Kir4.1 mouse mAb

Catalog No	BYmab-16535
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	KCNJ10
Protein Name	Kir4.1
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Kir4.1 AA range: 160-240
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Rat,Mouse Kir4.1
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	ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 10 (ATP-dependent inwardly rectifying potassium channel Kir4.1;Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir1.2;Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 10)
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein. Basolateral cell membrane . In kidney distal convoluted tubules, located in the basolateral membrane where it colocalizes with KCNJ16. .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in kidney (at protein level).
Function	function:May be responsible for potassium buffering action of glial cells in the brain. 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:Seems to form heterodimer with Kir5.1/KCNJ16. Interacts with INADL.,
Background	This gene encodes a member of the inward rectifier-type potassium channel family, characterized by having a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into, rather than out of, a cell. The encoded protein may form a heterodimer with another potassium channel protein and may be responsible for the potassium buffering action of glial cells in the brain. Mutations in this gene have been associated with seizure susceptibility of common idiopathic generalized epilepsy syndromes. [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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