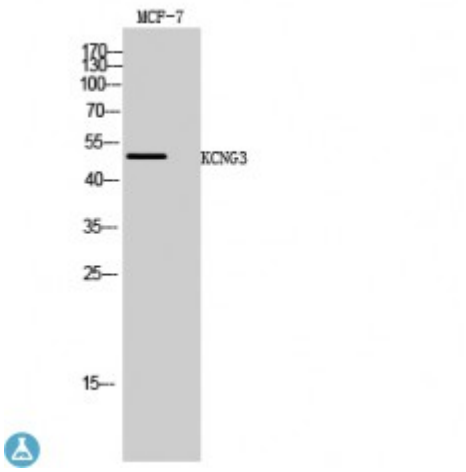
Anti-KCNG3 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to KCNG3.

Model	STJ93820
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human KCNG3
Immunogen Region	160-240 aa, Internal
Gene ID	170850
Gene Symbol	KCNG3
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	KCNG3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KCNG3 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in the brain, liver, testis, small intestine, colon, thymus and adrenal gland .
Purification	The 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 G member 3 Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv10.1 Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv6.3
Molecular Weight	50 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:18306OMIM:606767
Alternative Names	Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily G member 3 Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv10.1 Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv6.3
Function	Potassium channel subunit that does not form functional channels by itself . Can form functional heterotetrameric channels with KCNB1; this promotes a reduction in the rate of activation and inactivation of the delayed rectifier voltage-gated potassium channel KCNB1 .
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 Cytoplasm. Has to be associated with KCNB1 or possibly another partner to get inserted in the plasma membrane . Colocalizes with KCNB1 at the plasma membrane . Remains intracellular in the absence of KCNB1 .