

## Rabbit Anti-Kv1.4 antibody

## SL12183R

Product Name:	
Chinese Name:	电压门 <b>控性</b> 钾Channel proteinKv1.4 <b>抗体</b>
Alias:	Voltage gated K+ channel HuKII; cardiac potassium channel; fetal skeletal muscle potassium channel; HBK 4; HBK4; HK 1; HK1; HPCN 2; HPCN2; HUK II; HUKII; KCNA 4; KCNA 8; KCNA4; KCNA4_HUMAN; KCNA4L; KCNA8; kv1.4; PCN 2; PCN2; potassium channel 2; potassium channel KCNA4; potassium channel protein; Potassium voltage gated channel shaker related subfamily member 4; Potassium voltage gated channel subfamily A member 4; potassium voltage-gated channel shaker-related subfamily member 4-like; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 4; rapidly inactivating potassium channel; Shaker related potassium channel Kv1.4; shaker-related potassium channel Kv1.4; type A potassium channel; Voltage gated potassium channel HBK4; Voltage gated potassium channel HK1; Voltage gated potassium channel; Voltage-gated potassium channel HBK4; Voltage-gated potassium channel; Voltage-gated potassium channel HBK4; Voltage-gated potassium channel HK1; voltage-gated potassium channel protein Kv1.4; Voltage-gated potassium channel; Voltage-gated potassium channel protein Kv1.4; Voltage-gated potassium channel HK1; voltage-gated potassium channel protein Kv1.4; Voltage-gated potassium channel HK1; voltage-gated potassium channel protein Kv1.4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv1.4.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,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:	73kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Kv1.4:555-653/653
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A

