Kir6.2 (Phospho-Thr224) Antibody

Catalog No: #12108

Package Size: #12108-1 50ul #12108-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

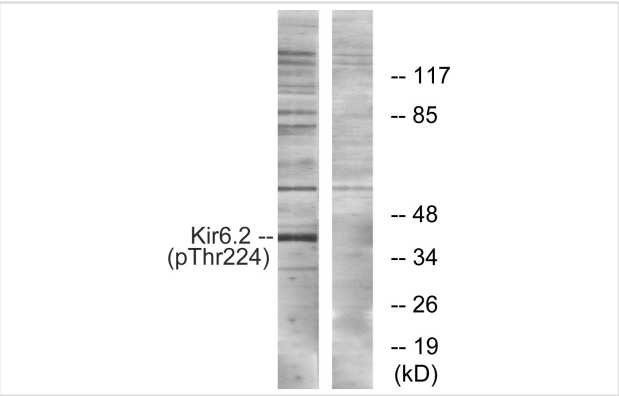
Product Name	Kir6.2 (Phospho-Thr224) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	WB IF
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of Kir6.2 only when phosphorylated at threonine 224.
Immunogen Type	peptide
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of threonine 224 (K-T-TP-S-P) derived from Human Kir6.2.
Target Name	Kir6.2
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 11; IKATP; IRK11; Inward rectifier K channel Kir6.2; KCNJ11; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying; subfamily J; member 11
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q14654;NCBI Gene#:3767
Uniprot	Q14654
GeneID	3767;
SDS-PAGE MW	40kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

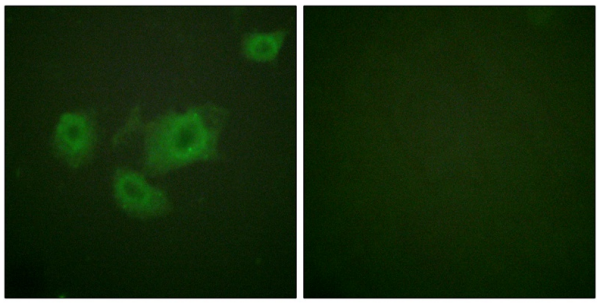
Western blotting: 1:500~1:3000

Immunofluorescence: 1:100~1:500

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from HeLa cells, using Kir6.2 (Phospho-Thr224) antibody #12108. The lane on the right is treated with the synthesized peptide.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HuvEc cells, using Kir6.2 (Phospho-Thr224) antibody #12108. The picture on the right is treated with the synthesized peptide.

Background

This receptor 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 extracellular barium By similarity. Subunit of ATP-sensitive potassium channels (KATP). Can form cardiac and smooth muscle-type KATP channels with ABCC9. KCNJ11 forms the channel pore while ABCC9 is required for activation and regulation.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only