Anti-KCMB3 antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to KCMB3

Model	STJ190627
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Gene ID	27094
Gene Symbol	KCNMB3
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	KCMB3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 1, isoform 3 and isoform 4 are widely expressed. Isoform 2 is expressed placenta, pancreas, kidney and heart. Isoform 1 and isoform 3 are highly expressed in pancreas and testis.
Purification	KCMB3 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Calcium-activated potassium channel subunit beta-3 BK channel subunit beta-3 BKbeta3 Hbeta3 Calcium-activated potassium channel, subfamily M subunit beta-3 Charybdotoxin receptor subunit beta-3 K VCAbeta-3 M
Molecular Weight	30 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:6287OMIM:605222
Alternative Names	Calcium-activated potassium channel subunit beta-3 BK channel subunit beta-3 BKbeta3 Hbeta3 Calcium-activated potassium channel, subfamily M subunit beta-3 Charybdotoxin receptor subunit beta-3 K VCAbeta-3 M
Function	Regulatory subunit of the calcium activated potassium KCNMA1 (maxiK) channel. Modulates the calcium sensitivity and gating kinetics of KCNMA1, thereby contributing to KCNMA1 channel diversity. Alters the functional properties of the current expressed by the KCNMA1 channel. Isoform 2, isoform 3 and isoform 4 partially inactivate the current of KCNBMA. Isoform 4 induces a fast and incomplete inactivation of KCNMA1 channel that is detectable only at large depolarizations. In contrast, isoform 1 does not induce detectable inactivation of KCNMA1. Two or more subunits of KCNMB3 are required to block the KCNMA1 tetramer.
Sequence and Domain Family	Isoform 4 cytoplasmic N-terminal domain participates in the partial inactivation of KCNMA1, possibly by binding to a receptor site.; The extracellular domain forms gates to block ion permeation, providing a mechanism by which current can be rapidly diminished upon cellular repolarization.
Cellular Localization	Membrane. Multi-pass membrane protein.
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylated. The extracellular domain contains disulfide bond essential for the gating mechanism.