Storage:       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         Voltage-gated K+ channels in the plasma membrane control the repolarization and th frequency of action potentials in neurons, muscles, and other excitable cells. The KV gene family encodes more than 30 genes that comprise the subunits of the K+ channel and they vary in their gating and permeation properties, subcellular distribution, and expression patterns. Functional KV channels assemble as tetramers consisting of por forming alpha-subunits (KV alpha), which include the KV1, KV2, KV3, and KV4 proteins, and accessory or KV beta subunits that modify the gating properties of the coexpressed KV alpha subunits. Differences exist in the patterns of trafficking, biosynthetic processing and surface expression of the major KV1 subunits (KV1.1, KV1.2, KV1.4, KV1.5 and KV1.6) expressed in rat and human brain, suggesting tha the individual protein subunits are highly regulated to control for the assembly and formation of functional neuronal channels.         Function:       Mediates the voltage-dependent potassium ion permeability of excitable membranes. Assuming opened or closed conformations in response to the voltage difference acro the membrane, the protein forms a potassium-selective channel through which potassium ions may pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient.		
Storage:       antibody is stable at nom temperature for at least one month and for greater than a y when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in strile pl1 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody the antibody the antibody the antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.         PubMed:       PubMed         Voltage-gated K+ channels in the plasma membrane control the repolarization and th frequency of action potentials in neurons, muscles, and other excitable cells. The KV gene family encodes more than 30 genes that comprise the subunits of the K+ channel and they vary in their gating and permeation properties, subcellular distribution, and expression patterns. Functional KV channels assemble as tetramers consisting of por forming alpha-subunits (KV alpha), which include the KV1, KV2, KV3, and KV4 proteins, and accessory or KV beta subunits that modify the gating properties of the coexpressed KV alpha subunits. Differences exist in the patterns of trafficking, biosynthetic processing and surface expression of the major KV1 subunits (KV1.1, KV1.2, KV1.4, KV1.5 and KV1.6) expressed in rat and human brain, suggesting tha the individual protein subunits are highly regulated to control for the assembly and formation of functional neuronal channels.         Function:       Mediates the voltage-dependent potassium ion permeability of excitable membranes. Assuming opened or closed conformations in response to the voltage difference earch the rotage and potassium ions may pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient.         Subunit:       Heterotetramer of potassium channel proteins. Binds PDZ domains of DLG1, DLG2 and DLG4. Interacts with SIGMAR1 (By similarity). Part of a complex containing KCNA1, KCNA1 and LG11 (By similarity).         Subcellular Location:       Membrane; Mul	Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<ul> <li>Voltage-gated K+ channels in the plasma membrane control the repolarization and th frequency of action potentials in neurons, muscles, and other excitable cells. The KV gene family encodes more than 30 genes that comprise the subunits of the K+ channel and they vary in their gating and permeation properties, subcellular distribution, and expression patterns. Functional KV channels assemble as tetramers consisting of por forming alpha-subunits (KV alpha), which include the KV1, KV2, KV3, and KV4 proteins, and accessory or KV beta subunits that modify the gating properties of the coexpressed KV alpha subunits. Differences exist in the patterns of trafficking, biosynthetic processing and surface expression of the major KV1 subunits (KV1.1, KV1.2, KV1.4, KV1.5 and KV1.6) expressed in rat and human brain, suggesting tha the individual protein subunits are highly regulated to control for the assembly and formation of functional neuronal channels.</li> <li>Function:         Mediates the voltage-dependent potassium ion permeability of excitable membranes. Assuming opened or closed conformations in response to the voltage difference acro the membrane, the protein forms a potassium-selective channel through which potassium ions may pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient.</li> <li>Subunit:         Heterotetramer of potassium channel proteins. Binds PDZ domains of DLG1, DLG2 and DLG4. Interacts with SIGMAR1 (By similarity). Part of a complex containing KCNA1, KCNAB1 and LG11 (By similarity).</li> <li>Subcellular Location:         Membrane, Multi-pass membrane protein.</li> <li>Similarity:         Belongs to the potassium channel family.         A (Shaker) (TC 1.A.1.2) subfamily. Kv1.4/KCNA4 sub-subfamily.</li> <li>SWISS:         P22459         Gene ID:</li> </ul>	Storage:	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
Product Detail:       frequency of action potentials in neurons, muscles, and other excitable cells. The KV gene family encodes more than 30 genes that comprise the subunits of the K+ channe and they vary in their gating and permeation properties, subcellular distribution, and expression patterns. Functional KV channels assemble as tetramers consisting of por forming alpha-subunits (KV alpha), which include the KV1, KV2, KV3, and KV4 proteins, and accessory or KV beta subunits that modify the gating properties of the coexpressed KV alpha subunits. Differences exist in the patterns of trafficking, biosynthetic processing and surface expression of the major KV1 subunits (KV1.1, KV1.2, KV1.4, KV1.5 and KV1.6) expressed in rat and human brain, suggesting tha the individual protein subunits are highly regulated to control for the assembly and formation of functional neuronal channels.         Function:       Mediates the voltage-dependent potassium ion permeability of excitable membranes. Assuming opened or closed conformations in response to the voltage difference acro 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. Interacts with SIGMAR1 (By similarity). Part of a complex containing KCNA1, KCNAB1 and LG11 (By similarity).         Subcellular Location:       Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.         Similarity:       Belongs to the potassium channel family. A (Shaker) (TC 1.A.1.2) subfamily. Kv1.4/KCNA4 sub-subfamily.         SWISS:       P22459         Gene ID:       Gene ID:	PubMed:	PubMed
Database links: Entrez Gene: 3739Human	Product Detail:	<ul> <li>expression patterns. Functional KV channels assemble as tetramers consisting of pore- forming alpha-subunits (KV alpha), which include the KV1, KV2, KV3, and KV4 proteins, and accessory or KV beta subunits that modify the gating properties of the coexpressed KV alpha subunits. Differences exist in the patterns of trafficking, biosynthetic processing and surface expression of the major KV1 subunits (KV1.1, KV1.2, KV1.4, KV1.5 and KV1.6) expressed in rat and human brain, suggesting that the individual protein subunits are highly regulated to control for the assembly and formation of functional neuronal channels.</li> <li>Function:</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Subunit:</li> <li>Heterotetramer of potassium channel proteins. Binds PDZ domains of DLG1, DLG2 and DLG4. Interacts with SIGMAR1 (By similarity). Part of a complex containing KCNA1, KCNAB1 and LG11 (By similarity).</li> <li>Subcellular Location:</li> <li>Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.</li> <li>Similarity:</li> <li>Belongs to the potassium channel family.</li> <li>A (Shaker) (TC 1.A.1.2) subfamily. Kv1.4/KCNA4 sub-subfamily.</li> <li>SWISS: P22459</li> <li>Gene ID: 3739</li> <li>Database links:</li> </ul>

Entrez Gene: 16492Mouse
Entrez Gene: 25469Rat
Omim: 176266Human
SwissProt: P22459Human
SwissProt: Q61423Mouse
SwissProt: P15385Rat
Unigene: 592002Human
Unigene: 142718Mouse
Unigene: 9884Rat
CO'
Important Nata
Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human,
therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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