

## ARG23904 anti-KCNJ8 / kir6.1 antibody [S366-60]

Package: 50 µg  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [S366-60] recognizes KCNJ8 / kir6.1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Rat
Predict Reactivity	Ms
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	S366-60
Isotype	IgG2a
Target Name	KCNJ8 / kir6.1
Species	Rat
Immunogen	Fusion protein corresponding to aa. 306-424 (Cytoplasmic C-terminus) of Rat KCNJ8 / kir6.1.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 8; Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 8; uKATP-1; KIR6.1; Inward rectifier K

### 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.	
Observed Size	~ 40 kDa	

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.1% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.1% 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.

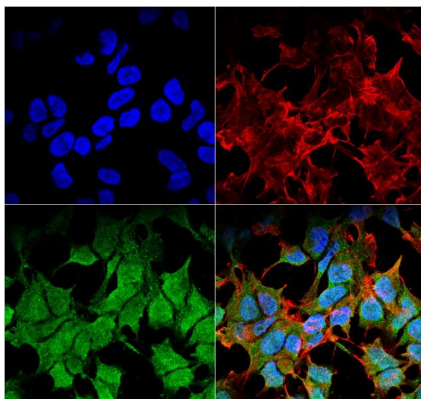
#### Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

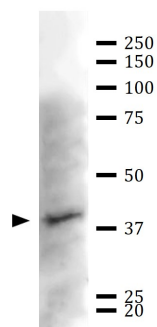
Gene Symbol	KCNJ8
Gene Full Name	potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J, member 8
Background	Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier 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. Defects in this gene may be a cause of J-wave syndromes and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). [provided by RefSeq, May 2012]
Function	This potassium channel is controlled by G proteins. 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 external barium (By similarity). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	48 kDa
Cellular Localization	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. [UniProt]

## Images



ARG23904 anti-KCNJ8 / kir6.1 antibody [S366-60] ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: Human neuroblastoma cell line SK-N-BE fixed with 4% Formaldehyde for 15 min at RT. Cells were stained with ARG23904 anti-KCNJ8 / kir6.1 antibody [S366-60] (green) at 1:100 for 60 min at RT. Counterstain: Phalloidin Texas Red F-Actin stain; DAPI (blue) nuclear stain. Lower right picture: Composite.



Rat brain

ARG23904 anti-KCNJ8 / kir6.1 antibody [S366-60] WB image

Western blot: 20 µg of Rat brain lysate stained with ARG23904 anti-KCNJ8 / kir6.1 antibody [S366-60] at 1:1000 for 16 hours at 4°C.