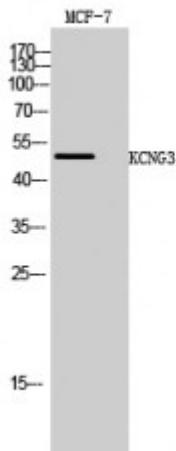


## Anti-KCNG3 antibody



 <b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to KCNG3.
--	-----------------------------

<b>Model</b>	STJ93820
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, WB
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human KCNG3
<b>Immunogen Region</b>	160-240 aa, Internal
<b>Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">170850</a>
<b>Gene Symbol</b>	<a href="#">KCNG3</a>
<b>Dilution range</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:5000
<b>Specificity</b>	KCNG3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KCNG3 protein.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Expressed in the brain, liver, testis, small intestine, colon, thymus and adrenal gland .
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Note</b>	For Research Use Only (RUO).
<b>Protein Name</b>	Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily G member 3 Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv10.1 Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv6.3
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	50 kDa

<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Database Links</b>	<a href="#">HGNC:18306</a> <a href="#">OMIM:606767</a>
<b>Alternative Names</b>	Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily G member 3 Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv10.1 Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv6.3
<b>Function</b>	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 .
<b>Sequence and Domain Family</b>	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.
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	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 .