

Rabbit Anti-KCNN3 antibody

SL11569R

| Product Name: | KCNN3 |
|------------------------|---|
| Chinese Name: | 钙激活钾Channel protein3抗体 |
| Alias: | hSK3; KCa2.3; Kcnn3; KCNN3_HUMAN; Potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium activated channel subfamily N member 3; SK3; SKCa 3; SKCa3; Small conductance calcium-activated potassium channel protein 3. |
| Organism Species: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| React Species: | Human, Mouse, Rat, Chicken, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, 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: | 82kDa |
| Cellular localization: | The cell membrane |
| Form: | Lyophilized or Liquid |
| Concentration: | 1mg/ml |
| immunogen: | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KCNN3:251-350/736 |
| 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: | <u>PubMed</u> |
| Product Detail: | Action potentials in vertebrate neurons are followed by an afterhyperpolarization (AHP) that may persist for several seconds and may have profound consequences for the firing pattern of the neuron. Each component of the AHP is kinetically distinct and is mediated by different calcium-activated potassium channels. This gene belongs to the KCNN family of potassium channels. It encodes an integral membrane protein that forms a |

voltage-independent calcium-activated channel, which is thought to regulate neuronal excitability by contributing to the slow component of synaptic AHP. This gene contains two CAG repeat regions in the coding sequence. It was thought that expansion of one or both of these repeats could lead to an increased susceptibility to schizophrenia or bipolar disorder, but studies indicate that this is probably not the case. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]

Function:

Forms a voltage-independent potassium channel activated by intracellular calcium. Activation is followed by membrane hyperpolarization. Thought to regulate neuronal excitability by contributing to the slow component of synaptic afterhyperpolarization. The channel is blocked by apamin.

Subunit:

Heterooligomer. The complex is composed of 4 channel subunits each of which binds to a calmodulin subunit which regulates the channel activity through calcium-binding

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Similarity:

Belongs to the potassium channel KCNN family. KCa2.3/KCNN3 subfamily.

SWISS:

O9UGI6

Gene ID:

3782

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 3782 Human

Entrez Gene: 140493 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 54263 Rat

Omim: 602983 Human

SwissProt: Q9UGI6 Human

SwissProt: P58391 Mouse

SwissProt: P70605 Rat

Unigene: 490765 Human

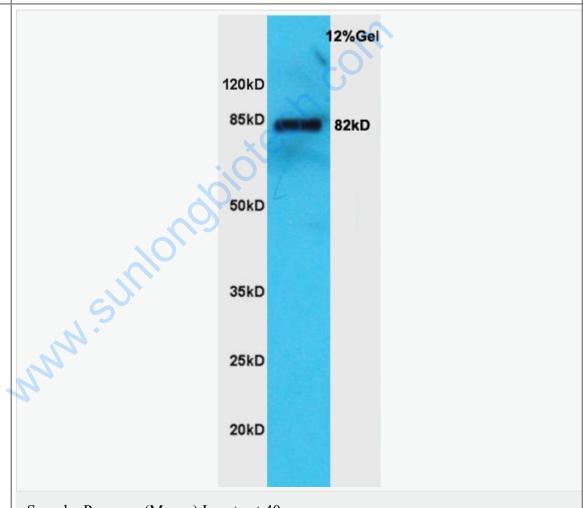
Unigene: 586534 Human

Unigene: 120250 Mouse

Unigene: 10840 Rat

Important Note:

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



Picture:

Sample: Pancreas (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-KCNN3 (SL11569R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-rabbit IgG (SL11569R) at 1/5000 dilution

Predicted band size: 82 kD

| Observed band size: 82 kD |
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