

KIR3.1 (phospho-Ser185) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #13762



Package Size: #13762-1 50ul #13762-2 100ul

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Description

Product Name	KIR3.1 (phospho-Ser185) Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC-p,IF/ICC,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Specificity	Phospho-KIR3.1 (S185) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KIR3.1 protein only when phosphorylated at S185.
Immunogen Description	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GIRK1/KIR3.1/KCNJ3 around the phosphorylation site of Ser185. AA range:151-200
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Other Names	KCNJ3; GIRK1; G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 1; GIRK-1; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir3.1; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 3
Accession No.	Swiss Prot:P48549GenID:3760
SDS-PAGE MW	50
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

Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Background

potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily J member 3(KCNJ3) Homo sapiens 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 plays an important role in regulating heartbeat. It associates with three other G-protein-activated potassium channels to form a heteromultimeric pore-forming complex that also couples to neurotransmitter receptors in the brain and whereby channel activation can inhibit action potential firing by hyperpolarizing the plasma membrane. These multimeric G-protein-gated inwardly-rectifying potassium (GIRK) channels may play a role in the pathophysiology of epilepsy, addiction, Down's syndrome, at

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.