





## KCNJ11 Antibody

| <b>Product Code</b>        | CSB-PA012049GA01HU   |
|----------------------------|--|
| Abbreviation               | KCNJ11   |
| Storage                    | Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.  |
| Uniprot No.                | Q14654   |
| Immunogen                  | Human KCNJ11   |
| Raised In                  | Rabbit   |
| Species Reactivity         | Human, Mouse, Rat  |
| <b>Tested Applications</b> | ELISA,WB,IF  |
| Storage Buffer             | PBS with 0.1% Sodium Azide, 50% Glycerol, pH 7.320°C, Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.  |
| <b>Purification Method</b> | Antigen Affinity purified  |
| Isotype                    | IgG  |
| Alias                      | potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 11;KCNJ11;BIR;HHF2;IKATP;KIR6.2;MGC133230;PHHI;TNDM3;   |
| <b>Product Type</b>        | Purified Rabbit Anti human PolyClonal Antibody   |
| Species                    | Homo sapiens (Human)   |
| <b>Target Names</b>        | KCNJ11   |
| Target Details             | Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. This protein is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. The encoded protein, which has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell, is controlled by G-proteins and is found associated with the sulfonylurea receptor SUR. Mutations in this gene are a cause of familial persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy (PHHI), an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by unregulated insulin secretion. Defects in this gene may also contribute to autosomal dominant non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type II (NIDDM), transient neonatal diabetes mellitus type 3 (TNDM3), and permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus (PNDM). Multiple |

have been described for this gene.

alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms