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Rabbit Anti-Kv2.2 antibody

SL12186R

Product Name:	Kv2.2
Chinese Name:	电压门控性钾通道Kv2.2抗体
Alias:	delayed rectifier potassium channel protein; KCNB2; KCNB2_HUMAN; potassium channel Kv2.2; potassium voltage gated channel subfamily B member 2; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily B member 2; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv2.2.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,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:	102kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Kv2.2:21-120/911<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:	Voltage-gated K+ channels in the plasma membrane control the repolarization and the frequency of action potentials in neurons, muscles and other excitable cells. The KV gene family encodes more than 30 proteins that comprise the subunits of the K+

channels, and they vary in their gating and permeation properties, subcellular distribution and expression patterns. Functional KV channels assemble as tetramers consisting of pore-forming alpha subunits (KV), which include the KV1, KV2, KV3, KV4 and KV9 proteins, and accessory or KV-subunits that modify the gating properties of the coexpressed KV subunits. KV2.2 is a multi-pass membrane protein that regulates the voltage-dependent K+ permeability of excitable membranes. Its tail may be influential in the targeting of the channel to specific subcellular compartments and/or the regulation of channel activity.

Function:
Mediates the voltage-dependent potassium ion permeability of excitable membranes. Channels open or close in response to the voltage difference across the membrane, letting potassium ions pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient.

Subunit:
Heteromultimer with KCNS1, KCNS2 and KCNS3 (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:
Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Post-translational modifications:
Phosphorylated.

Similarity:
Belongs to the potassium channel family.
B (Shab) (TC 1.A.1.2) subfamily. Kv2.2/KCNB2 sub-subfamily.

SWISS:
Q92953

Gene ID:
9312

Database links:
Entrez Gene: 9312 Human

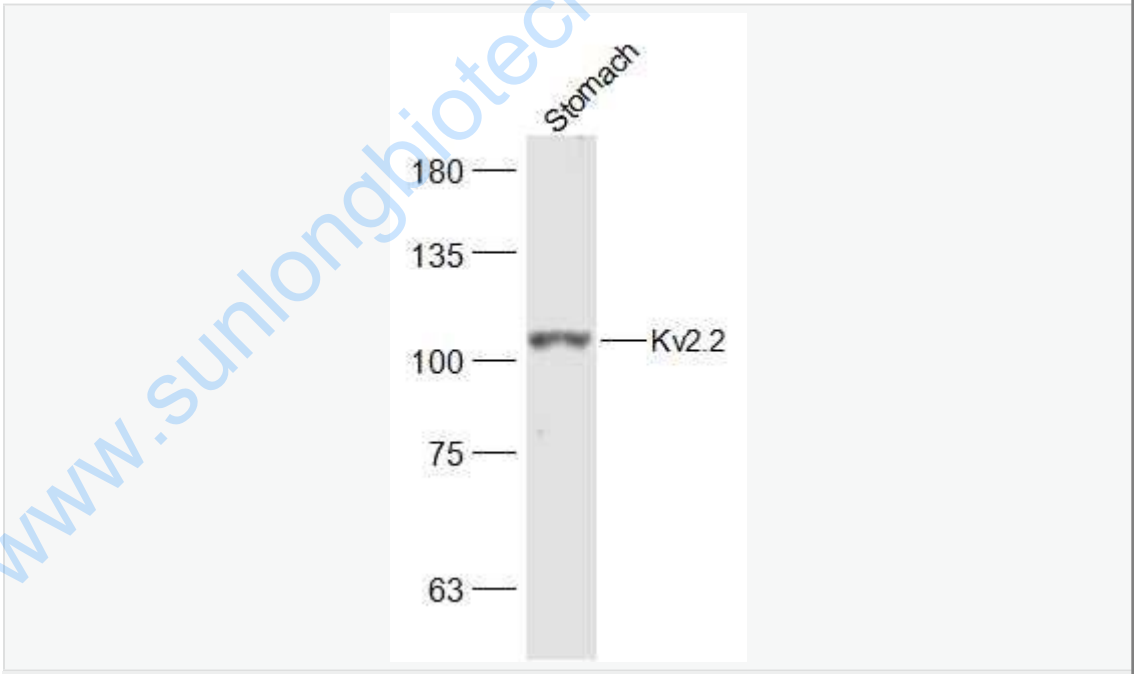
Entrez Gene: 98741 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 117105 Rat

Omim: 607738 Human

SwissProt: Q92953 Human

SwissProt: A6H8H5 Mouse

	SwissProt: Q63099 Rat Unigene: 661102 Human Unigene: 6702 Human Unigene: 156081 Mouse Unigene: 382301 Mouse Unigene: 32101 Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	 Sample: Stomach (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-Kv2.2 (SL12186R) at 1/500 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 102 kD

	Observed band size: 102 kD