KCNH1 antibody

Catalog No: #39061

Package Size: #39061-1 50ul #39061-2 100ul



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

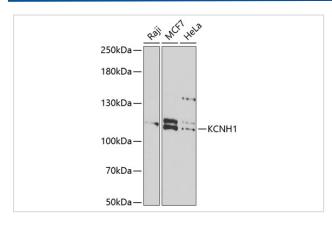
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| Description           |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Product Name          | KCNH1 antibody   |
| Host Species          | Rabbit   |
| Clonality             | Polyclonal   |
| Purification          | Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.                                   |
| Applications          | WB   |
| Species Reactivity    | Human,Mouse,Rat  |
| Specificity           | The antibody detects endogenous level of total KCNH1 protein.  |
| Immunogen Type        | Recombinant Protein  |
| Immunogen Description | Recombinant protein of human KCNH1.  |
| Target Name           | KCNH1  |
| Other Names           | EAG; EAG1; h-eag; Kv10.1;  |
| Accession No.         | Swiss-Prot#: O95259NCBI Gene ID: 3756  |
| Uniprot               | O95259   |
| GenelD                | 3756;  |
| SDS-PAGE MW           | 111kd  |
| Concentration         | 1.0mg/ml   |
| Formulation           | Supplied at 1.0mg/mL 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

WB 1:500 - 1:2000

## Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using KCNH1 at 1:1000 dilution.

## Background

Voltage-gated potassium (Kv) 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. This gene encodes a member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, subfamily H. This member is a pore-forming (alpha) subunit of a voltage-gated non-inactivating delayed rectifier potassium channel. It is activated at the onset of myoblast differentiation. The gene is highly expressed in brain and in myoblasts. Overexpression of the gene may confer a growth advantage to cancer cells and favor tumor cell proliferation. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only