



KIR2.3 Monoclonal Antibody

inward rectifier; HIR; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir2.3; IRK-3; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 4 Observed Band 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. 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		
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 290% 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 Coll Pathway 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. 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	Catalog No	BYmab-16442
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Nanjing BYabscience technology Co.,Ltd

网址: www.njbybio.com 官方热线: 025-5229-8998 监督电话: 15950492658



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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],

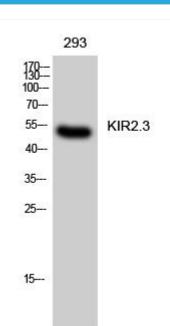
matters needing attention

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

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