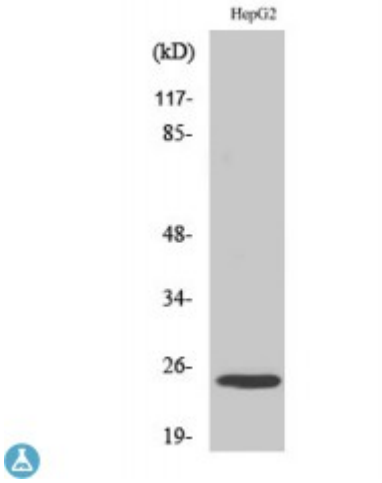
Anti-Maxi beta antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to MaxiKbeta.

Model	STJ94032
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human MaxiKbeta.
Immunogen Region	Internal
Gene ID	27345
Gene Symbol	KCNMB4
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	MaxiKbeta Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MaxiKbeta protein.
Tissue Specificity	Predominantly expressed in brain. In brain, it is expressed in the cerebellum, cerebral cortex, medulla, spinal cord, occipital pole, frontal lobe, temporal lobe, putamen, amygdala, caudate nucleus, corpus callosum, hippocampus, substantia nigra and thalamus. Weakly or not expressed in other tissues.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Calcium-activated potassium channel subunit beta-4 BK channel subunit beta-4 BKbeta4 Hbeta4 Calcium-activated potassium channel, subfamily M

	subunit beta-4 Charybdotoxin receptor subunit beta-4 K VCAbeta-4 M
Molecular Weight	24 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:6289OMIM:605223
Alternative Names	Calcium-activated potassium channel subunit beta-4 BK channel subunit beta-4 BKbeta4 Hbeta4 Calcium-activated potassium channel, subfamily M subunit beta-4 Charybdotoxin receptor subunit beta-4 K VCAbeta-4 M
Function	Regulatory subunit of the calcium activated potassium KCNMA1 (maxiK) channel. Modulates the calcium sensitivity and gating kinetics of KCNMA1, thereby contributing to KCNMA1 channel diversity. Decreases the gating kinetics and calcium sensitivity of the KCNMA1 channel, but with fast deactivation kinetics. May decrease KCNMA1 channel openings at low calcium concentrations but increases channel openings at high calcium concentrations. Makes KCNMA1 channel resistant to 100 nM charybdotoxin (CTX) toxin concentrations.
Sequence and Domain Family	Resistance to charybdotoxin (CTX) toxin is mediated by the extracellular domain.
Cellular Localization	Membrane. Multi-pass membrane protein.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated. Phosphorylation modulates its effect on KCNMA1 activation kinetics. N-glycosylated. A highly glycosylated form is promoted by KCNMA1. Glycosylation, which is not required for the interaction with KCNMA1 and subcellular location, increases protection against charybdotoxin.