

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 $\sim\sim$ 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

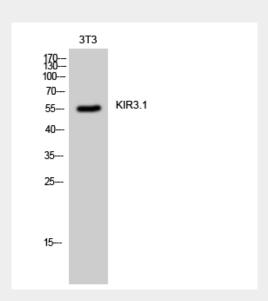


KIR3.1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

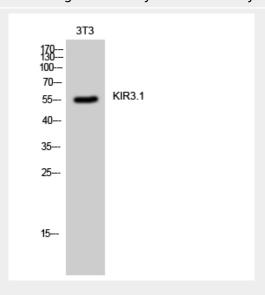
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

KIR3.1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western Blot analysis of 3T3 cells using KIR3.1 Polyclonal Antibody



Western Blot analysis of 3T3 cells using KIR3.1 Polyclonal Antibody

KIR3.1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background





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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.