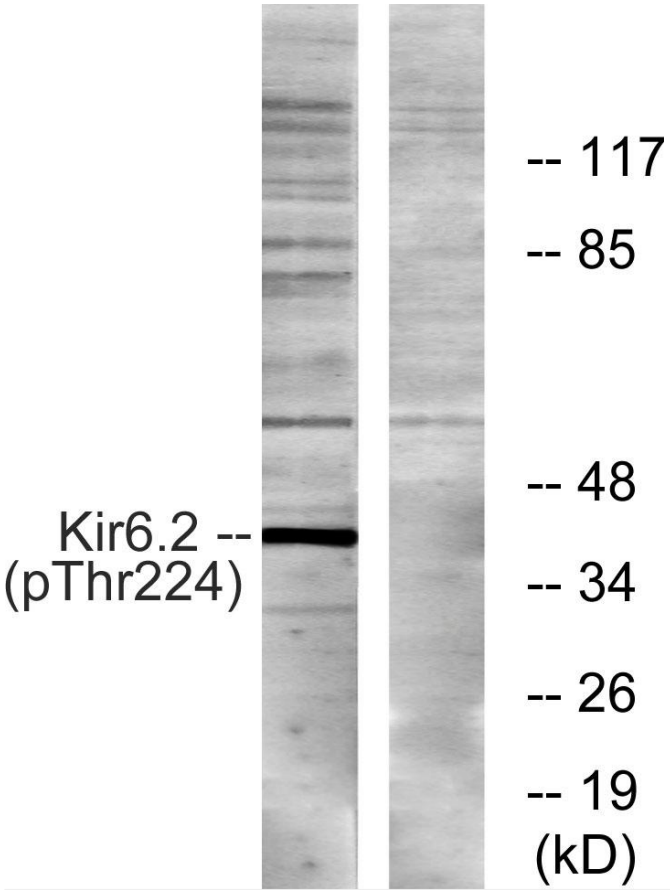
KIR6.2 (phospho Thr224) Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-16335
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	KCNJ11
Protein Name	ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 11
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Kir6.2 around the phosphorylation site of Thr224. AA range:190-239
Specificity	Phospho-KIR6.2 (T224) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KIR6.2 protein only when phosphorylated at T224.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	KCNJ11; ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 11; IKATP; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir6.2; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 11
Observed Band	40kD
Cell Pathway	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Breast,Ovary,Placenta,Spleen,
Function	disease:Defects in KCNJ11 are a cause of permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus (PNDM) [MIM:606176]. PNDM is a rare form of diabetes characterized by insulin-requiring hyperglycemia that is diagnosed within the first months of life.,disease:Defects in KCNJ11 are the cause of familial hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia type 2 (HHF2) [MIM:601820]; also known as persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy (PPHI) or hyperinsulinism. HHF2 is the most common cause of persistent hypoglycemia in infancy and is due to defective negative feedback regulation of insulin secretion by low glucose levels. It causes nesidioblastosis, a diffuse abnormality of the pancreas in which there is extensive,

	often disorganized formation of new islets. Unless early and aggressive intervention is undertaken, brain damage from recurrent episodes of hypoglycemia may occur.,disease:Defects in KCNJ11 are the cause of
Background	Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. The encoded protein, which has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell, is controlled by G-proteins and is found associated with the sulfonylurea receptor SUR. Mutations in this gene are a cause of familial persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy (PHHI), an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by unregulated insulin secretion. Defects in this gene may also contribute to autosomal dominant non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type II (NIDDM), transient neonatal diabetes mellitus type 3 (TNDM3), and permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus (PNDM). Multiple alternatively spliced trans
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using KIR6.2 (phospho Thr224) Monoclonal Antibody