

Rabbit Anti-Kv beta 2 antibody

SL12182R

Product Name:	Kv beta 2
Chinese Name:	电压门 控 钾Channel proteinKVβ.2 抗体
Alias:	AKR6A5; HKv beta 2; HKvbeta 2; HKvbeta2.1; HKvbeta2.2; K(+) channel subunit beta 2; K+ channel beta 2 subunit; KCNA2B; KCNAB 2; KCNAB2; KCNK2; Kv Beta 2; Kvbeta2; MGC117289; Potassium channel shaker chain beta 2; Potassium voltage gated channel shaker related subfamily; Potassium voltage gated channel shaker related subfamily beta member 2; Voltage gated potassium channel beta 2 subunit; Voltage gated potassium channel subunit beta 2; KCAB2_HUMAN; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit beta-2; AltName: Full=K(+) channel subunit beta-2; AltName: Full=Kv-beta-2; hKvbeta2.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Rabbit, Zebrafish, 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:	41kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	lmg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KCNA2B/Kv beta 2:251- 350/367
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.

Voltage-gated potassium (Kv) 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 is one of the bota subunits, which are auxiliary proteins associating with functional Kv-alpha subunits. This member alters functional properties of the KCNA4 gene product. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010] Function: Voltage gated potassium (Kv) 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 protein belongs to the potassium channel getated, shaker related subfamily. This member alters functional properties of the KCNA4 gene product. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Product Detail: Subburit: Product Detail: Four sequence-factors which are auxiliary proteins associating with functional K alpha subunits. This member alters functional p	 Voltage-gated potassium (Kv) 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 is one of the beta subunits, which are auxiliary proteins associating with functional Kv-alpha subunits. This member alters functional properties of the KCNA4 gene product. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010] Function: Voltage gated potassium (Kv) 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 protein belongs to the potassium channel yotage gated, shaketr-related subfamily and is one of the beta subunits, which are auxiliary proteins associating with functional Kv alpha subunits. This member alters functional properties of the KCNA4 gene product. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Subunit: Forms heteromultimeric complex with alpha subunits. Forms a ternary complex with SQSTM1 and PRKCZ (By similarity). Subcellular Location: Cytoplasmi	PubMed:	PubMed
0514	Q13303 Gene ID: 8514	Product Detail:	Voltage-gated potassium (Kv) 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 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 is one of the beta subunits, which are auxiliary proteins associating with functional Kv-alpha subunits. This member alters functional properties of the KCNA4 gene product. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010] Function: Voltage gated potassium (Kv) 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 protein belongs to the potassium channel, voltage gated, shaker related subfamily and is one of the beta subunits, which are auxiliary proteins associating with functional KV alpha subunits. This member alters functional properties of the KCNA4 gene product. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Subunit: Forms heteromultimeric complex with alpha subunits. Forms a ternary complex with SQSTM1 and PRKCZ (By similarity). Similarity: Belongs to the shaker potassium channel beta subunit family. SWISS: Q13303 Gene ID: 8514

	Database links:
	Entrez Gene: 8514 Human
	Entrez Gene: 16498 Mouse
	Entrez Gene: 29738 Rat
	<u>Omim: 601142</u> Human
	SwissProt: Q13303 Human
	SwissProt: P62482 Mouse
	SwissProt: Q3UPV6 Mouse
	SwissProt: q64284 Mouse
	SwissProt: P62483 Rat
	Unigene: 440497 Human
	Unigene: 10757 Rat
	Important Note:
	therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
	Tissue/cell: rat pancreas tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;
	Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block
Picture:	endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer
	(normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;
	Incubation: Anti-Kv beta 2 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL12182R) 1:200,
	overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and

DAB(C-0010) staining

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