A., et al. J. Cell. Physiol. 219(1):8-13(2009)
Ji, W., et al. Nat. Genet. 40(5):592-599(2008)
Panama, B.K., et al. J. Physiol. (Lond.) 571 (PT 2), 287-302 (2006) :
Kiesecker, C., et al. J. Mol. Med. 84(1):46-56(2006)
Kubo, Y., et al. Pharmacol. Rev. 57(4):509-526(2005)