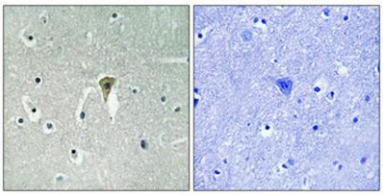
KIR6.2 (phospho Thr224) rabbit pAb

Cat#: orb768884 (Manual)

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name	KIR6.2 (phospho Thr224) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Kir6.2 around the phosphorylation site of Thr224. AA range:190-239
Specificity	Phospho-KIR6.2 (T224) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KIR6.2 protein only when phosphorylated at T224.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 11
Gene Name	KCNJ11
Cellular localization	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal

Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	40kD
Human Gene ID	3767
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q14654
Alternative Names	KCNJ11; ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 11; IKATP; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir6.2; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 11
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. The encoded protein, which has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell, is controlled by G-proteins and is found associated with the sulfonylurea receptor SUR. Mutations in this gene are a cause of familial persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy (PHHI), an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by unregulated insulin secretion. Defects in this gene may also contribute to autosomal dominant non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type II (NIDDM), transient neonatal diabetes mellitus type 3 (TNDM3), and permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus (PNDM). Multiple alternatively spliced trans



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by i

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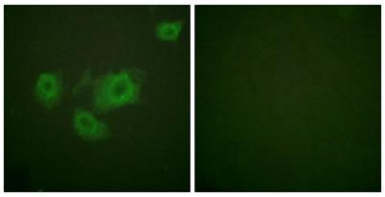
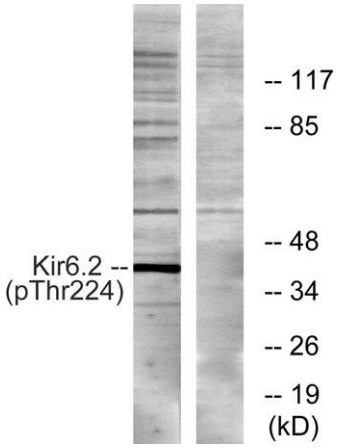


Immunofluorescence analysis of HUVEC cells, using Kir6.2 (Phospho-Thr224) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells, using Kir6.2 (Phospho-Thr224) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

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