Anti-KIR3.4 antibody

Description	Rabbit polyclonal to KIR3.4.

Model	STJ93842
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IF, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human KIR3.4
Immunogen Region	340-420 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	3762
Gene Symbol	KCNJ5
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	KIR3.4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KIR3.4 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Islets, exocrine pancreas and heart. Expressed in the adrenal cortex, particularly the zona glomerulosa.
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 4 GIRK-4 Cardiac inward rectifier CIR Heart KATP channel Inward rectifier K + channel Kir3.4 IRK-4 KATP-1 Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying s
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:6266OMIM:600734
Alternative Names	G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 4 GIRK-4 Cardiac inward rectifier CIR Heart KATP channel Inward rectifier K + channel Kir3.4 IRK-4 KATP-1 Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying s
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. Can be blocked by external barium.
Cellular Localization	Membrane