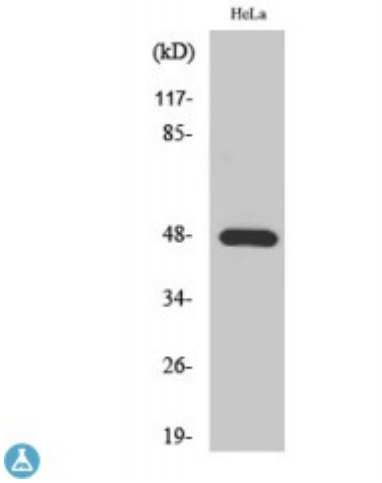
Anti-KIR2.1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to KIR2.1.

Model	STJ93838
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human KIR2.1
Immunogen Region	50-130 aa, Internal
Gene ID	3759
Gene Symbol	KCNJ2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	KIR2.1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KIR2.1 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Heart, brain, placenta, lung, skeletal muscle, and kidney. Diffusely distributed throughout the brain.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Inward rectifier potassium channel 2 Cardiac inward rectifier potassium channel Inward rectifier K + channel Kir2.1 IRK-1 hIRK1 Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 2
Molecular Weight	48 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:6263OMIM:170390
Alternative Names	Inward rectifier potassium channel 2 Cardiac inward rectifier potassium channel Inward rectifier K + channel Kir2.1 IRK-1 hIRK1 Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 2
Function	Probably participates in establishing action potential waveform and excitability of neuronal and muscle tissues. Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. Their voltage dependence is regulated by the concentration of extracellular potassium; as external potassium is raised, the voltage range of the channel opening shifts to more positive voltages. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium. Can be blocked by extracellular barium or cesium.
Cellular Localization	Membrane. Multi-pass membrane protein. Membrane. Lipid-anchor
Post-translational Modifications	S-nitrosylation increases the open probability and inward rectifying currents.