

Rabbit Anti-KCNA3 antibody

SL10229R

Product Name:	KCNA3
Chinese Name:	离子Channel proteinKv1.3抗体
Alias:	Potassium Channel Kv1.3; HGK 5; HGK5; HLK 3; HLK3; HPCN 3; HPCN3; HuKIII; KCNA 3; KCNA3; KV1.3; MK 3; MK3; PCN 3; PCN3; Potassium channel 3; Potassium voltage gated channel shaker related subfamily member 3; Potassium voltage gated channel subfamily A member 3; Type n potassium channel; Voltage gated potassium channel subunit Kv1.3.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100- 500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	63/58(hu/mo,rat)kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KCNA3:485-575/575
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Potassium channels represent the most complex class of voltage-gated ion channels from both functional and structural standpoints. Their diverse functions include regulating neurotransmitter release, heart rate, insulin secretion, neuronal excitability,

epithelial electrolyte transport, smooth muscle contraction, and cell volume. Four sequence-related potassium channel genes - shaker, shaw, shab, and shal - have been identified in Drosophila, and each has been shown to have human homolog(s). This gene encodes a member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, shaker-related subfamily. This member contains six membrane-spanning domains with a shaker-type repeat in the fourth segment. It belongs to the delayed rectifier class, members of which allow nerve cells to efficiently repolarize following an action potential. It plays an essential role in T-cell proliferation and activation. This gene appears to be intronless and it is clustered together with KCNA2 and KCNA10 genes on chromosome 1. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Function:

Mediates the voltage-dependent potassium ion permeability of excitable membranes. Assuming opened or closed conformations in response to the voltage difference across the membrane, the protein forms a potassium-selective channel through which potassium ions may pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient.

Subunit:

Heterotetramer of potassium channel proteins. Binds PDZ domains of DLG1, DLG2 and DLG4.

Subcellular Location: Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in activated, but not resting, CD4+ T-cells and activated monocytes.

Similarity:

Belongs to the potassium channel family. A (Shaker) (TC 1.A.1.2) subfamily. Kv1.3/KCNA3 sub-subfamily.

SWISS: P22001

Gene ID: 3738

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 3738Human

Entrez Gene: 16491Mouse

Entrez Gene: 29731Rat

Omim: 176263Human



