10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Kir3.3 Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP51300

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q92806
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	44020

Additional Information

Gene ID	3765
Other Names	G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 3, GIRK-3, Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir33, Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 9, KCNJ9, GIRK3
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human Kir3.3. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A
Format	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	KCNJ9
Synonyms	GIRK3
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, This receptor is controlled by G proteins. Unable to produce channel activity when expressed alone (PubMed:10659995). Forms a functional channel in association with KCNJ3/GIRK1 (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Background

This receptor is controlled by G proteins. 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 (By similarity).

References

Schoots O.,et al.Cell. Signal. 11:871-883(1999).
Vaughn J.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 274:302-309(2000).
Gregory S.G.,et al.Nature 441:315-321(2006).