

**KV1.5 Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP70690****Specification**

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**KV1.5 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P22460</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**KV1.5 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3741**Other Names**

KCNA5; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 5; HPCN1; Voltage-gated potassium channel HK2; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv1.5

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

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

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**KV1.5 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** KCNA5**Function**

Voltage-gated potassium channel that mediates transmembrane potassium transport in excitable membranes. Forms tetrameric potassium- selective channels through which potassium ions pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient. The channel alternates between opened and closed conformations in response to the voltage difference across the membrane. Can form functional homotetrameric channels and heterotetrameric channels that contain variable proportions of KCNA1, KCNA2, KCNA4, KCNA5, and possibly other family members as well; channel properties depend on the type of alpha subunits that are part of the channel (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12130714" target="\_blank">12130714</a>). Channel properties are modulated by cytoplasmic beta subunits that regulate the subcellular location of the alpha subunits and promote rapid inactivation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12130714" target="\_blank">12130714</a>). Homotetrameric channels display rapid activation and slow inactivation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12130714" target="\_blank">12130714</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8505626" target="\_blank">8505626</a>). Required for normal electrical conduction including formation of the infranodal ventricular conduction system

and normal action potential configuration, as a result of its interaction with XIRP2 (By similarity). May play a role in regulating the secretion of insulin in normal pancreatic islets.

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

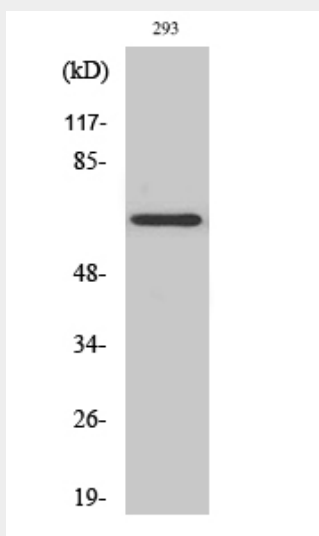
**Tissue Location**

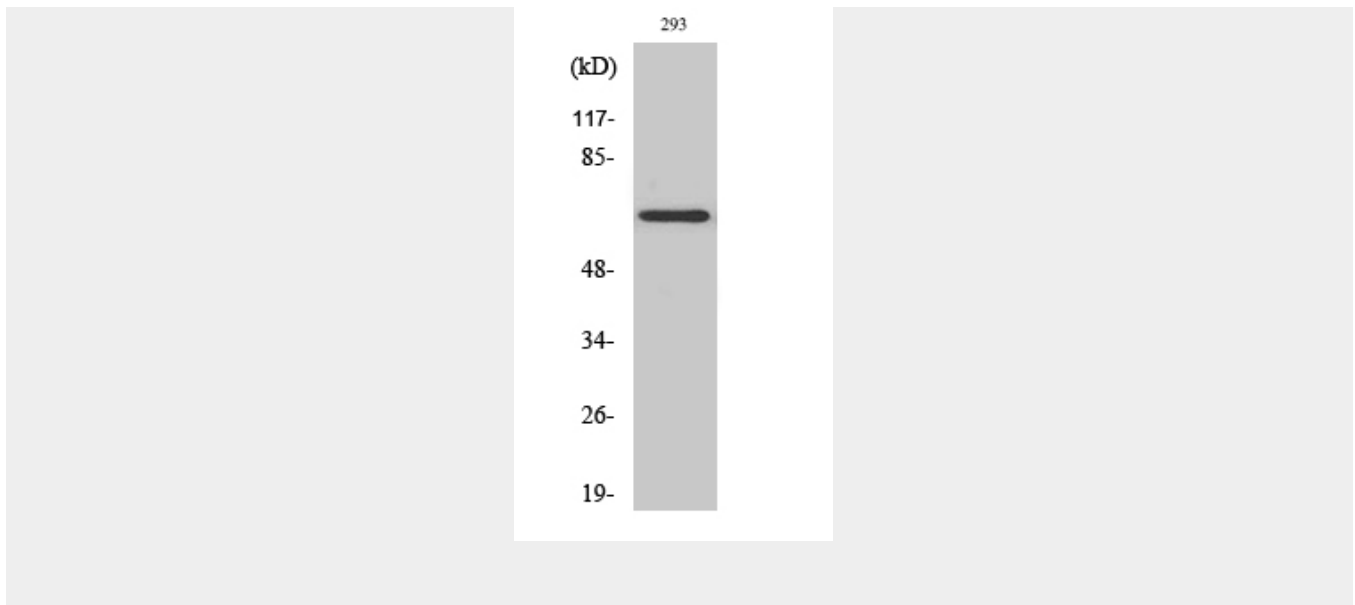
Pancreatic islets and insulinoma.

**KV1.5 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](#)

**KV1.5 Polyclonal Antibody - Images**



### **KV1.5 Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

Voltage-gated potassium channel that mediates transmembrane potassium transport in excitable membranes. Forms tetrameric potassium-selective channels through which potassium ions pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient. The channel alternates between opened and closed conformations in response to the voltage difference across the membrane. Can form functional homotetrameric channels and heterotetrameric channels that contain variable proportions of KCNA1, KCNA2, KCNA4, KCNA5, and possibly other family members as well; channel properties depend on the type of alpha subunits that are part of the channel (PubMed:12130714). Channel properties are modulated by cytoplasmic beta subunits that regulate the subcellular location of the alpha subunits and promote rapid inactivation (PubMed:12130714). Homotetrameric channels display rapid activation and slow inactivation (PubMed:8505626, PubMed:12130714). May play a role in regulating the secretion of insulin in normal pancreatic islets. Isoform 2 exhibits a voltage-dependent recovery from inactivation and an excessive cumulative inactivation (PubMed:11524461).