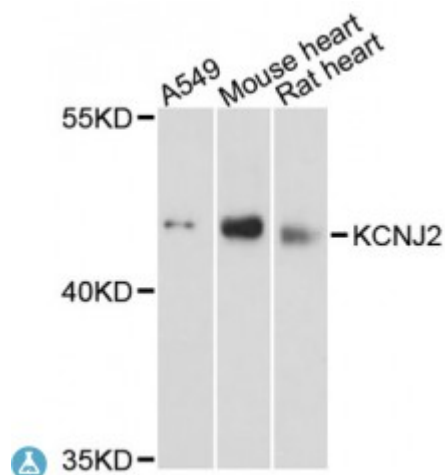


Anti-KCNJ2 Antibody



Description

Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene 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, probably participates in establishing action potential waveform and excitability of neuronal and muscle tissues. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Andersen syndrome, which is characterized by periodic paralysis, cardiac arrhythmias, and dysmorphic features.

Model	STJ114815
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 318-427 of human KCNJ2 (NP_000882.1).
Gene ID	3759
Gene Symbol	KCNJ2
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Heart, brain, placenta, lung, skeletal muscle, and kidney, Diffusely distributed throughout the brain
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	Inward rectifier potassium channel 2 Cardiac inward rectifier potassium channel Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir2.1 IRK-1 hIRK1 Potassium channel inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 2
Molecular Weight	48.288 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:6263OMIM:170390Reactome:R-HSA-1296041
Alternative Names	Inward rectifier potassium channel 2 Cardiac inward rectifier potassium channel Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir2.1 IRK-1 hIRK1 Potassium channel inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 2
Function	Probably participates in establishing action potential waveform and excitability of neuronal and muscle tissues, 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
Cellular Localization	Membrane
Post-translational Modifications	S-nitrosylation increases the open probability and inward rectifying currents,