



## Rabbit Anti-KCNG2 antibody

SL9857R

<b>Product Name:</b>	KCNG2
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	心脏钾离子Channel protein亚基2抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	Cardiac potassium channel subunit; KCNG2; KCNG2_HUMAN; KV6.2; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily G member 2; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv6.2.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Pig,Cow,Sheep,
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	51kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	The cell membrane
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KCNG2:365-466/466
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	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.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	Neuronal and cardiac cells are excited by voltage-gated ion channels. Voltage-gated K <sup>+</sup> channels in the plasma membrane control the repolarization and the frequency of action potentials in neurons, muscles and other excitable cells. Mutations interfering with potassium ion channels are known to cause a variety of disorders. KCNG2 (potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily G member 2) is also known as voltage-gated

potassium channel subunit KV6.2, cardiac potassium channel subunit or KCNF2 and is a 466 amino acid protein. KCNG2 is a multi-pass membrane protein abundantly expressed in heart, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas, and detected at lower concentrations in brain, lung and placenta. KCNG2 is an electrically silent subunit that forms heterodimers with KV2.1, creating a unique functional K<sup>+</sup> channel. KCNG2-KV2.1 heterodimers are known to be inhibited by tetraethylammonium and propafenone. KCNG2 is thought to downregulate potassium channel currents because KCNG2-KV2.1 heterodimers generate smaller currents than KV2.1 homodimers

**Function:**

Potassium channel subunit. Modulates channel activity by shifting the threshold and the half-maximal activation to more negative values.

**Subunit:**

Heterodimer with KCNB1. Does not form homomultimers.

**Subcellular Location:**

Membrane.

**Tissue Specificity:**

Highly expressed in heart, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Detected at low levels in brain, lung and placenta.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the potassium channel family. G (TC 1.A.1.2) subfamily. Kv6.2/KCNG2 sub-subfamily.

**SWISS:**

Q9UJ96

**Gene ID:**

26251

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 26251](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 240444](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 307234](#)Rat

[Omim: 605696](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9UJ96](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9QYU3](#)Rat

[Unigene: 247905](#)Human

**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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