



Rabbit Anti-KCC2 antibody

SL10295R

Product Name:	KCC2
Chinese Name:	神经细胞钾氯离子Transporter抗体
Alias:	Electroneutral potassium chloride cotransporter 2; Electroneutral potassium-chloride cotransporter 2; Erythroid K Cl cotransporter 2; Erythroid K-Cl cotransporter 2; Furosemide sensitive K Cl cotransporter; hKCC2; K-Cl cotransporter 2; KCC 2; KCC2; KIAA1176; Neuronal K Cl cotransporter; Neuronal K-Cl cotransporter; S12A5; S12A5_HUMAN; SLC12A5; Solute carrier family 12 (potassium chloride transporter) member 5; Solute carrier family 12 member 5.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,
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:	123kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KCC2:851-950/1139<Cytoplasmic>
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:	K-Cl cotransporters are proteins that lower intracellular chloride concentrations below

the electrochemical equilibrium potential. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane K-Cl cotransporter that can function in either a net efflux or influx pathway, depending on the chemical concentration gradients of potassium and chloride. The encoded protein can act as a homomultimer, or as a heteromultimer with other K-Cl cotransporters, to maintain chloride homeostasis in neurons. Alternative splicing results in two transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2008]

Function:

Mediates electroneutral potassium-chloride cotransport in mature neurons. Transport occurs under isotonic conditions, but is activated 20-fold by cell swelling. Important for Cl(-) homeostasis in neurons.

Subunit:

Homomultimer and heteromultimer with other K-Cl cotransporters. Interacts with AP2A1.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Brain specific. Detected in neuronal cells.

Similarity:

Belongs to the SLC12A transporter family.

SWISS:

Q9H2X9

Gene ID:

57468

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 57468](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 57138](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 171373](#)Rat

[Omin: 606726](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9H2X9](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q91V14](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: Q63633](#)Rat

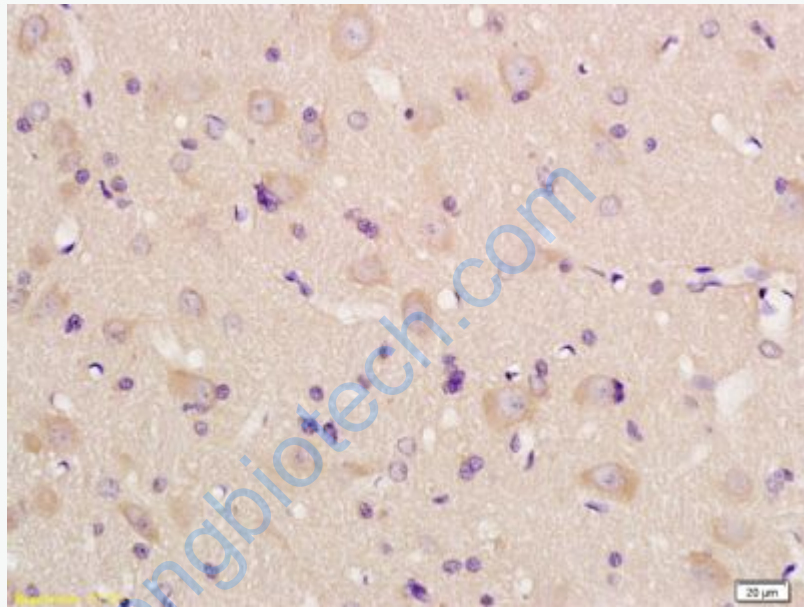
[Unigene: 21413](#)Human

[Unigene: 252987](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 10513Rat](#)

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



Picture:

Tissue/cell: rat brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti-KCC2 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL10295R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining