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KCNJ12 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP17654b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q14500
Other Accession	NP_066292.2
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB36707
Calculated MW	49001
Antigen Region	405-433

Additional Information

Gene ID	3768
Other Names	ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 12, Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir22, IRK-2, Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir22v, Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 12, KCNJ12, IRK2, KCNJN1
Target/Specificity	This KCNJ12 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 405-433 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human KCNJ12.
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	KCNJ12 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	KCNJ12
Synonyms	IRK2, KCNJN1

Function	Inward rectifying potassium channel that probably participates in controlling the resting membrane potential in electrically excitable cells. Probably participates in establishing action potential waveform and excitability of neuronal and muscle tissues. 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 Cell membrane, sarcolemma, T-tubule {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P52188}

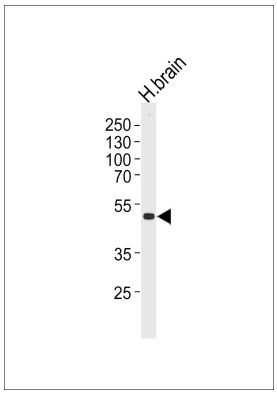
Background

This gene encodes an inwardly rectifying K+ channel which may be blocked by divalent cations. This protein is thought to be one of multiple inwardly rectifying channels which contribute to the cardiac inward rectifier current (IK1). The gene is located within the Smith-Magenis syndrome region on chromosome 17.

References

Collins, A., et al. J. Cell. Physiol. 219(1):8-13(2009)
Ji, W., et al. Nat. Genet. 40(5):592-599(2008)
Panama, B.K., et al. J. Physiol. (Lond.) 571 (PT 2), 287-302 (2006) :
Kiesecker, C., et al. J. Mol. Med. 84(1):46-56(2006)
Kubo, Y., et al. Pharmacol. Rev. 57(4):509-526(2005)

Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from human brain tissue lysate, using KCNJ12 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP17654b). AP17654b was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug per lane.