KCNQ2/3/4/5 (phospho Thr217/246/223/251) Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-16354
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	KCNQ2
Protein Name	Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 2
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Kv7.3/KCNQ3 around the phosphorylation site of Thr246. AA range:191-240
Specificity	Phospho-KCNQ2/3/4/5 (T217/246/223/251) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KCNQ2/3/4/5 protein only when phosphorylated at T217/246/223/251.
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	KCNQ2; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 2; KQT-like 2; Neuroblastoma-specific potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT2; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.2; KCNQ3; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT me
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	In adult and fetal brain. Highly expressed in areas containing neuronal cell bodies, low in spinal cord and corpus callosum. Isoform 2 is preferentially expressed in differentiated neurons. Isoform 6 is prominent in fetal brain, undifferentiated neuroblastoma cells and brain tumors.
Function	alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in KCNQ2 are the cause of benign neonatal epilepsy type 1 (EBN1) [MIM:121200]. Benign

	neonatal epilepsy is characterized by clusters of seizures occurring in the first days of life. Most patients have spontaneous remission by 12 months of age and show normal psychomotor development. The disorder is distinguished from benign familial infantile seizures by an earlier age at onset.,disease:Defects in KCNQ2 are the cause of benign neonatal epilepsy with myokymia (EBNMK) [MIM:606437]. EBNMK is a syndrome characterized by benign neonatal convulsions followed later in life by myokymia.,disease:Defects in KCNQ2 are the cause of myokymia isolated type 2 (MK2) [MIM:606437]. Myokymia is a condition characterized by spontaneous involuntary contraction of muscle fiber groups that can be observed as vermiform movement of the overly
Background	The M channel is a slowly activating and deactivating potassium channel that plays a critical role in the regulation of neuronal excitability. The M channel is formed by the association of the protein encoded by this gene and a related protein encoded by the KCNQ3 gene, both integral membrane proteins. M channel currents are inhibited by M1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptors and activated by retigabine, a novel anti-convulsant drug. Defects in this gene are a cause of benign familial neonatal convulsions type 1 (BFNC), also known as epilepsy, benign neonatal type 1 (EBN1). At least five transcript variants encoding five different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
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.

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