

Instruction manual FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

Anti-Human/Mouse/Rat KCNAB1 Polyclonal Antibody

Polyclonal Antibody

Cat.NO.: PA04317

3th Edition

Description: KCNAB1 (Potassium Voltage-Gated Channel Subfamily A Member Regulatory Beta Subunit 1) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with KCNAB1 include Episodic Ataxia and Episodic Ataxia/Myokymia Syndrome. Among its related pathways are Potassium Channels and Cytochrome P450 - arranged by substrate type. GO annotations related to this gene include voltage-gated potassium channel activity and NADPH binding. An important paralog of this gene is KCNAB2. Potassium channels represent the most complex class of voltage-gated ion channels from both functional and structural standpoints. Their diverse functions include regulating neurotransmitter release, heart rate, insulin secretion, neuronal excitability, epithelial electrolyte transport, smooth muscle contraction, and cell volume. Four sequence-related potassium channel genes - shaker, shaw, shab, and shal - have been identified in Drosophila, and each has been shown to have human homolog(s). This gene encodes a member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, shaker-related subfamily. This member includes distinct isoforms which are encoded by alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene. Some of these isoforms are beta subunits, which form heteromultimeric complexes with alpha subunits and modulate the activity of the poreforming alpha subunits.

Antigen: Synthetic Peptide

Form:

How to use:1.0 ml distilled water will be added to the product

Stability: Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8°C; Solution, 2 years at –20°C

Dilution: PBS (pH7.4) containing 1% BSA

Application: This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 1?5?g/ml.

Specificity:In brain, expression is most prominent in caudate nucleus, hippocampus and thalamus. Significant expression also detected in amygdala and subthalamic nucleus. Also expressed in both healthy and cardiomyopathic heart. Up to four times more abundant in left ventricle than left atrium.

1/1