

KIR3.1 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP70658**Specification**

KIR3.1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IF
Primary Accession	P48549
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

KIR3.1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3760**Other Names**

KCNJ3; GIRK1; G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 1; GIRK-1; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir3.1; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 3

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IF~~1:50~200

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

KIR3.1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** KCNJ3**Synonyms** GIRK1**Function**

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. This potassium channel is controlled by G proteins (PubMed:8804710, PubMed:8868049). This receptor plays a crucial role in regulating the heartbeat (By similarity).

Cellular Location

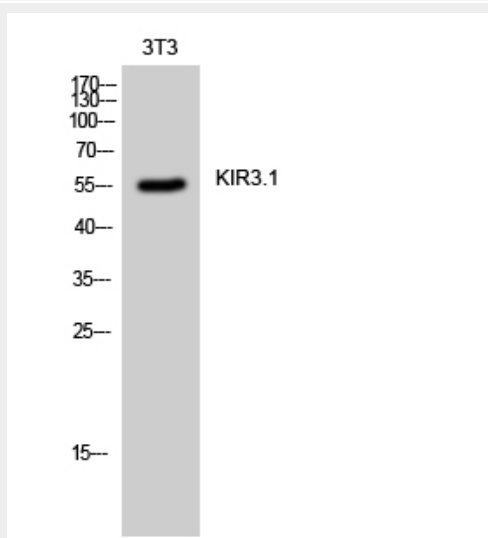
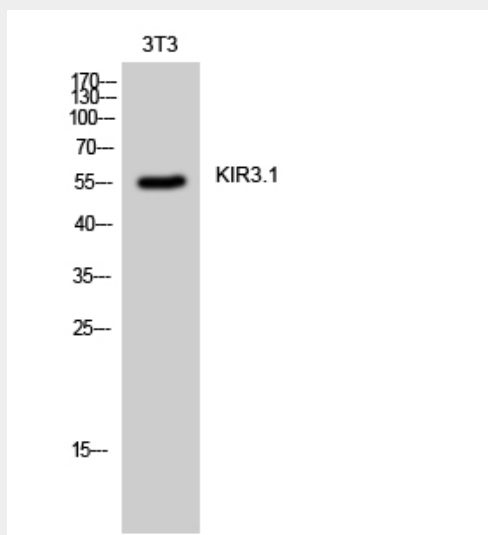
Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

KIR3.1 Polyclonal 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](#)

KIR3.1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



KIR3.1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

This potassium channel is controlled by G proteins. 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. This receptor plays a crucial role in regulating the heartbeat.