KIR5.1 (phospho Ser416) Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-16348
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	KCNJ16
Protein Name	Inward rectifier potassium channel 16
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from mouse Kir5.1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser417. AA range:369-418
Specificity	Phospho-KIR5.1 (S416) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KIR5.1 protein only when phosphorylated at S416.
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	KCNJ16; Inward rectifier potassium channel 16; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir5.1; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 16
Observed Band	48kD
Cell Pathway	
Tissue Specificity	
Function	
Background	KCNJ16 (Potassium Voltage-Gated Channel Subfamily J Member 16) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with KCNJ16 include sesame syndrome and body dysmorphic disorder. Among its related pathways are Transmission across Chemical Synapses and Inwardly rectifying K+ channels. GO annotations related to this gene include inward rectifier potassium channel activity. An important paralog of this gene is KCNJ3. nward 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. KCNJ16 may be involved in the regulation of fluid and pH balance. In the kidney, together with KCNJ10, mediates basolateral K(+) recycling in distal tubules; this process is critical for Na(+) reabsorption at the tubules (PubMed: 24561201). he inward-rectifier potassium channel family (also known as 2-TM channels) include the strong inward-rectifier channels (Kir2.), the G-protein-activated inward-rectifier channels (Kir3.) and the ATP-sensitive channels (Kir6.), which combine with sulphonylurea receptors.
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