www.neobiolab.com
info@neobiolab.com
888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States
0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

KCNJ11

Reactivity: Human Mouse

Tested applications:WB FC

Recommended Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000 FC 1:20 - 1:50

Calculated MW:44kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

A synthetic peptide of human KCNJ11

Storage Buffer:

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

g

Synonym:

BIR; HHF2; IKATP; KIR6.2; MGC133230; PHHI; TNDM3

Catalog #:A1417

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID:3767

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot:Q14654

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. The encoded protein, which has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell, is controlled by G-proteins and is found associated with the sulfonylurea receptor SUR. Mutations in this gene are a cause of familial persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy (PHHI), an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by unregulated insulin secretion. Defects in this gene may also contribute to autosomal dominant non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type II (NIDDM), transient neonatal diabetes mellitus type 3 (TNDM3), and permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus (PNDM). Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009]

To place an order, please Click HERE.