



Rabbit Anti-KCNT2 antibody

SL12177R

Product Name:	KCNT2
Chinese Name:	钙激活钾Channel proteinKCNT2抗体
Alias:	KCa4.2; Potassium channel, subfamily T, member 2; Sequence like an intermediate conductance potassium channel subunit; SLICK; SLO2.1; Sodium and chloride activated ATP sensitive potassium channel; Sodium and chloride activated ATP sensitive potassium channel Slo2.1; KCNT2_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=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:	130kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KCNT2:51-150/1135<Extracellular>
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:	Voltage-gated K ⁺ channels in the plasma membrane are important regulators of electrical signaling, controlling the repolarization and the frequency of action potentials in neurons, muscles and other excitable cells. KCNT2 is a 1,135 amino acid multi-pass

transmembrane protein belonging to the potassium channel family (calcium-activated subfamily) of proteins. KCNT2 produces rapidly activating outward rectifier potassium currents in response to high intracellular sodium and chloride levels. Its channel activity is inhibited by ATP, inhalation anesthetics, such as isoflurane, and upon stimulation of G-protein coupled receptors, such as mAChR M1 and GluR-1. There are four isoforms of KCNT2 that are produced as a result of alternative splicing events.

Function:

KCNT2 belongs to the potassium channel family, calcium-activated subfamily and contains one RCK N-terminal domain. KCNT2 is an outward rectifying potassium channel and produces rapidly activating outward rectifier K(+) currents. It is activated by high intracellular sodium and chloride levels. Channel activity is inhibited by ATP and by inhalation anesthetics, such as isoflurane. KCNT2 is inhibited upon stimulation of G-protein coupled receptors, such as CHRM1 and GRIA1. There are four named isoforms.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by protein kinase C. Phosphorylation of the C-terminal domain inhibits channel activity.

Similarity:

Belongs to the potassium channel family. Calcium-activated (TC 1.A.1.3) subfamily. KCa4.2/KCNT2 sub-subfamily.
Contains 1 RCK N-terminal domain.

SWISS:

Q6UVM3

Gene ID:

343450

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 343450](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 240776](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 304827](#)Rat

[Omim: 610044](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q6UVM3](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q6UVM4](#)Rat

	<p>Important Note:</p>
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This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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