



Rabbit Anti-GIRK2 antibody

SL4214R

Product Name:	GIRK2
Chinese Name:	G蛋白激活内流钾Channel protein2抗体
Alias:	inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 6; Kir3.2; BIR1; G protein activated inward rectifier potassium channel 2; G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 2; GIRK-2; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir3.2; IRK6_HUMAN; KATP-2; Kcnj6; Kcnj7; Potassium channel; Potassium channel inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 6.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Cow,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=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:	47kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GIRK2:151-260/423<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:	This potassium channel may be involved in the regulation of insulin secretion by glucose and/or neurotransmitters acting through G-protein-coupled receptors. Inward

rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. Their voltage dependence is regulated by the concentration of extracellular potassium; as external potassium is raised, the voltage range of the channel opening shifts to more positive voltages. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium.

Function:

This potassium channel may be involved in the regulation of insulin secretion by glucose and/or neurotransmitters acting through G-protein-coupled receptors. Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. Their voltage dependence is regulated by the concentration of extracellular potassium; as external potassium is raised, the voltage range of the channel opening shifts to more positive voltages. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium.

Subunit:

Associates with GIRK1 or GIRK4 to form a G-protein-activated heteromultimer pore-forming unit. The resulting inward current is much larger.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Most abundant in cerebellum, and to a lesser degree in islets and exocrine pancreas.

Similarity:

Belongs to the inward rectifier-type potassium channel (TC 1.A.2.1) family. KCNJ6 subfamily.

SWISS:

P48051

Gene ID:

3763

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3763](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 16522](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 25743](#)Rat

[Omim: 600877](#)Human

[SwissProt: P48051](#)Human

[SwissProt: P48542](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P48550](#)Rat

[Unigene: 626242](#)Human

[Unigene: 658533](#)Human

[Unigene: 741904](#)Human

[Unigene: 328720](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 10185](#)Rat

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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