Anti-KCNS1 antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to KCNS1

Model	STJ191191
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human KCNS1 protein.
Immunogen Region	470-550aa
Gene ID	3787
Gene Symbol	KCNS1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	KCNS1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in all tissues tested with the exception of skeletal muscle. Highly expressed in adult and fetal brain, fetal kidney and lung, and adult prostate and testis .
Purification	KCNS1 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily S member 1 Delayed-rectifier K + channel alpha subunit 1 Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv9.1
Molecular Weight	57 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:6300OMIM:602905
Alternative Names	Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily S member 1 Delayed-rectifier K + channel alpha subunit 1 Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv9.1
Function	Potassium channel subunit that does not form functional channels by itself. Can form functional heterotetrameric channels with KCNB1 and KCNB2; modulates the delayed rectifier voltage-gated potassium channel activation and deactivation rates of KCNB1 and KCNB2 .
Sequence and Domain Family	The transmembrane segment S4 functions as voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third position. Channel opening and closing is effected by a conformation change that affects the position and orientation of the voltage-sensor paddle formed by S3 and S4 within the membrane. A transmembrane electric field that is positive inside would push the positively charged S4 segment outwards, thereby opening the pore, while a field that is negative inside would pull the S4 segment inwards and close the pore. Changes in the position and orientation of S4 are then transmitted to the activation gate formed by the inner helix bundle via the S4-S5 linker region.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. May not reach the plasma membrane but remain in an intracellular compartment in the absence of KCNB1 or KCNB2 .