

KCND2 Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO2027a**Specification****KCND2 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	E, WB, FC
Primary Accession	Q9NZV8
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	70.5kDa KDa

Description

Voltage-gated potassium (Kv) channels represent the most complex class of voltage-gated ion channels from both functional and structural standpoints. Their diverse functions include regulating neurotransmitter release, heart rate, insulin secretion, neuronal excitability, epithelial electrolyte transport, smooth muscle contraction, and cell volume. Four sequence-related potassium channel genes - shaker, shaw, shab, and shal - have been identified in Drosophila, and each has been shown to have human homolog(s). This gene encodes a member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, shal-related subfamily, members of which form voltage-activated A-type potassium ion channels and are prominent in the repolarization phase of the action potential. This member mediates a rapidly inactivating, A-type outward potassium current which is not under the control of the N terminus as it is in Shaker channels.

Immunogen

Purified recombinant fragment of human KCND2 (AA: 27-184) expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

KCND2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 3751

Other Names

Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily D member 2, Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv4.2, KCND2, KIAA1044

Dilution

E~~1/10000

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000

FC~~1/200 - 1/400

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

KCND2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KCND2 Antibody - Protein Information

Name KCND2

Synonyms KIAA1044

Function

Voltage-gated potassium channel that mediates transmembrane potassium transport in excitable membranes, primarily in the brain. Mediates the major part of the dendritic A-type current I(SA) in brain neurons (By similarity). This current is activated at membrane potentials that are below the threshold for action potentials. It regulates neuronal excitability, prolongs the latency before the first spike in a series of action potentials, regulates the frequency of repetitive action potential firing, shortens the duration of action potentials and regulates the back-propagation of action potentials from the neuronal cell body to the dendrites. Contributes to the regulation of the circadian rhythm of action potential firing in suprachiasmatic nucleus neurons, which regulates the circadian rhythm of locomotor activity (By similarity). Functions downstream of the metabotropic glutamate receptor GRM5 and plays a role in neuronal excitability and in nociception mediated by activation of GRM5 (By similarity). Mediates the transient outward current I(to) in rodent heart left ventricle apex cells, but not in human heart, where this current is mediated by another family member. Forms

tetrameric potassium-selective channels through which potassium ions pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient (PubMed:10551270, PubMed:15454437, PubMed:14695263, PubMed:14623880, PubMed:14980201, PubMed:16934482, PubMed:24811166, PubMed:24501278). The channel alternates between opened and closed conformations in response to the voltage difference across the membrane (PubMed:11507158). Can form functional homotetrameric channels and heterotetrameric channels that contain variable proportions of KCND2 and KCND3; channel properties depend on the type of pore-forming alpha subunits that are part of the channel. In vivo, membranes probably contain a mixture of heteromeric potassium channel complexes. Interaction with specific isoforms of the regulatory subunits KCNIP1, KCNIP2, KCNIP3 or KCNIP4 strongly increases expression at the cell surface and thereby increases channel activity; it modulates the kinetics of channel activation and inactivation, shifts the threshold for channel activation to more negative voltage values, shifts the threshold for inactivation to less negative voltages and accelerates recovery after inactivation (PubMed:15454437, PubMed:14623880, PubMed:14623880, PubMed:14623880).

tations/14980201"
target="_blank">14980201,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci
tations/19171772"
target="_blank">19171772,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci
tations/24501278"
target="_blank">24501278,
PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci
tations/24811166"
target="_blank">24811166). Likewise,
interaction with DPP6 or DPP10 promotes
expression at the cell membrane and
regulates both channel characteristics and
activity (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane
protein {ECO:0000269|PubMed:11102480,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:14980201,
ECO:0000305}. Cell projection, dendrite
Cell junction, synapse
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q63881}.
Perikaryon
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q63881}. Cell
junction, synapse, postsynaptic cell
membrane
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q63881}. Cell
projection, dendritic spine
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q63881}. Cell
junction
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q63881}.
Note=In neurons, primarily detected on
dendrites, dendritic spines and on the
neuron cell body, but not on axons.
Localized preferentially at the dendrites of
pyramidal cells in the hippocampus CA1
layer. Detected at GABAergic synapses.
Detected at cell junctions that are distinct
from synaptic cell contacts. Detected in
lipid rafts. Detected primarily at the
endoplasmic reticulum or Golgi when
expressed by itself (PubMed:15454437).
Interaction with KCNIP1, KCNIP2, KCNIP3 or
KCNIP4 promotes expression at the cell
membrane (PubMed:15454437,
PubMed:24811166). Interaction with DPP6
or DPP10 promotes expression at the cell
membrane (By similarity) Internalized from
the cell membrane by clathrin-dependent
endocytosis in response to activation of
AMPA-selective glutamate receptors and
PKA-mediated phosphorylation at Ser-552.
Redistributed from dendritic spines to the
main dendritic shaft in response to
activation of AMPA- selective glutamate
receptors and activation of PKA (By

similarity)

{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q63881,
ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9Z0V2,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:15454437,
ECO:0000269|PubMed:24811166}

Tissue Location

Detected in ovary, in corpus luteum and in granulosa and theca cells in the follicle (at protein level) (PubMed:15991246). Highly expressed throughout the brain (PubMed:10551270, PubMed:10729221). Detected in amygdala, caudate nucleus, cerebellum, hippocampus, substantia nigra and thalamus (PubMed:10551270, PubMed:10729221). Expression is not detectable or very low in heart, kidney, liver, lung, pancreas and skeletal muscle (PubMed:10551270, PubMed:10729221). Not detectable in human heart atrium (PubMed:12395204).

KCND2 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)