

**ROM-K (phospho Ser44) rabbit pAb****Cat#: orb768877 (Manual)**

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

<b>Product Name</b>	ROM-K (phospho Ser44) rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ROMK/Kir1.1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser44/25. AA range:11-60
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-ROM-K (S44) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of ROM-K protein only when phosphorylated at S44.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 1
<b>Gene Name</b>	KCNJ1
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Phosphorylation at Ser-44 by SGK1 is necessary for its expression at the cell membrane. .
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal

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**Concentration** 1 mg/ml

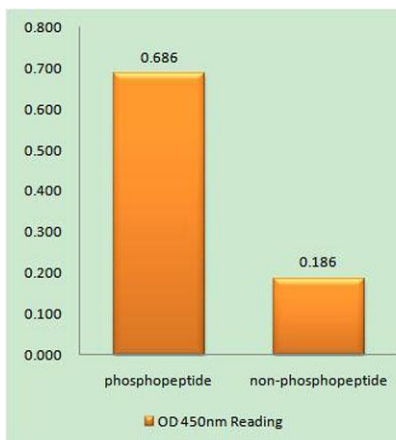
**Observed band**

**Human Gene ID** 3758

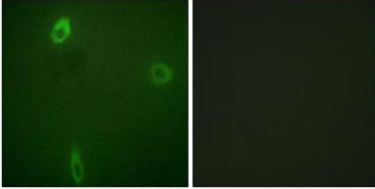
**Human Swiss-Prot Number** P48048

**Alternative Names** KCNJ1; ROMK1; ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 1; ATP-regulated potassium channel ROM-K; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir1.1; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 1

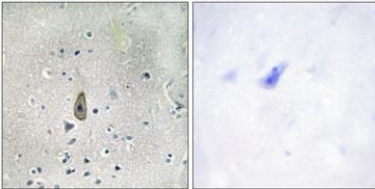
**Background** Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. It is activated by internal ATP and probably plays an important role in potassium homeostasis. The encoded protein has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell. Mutations in this gene have been associated with antenatal Bartter syndrome, which is characterized by salt wasting, hypokalemic alkalosis, hypercalciuria, and low blood pressure. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],



**Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using ROMK/Kir1.1 (Phospho-Ser44/25) Antibody**



**Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using ROMK/Kir1.1 (Phospho-Ser44/25) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.**



**Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using ROMK/Kir1.1 (Phospho-Ser44/25) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.**