

KIR5.1(Phospho Ser416) Polyclonal Antibody

Description

Product type	Primary Antibody
Code	BT-AP10702
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Size	20ul, 50ul, 100ul
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from mouse Kir5.1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser417. AA range:369-418
Mol wt	47936
Species reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Recommended application	WB, IHC-p, IF, ICC, ELISA
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Full name	Inward rectifier potassium channel 16
Synonyms	Inward rectifier potassium channel 16; KCNJ16; Inward rectifier potassium channel 16; Inward rectifier K ₊ channel Kir5.1; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 16

This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.

Background

KCNJ16 (Potassium Voltage-Gated Channel Subfamily J Member 16) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with KCNJ16 include sesame syndrome and body dysmorphic disorder. Among its related pathways are Transmission across Chemical Synapses and Inwardly rectifying K⁺ channels. GO annotations related to this gene include inward rectifier potassium channel activity. An important paralog of this gene is KCNJ3. nward 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. KCNJ16 may be involved in the regulation of fluid and pH balance. In the kidney, together with KCNJ10, mediates basolateral K⁽⁺⁾ recycling in distal tubules; this process is critical for Na⁽⁺⁾ reabsorption at the tubules (PubMed: 24561201). he inward-rectifier potassium channel family (also known as 2-TM channels) include the strong inward-rectifier channels (Kir2.), the G-protein-activated inward-rectifier channels (Kir3.) and the ATP-sensitive channels (Kir6.), which combine with sulphonylurea receptors.

Recommended Dilution

WB: 1: 500 - 1: 2000

IHC-p: 1: 100 - 1: 300

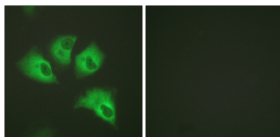
IF: 1: 200 - 1: 1000

ICC: 1: 200 - 1: 1000

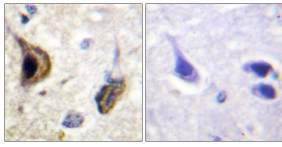
ELISA: 1: 5000

Not yet tested in other applications.

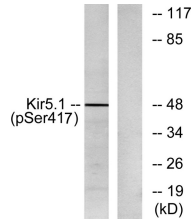
Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using Kir5.1 (Phospho-Ser417) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using Kir5.1 (Phospho-Ser417) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from RAW264.7 cells treated with forskolin 40nM 30', using Kir5.1 (Phospho-Ser417) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

Storage

-20°C for 1 year

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