Anti-KIR3.3 antibody

Description	Rabbit polyclonal to KIR3.3.

Model	STJ93841
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human KIR3.3
Immunogen Region	30-110 aa, Internal
Gene ID	3765
Gene Symbol	KCNJ9
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	KIR3.3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KIR3.3 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 3 GIRK-3 Inward rectifier K + channel Kir3.3 Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 9
Molecular Weight	44 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:6270OMIM:600932
Alternative Names	G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 3 GIRK-3 Inward rectifier K + channel Kir3.3 Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 9
Function	This receptor 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 .
Sequence and Domain Family	The PDZ-binding motif specifically binds the PDZ domain of SNX27: the specificity for SNX27 is provided by the 2 residues located upstream (Glu-388 and Ser-389) of the PDZ-binding motif.
Cellular Localization	Membrane. Multi-pass membrane protein.