ARG23724
anti-Kir4.1 antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Kir4.1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Kir4.1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide around the internal region of Human Kir4.1
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	KCNJ13-PEN; BIRK-10; KIR4.1; ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 10; SESAME; Inward rectifier K; Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 10; ATP-dependent inwardly rectifying potassium channel Kir4.1; KIR1.2

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:100
WB	1:1000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

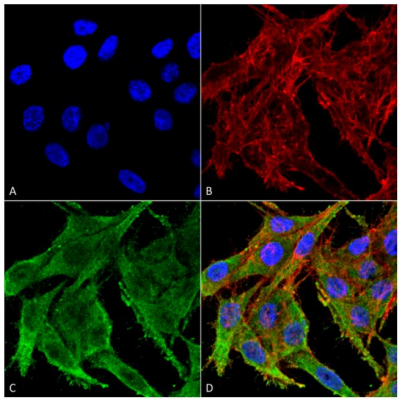
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS, 0.09% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

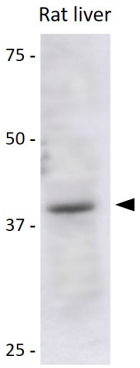
Gene Symbol	KCNJ10
Gene Full Name	potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J, member 10
Background	This gene encodes a member of the inward rectifier-type potassium channel family, characterized by having a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into, rather than out of, a cell. The encoded protein may form a heterodimer with another potassium channel protein and may be responsible for the potassium buffering action of glial cells in the brain. Mutations in this gene have been associated with seizure susceptibility of common idiopathic generalized epilepsy syndromes. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	May be responsible for potassium buffering action of glial cells in the brain. Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. Their voltage dependence is regulated by the concentration of extracellular potassium; as external potassium is raised, the voltage range of the channel opening shifts to more positive voltages. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium. Can be blocked by extracellular barium and cesium (By similarity). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	43 kDa

Images



ARG23724 anti-Kir4.1 antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: Human colon carcinoma cell line (RKO) fixed by 4% Formaldehyde for 15 min at RT. Primary Antibody: ARG23724 anti-Kir4.1 antibody (green) at 1:100 for 60 min at RT. Magnification: 60X. (A) DAPI nuclear stain. (B) Phalloidin Texas Red F-Actin stain. (C) Primary antibodies. (D) Composite.



ARG23724 anti-Kir4.1 antibody WB image

Western blot: 15 µg of Rat liver cell lysates stained with ARG23724 anti-Kir4.1 antibody at 1:1000 for 2 hours at RT.