

KCNMB2 Blocking Peptide (N-term)

Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP20284a

Specification

KCNMB2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession

[O9Y691](#)

Other Accession

[O811Q0](#), [NP_852006.1](#)**KCNMB2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 10242

Other Names

Calcium-activated potassium channel subunit beta-2, BK channel subunit beta-2, BKbeta2, Hbeta2, Calcium-activated potassium channel, subfamily M subunit beta-2, Charybdotoxin receptor subunit beta-2, Hbeta3, K(VCA)beta-2, Maxi K channel subunit beta-2, Slo-beta-2, KCNMB2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 15-28 of HUMAN KCNMB2

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KCNMB2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein Information

Name KCNMB2

Function

Regulatory subunit of the calcium activated potassium KCNMA1 (maxiK) channel. Modulates the calcium sensitivity and gating kinetics of KCNMA1, thereby contributing to KCNMA1 channel diversity. Acts as a negative regulator that confers rapid and complete inactivation of KCNMA1 channel complex. May participate in KCNMA1 inactivation in chromaffin cells of the adrenal gland or in hippocampal CA1 neurons.

Cellular Location

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Location

Expressed in kidney, heart and brain. Highly expressed in ovary. Expressed at low level in other tissues

KCNMB2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

KCNMB2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Images

KCNMB2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background

MaxiK channels are large conductance, voltage and calcium-sensitive potassium channels which are fundamental to the control of smooth muscle tone and neuronal excitability. MaxiK channels can be formed by 2 subunits: the pore-forming alpha subunit and the modulatory beta subunit. The protein encoded by this gene is an auxiliary beta subunit which decreases the activation time of MaxiK alpha subunit currents. Two variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq].

KCNMB2 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References

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Zarei, M.M., et al. Neuroscience 147(1):80-89(2007)
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