

KIR5.1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP70661

Specification

KIR5.1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application WB **Primary Accession 09NPI9**

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit Clonality **Polyclonal**

KIR5.1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3773

Other Names

KCNJ16; Inward rectifier potassium channel 16; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir5.1; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily I member 16

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

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

Storage Conditions

-20°C

KIR5.1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name KCNJ16

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. KCNJ16 may be involved in the regulation of fluid and pH balance. In the kidney, together with KCNJ10, mediates basolateral K(+) recycling in distal tubules; this process is critical for Na(+) reabsorption at the tubules (PubMed:24561201).

Cellular Location

Membrane; Multi- pass membrane protein. Basolateral cell membrane. Note=In kidney distal convoluted tubules, located in the basolateral membrane in the presence of KCNJ10

Tissue Location



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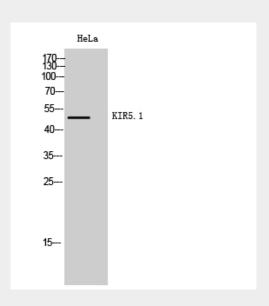
Widely expressed, with highest levels in adult and fetal kidney (at protein level). In the kidney, expressed in the proximal and distal convoluted tubules, but not in glomeruli nor collecting ducts.

KIR5.1 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

KIR5.1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



KIR5.1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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. KCNJ16 may be involved in the regulation of fluid and pH balance. In the kidney, together with KCNJ10, mediates basolateral K(+) recycling in distal tubules; this process is critical for Na(+) reabsorption at the tubules (PubMed:24561201).