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KCNJ15 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP17113B

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q99712
Other Accession	NP_733932.1, NP_002234.2
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB37089
Calculated MW	42577
Antigen Region	339-367

Additional Information

Gene ID	3772
Other Names	ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 15, Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir13, Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir42, Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 15, KCNJ15, KCNJ14
Target/Specificity	This KCNJ15 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 339-367 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human KCNJ15.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	KCNJ15 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	KCNJ15
Synonyms	KCNJ14

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.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q91ZF1}

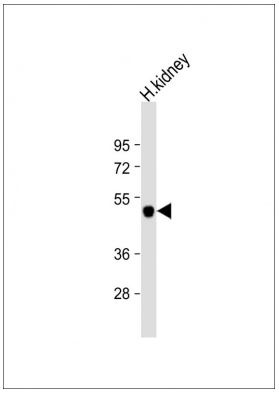
Background

Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. The encoded protein has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell. Three transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene.

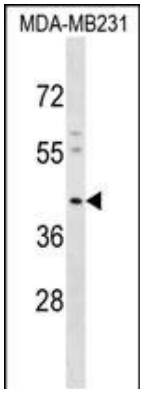
References

Okamoto, K., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 86(1):54-64(2010)
Sindic, A., et al. Am. J. Physiol. Renal Physiol. 297 (1), F36-F45 (2009) :
Ji, W., et al. Nat. Genet. 40(5):592-599(2008)
Huang, C., et al. Am. J. Physiol. Renal Physiol. 292 (3), F1073-F1081 (2007) :
Kubo, Y., et al. Pharmacol. Rev. 57(4):509-526(2005)

Images



Anti-KCNJ15 Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + human kidney lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 43 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



KCNJ15 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP17113b) western blot analysis in MDA-MB231 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the KCNJ15 antibody detected the KCNJ15 protein (arrow).