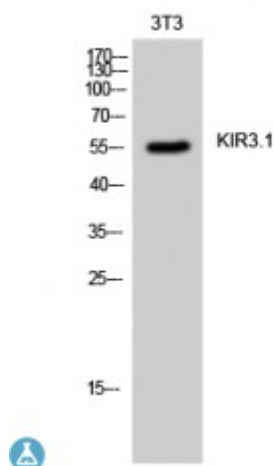


Anti-KIR3.1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to KIR3.1.
Model	STJ93840
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human KIR3.1 around the non-phosphorylation site of S185.
Immunogen Region	120-200 aa
Gene ID	3760
Gene Symbol	KCNJ3
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	KIR3.1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KIR3.1 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 1 GIRK-1 Inward rectifier K + channel Kir3.1 Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 3
Molecular Weight	56 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:6264OMIM:601534
Alternative Names	G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 1 GIRK-1 Inward rectifier K + channel Kir3.1 Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 3
Function	This potassium channel is controlled by G proteins. 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. This receptor plays a crucial role in regulating the heartbeat.
Cellular Localization	Membrane. Multi-pass membrane protein.