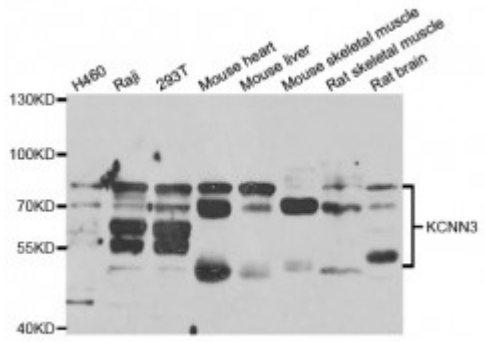
Anti-KCNN3 Antibody



Description	Action potentials in vertebrate neurons are followed by an afterhyperpolarization (AHP) that may persist for several seconds and may have profound consequences for the firing pattern of the neuron. Each component of the AHP is kinetically distinct and is mediated by different calcium-activated potassium channels. This gene belongs to the KCNN family of potassium channels. It encodes an integral membrane protein that forms a voltage-independent calcium-activated channel, which is thought to regulate neuronal excitability by contributing to the slow component of synaptic AHP. This gene contains two CAG repeat regions in the coding sequence. It was thought that expansion of one or both of these repeats could lead to an increased susceptibility to schizophrenia or bipolar disorder, but studies indicate that this is probably not the case. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

Model	STJ115947
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	IF, WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 237-426 of human KCNN3 (NP_740752.1).
Gene ID	3782
Gene Symbol	KCNN3
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:1000 IF 1:50 - 1:100

Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Small conductance calcium-activated potassium channel protein 3 SK3 SKCa 3 SKCa3 KCa2.3
Molecular Weight	82.026 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:6292OMIM:602983Reactome:R-HSA-1296052
Alternative Names	Small conductance calcium-activated potassium channel protein 3 SK3 SKCa 3 SKCa3 KCa2.3
Function	Forms a voltage-independent potassium channel activated by intracellular calcium, Activation is followed by membrane hyperpolarization, Thought to regulate neuronal excitability by contributing to the slow component of synaptic afterhyperpolarization, The channel is blocked by apamin
Cellular Localization	Membrane