KCNQ2/3/4/5 (phospho Thr217/246/223/251) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #13767

Package Size: #13767-1 50ul #13767-2 100ul

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

Description

Product Name	KCNQ2/3/4/5 (phospho Thr217/246/223/251) Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC-p,IF(paraffin section),ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	Phospho-KCNQ2/3/4/5 (T217/246/223/251) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KCNQ2/3/4/5 protein only when phosphorylated at T217/246/223/251.
Immunogen Description	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Kv7.3/KCNQ3 around the phosphorylation site of Thr246. AA range:191-240
Other Names	KCNQ2; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 2; KQT-like 2; Neuroblastoma-specific potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT2; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.2; KCNQ3; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT me
Accession No.	Swiss Prot:O43526/O43525/P56696/Q9NR82GeneID:3785/3786/9132/56479
Uniprot	O43526/O43525/P56696/Q9NR82
GeneID	3785/3786/9132/56479
Calculated MW	95kd
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	-20°C/1

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Background

potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily Q member 2(KCNQ2) Homo sapiens The M channel is a slowly activating and deactivating potassium channel that plays a critical role in the regulation of neuronal excitability. The M channel is formed by the association of the protein encoded by this gene and a related protein encoded by the KCNQ3 gene, both integral membrane proteins. M channel currents are inhibited by M1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptors and activated by retigabine, a novel anti-convulsant drug. Defects in this gene are a cause of benign familial neonatal convulsions type 1 (BFNC), also known as epilepsy, benign neonatal type 1 (EBN1). At least five transcript variants encoding five different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only