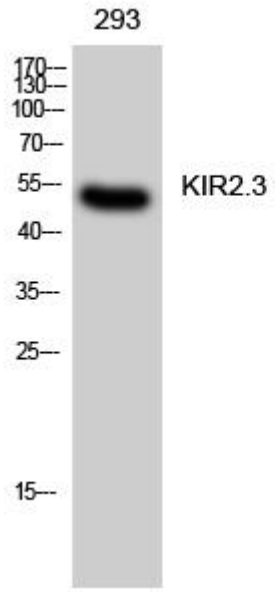
KIR2.3 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-16442
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	KCNJ4
Protein Name	Inward rectifier potassium channel 4
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KCNJ4. AA range:251-300
Specificity	KIR2.3 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KIR2.3 protein.
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	KCNJ4; IRK3; Inward rectifier potassium channel 4; HIRK2; HRK1; Hippocampal inward rectifier; HIR; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir2.3; IRK-3; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 4
Observed Band	50kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane . TAX1BP3 binding promotes dissociation of KCNJ4 from LIN7 famaly members and KCNJ4 internalization. .
Tissue Specificity	Heart, skeletal muscle, and several different brain regions including the hippocampus.
Function	domain:The Val/Gly/Ala/Pro stretch may have a functional role in the conductance or permeation properties.,function:This receptor is controlled by G proteins. 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. Can be blocked by extracellular barium and cesium.,similarity:Belongs to the inward rectifier-type potassium channel family.,subunit:Homomultimeric and heteromultimeric association with Kir2.1, resulting in an enhanced G-protein-induced current. Association, via its PDZ-recognition domain, with LIN7A, LIN7B,
Background	Several different potassium channels are known to be involved with electrical signaling in the nervous system. One class is activated by depolarization whereas a second class is not. The latter are referred to as inwardly rectifying K+ channels, and they have a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. This asymmetry in potassium ion conductance plays a key role in the excitability of muscle cells and neurons. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and member of the inward rectifier potassium channel family. The encoded protein has a small unitary conductance compared to other members of this protein family. Two transcript variants encoding the same protein 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.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using KIR2.3 Monoclonal Antibody