



Rabbit Anti-Kv4.3/FITC Conjugated antibody

SL3762R-FITC

Product Name:	Anti-Kv4.3/FITC
Chinese Name:	FITC标记的离子Channel proteinKv4.3抗体
Alias:	KCND 3; KCND 3L; KCND 3S; KCND3; KCND3L; KCND3S; KSHIVB; Kv 4.3; Potassium ioinic channel Kv4.3; Potassium voltage gated channel Shal related subfamily member 3; Potassium voltage gated channel subfamily D member 3; Sha1 related potassium channel Kv4.3; Voltage gated K ⁺ channel; Voltage gated potassium channel Kv4.3; Voltage gated potassium channel subunit Kv4.3; KCND3_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	IF=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	73kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Kv4.3.
Lsotype:	IgG
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	
Product Detail:	background: 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 homologs. This protein is a member of the potassium channel, voltage gated, shal related subfamily, members of which form voltage activated A type potassium ion

channels and are prominent in the repolarization phase of the action potential. This member includes two isoforms with different sizes, which are encoded by alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene.

Function:

Pore-forming (alpha) subunit of voltage-gated rapidly inactivating A-type potassium channels. May contribute to I(To) current in heart and I(Sa) current in neurons. Channel properties are modulated by interactions with other alpha subunits and with regulatory subunits.

Subunit:

Homotetramer or heterotetramer with KCND1 and/or KCND2. Interacts with DLG1. Associates with the regulatory subunits KCNIP1, KCNIP2, KCNIP3 and KCNIP4. Interacts with KCNE1, KCNE2, SCN1B and KCNAB1.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane, sarcolemma. Cell projection, dendrite.

Tissue Specificity:

Highly expressed in brain, in particular in the retrosplenial cortex, medial habenula, anterior thalamus, hippocampus, cerebellum and lateral geniculate and superior colliculus. Highly expressed in heart atrium (at protein level) and throughout the ventricle wall, in lung and vas deferens.

Post-translational modifications:

Regulated through phosphorylation at Ser-569 by CaMK2D.

Similarity:

Belongs to the potassium channel family. D (Shal) (TC 1.A.1.2) subfamily. Kv4.3/KCND3 sub-subfamily.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3752](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 56543](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 65195](#)Rat

[Omim: 605411](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9UK17](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9Z0V1](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: Q62897](#)Rat

[Unigene: 666367](#)Human

[Unigene: 44530](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 10540](#)Rat

[Unigene: 202969](#)Rat

[Unigene: 214215](#)Rat

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