ARG24120
anti-KCNQ4 antibody [N43/6]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [N43/6] recognizes KCNQ4
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	N43/6
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	KCNQ4
Species	Human
Immunogen	Fusion protein of human KCNQ4 (a.a 2-77)
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	DFNA2; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4; KQT-like 4; DFNA2A; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4; KV7.4; Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:100
IHC-Fr	1:1000
IHC-P	1:1000
IP	Assay-dependent
WB	1:1000

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

Properties

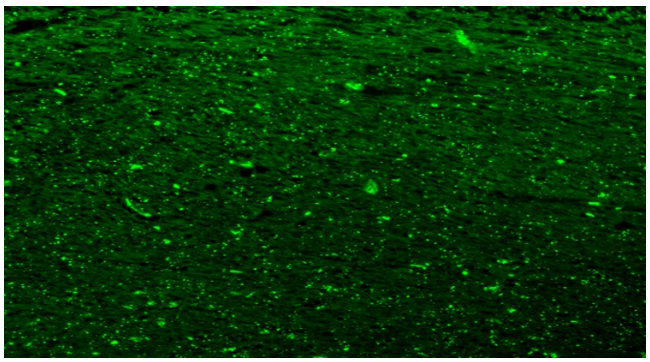
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 50% Glycerol and 0.09% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml

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

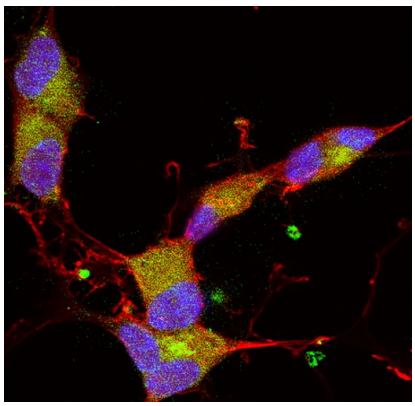
Gene Symbol	KCNQ4
Gene Full Name	Potassium Voltage-Gated Channel Subfamily Q Member 4
Background	The protein encoded by this gene forms a potassium channel that is thought to play a critical role in the regulation of neuronal excitability, particularly in sensory cells of the cochlea. The current generated by this channel is inhibited by M1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptors and activated by retigabine, a novel anti-convulsant drug. The encoded protein can form a homomultimeric potassium channel or possibly a heteromultimeric channel in association with the protein encoded by the KCNQ3 gene. Defects in this gene are a cause of nonsyndromic sensorineural deafness type 2 (DFNA2), an autosomal dominant form of progressive hearing loss. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Research Area	Neuroscience antibody
Calculated Mw	77 kDa

Images



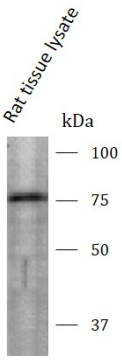
ARG24120 anti-KCNQ4 antibody [N43/6] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Human hippocampus stained with ARG24120 anti-KCNQ4 antibody [N43/6] at 1:1000 dilution.



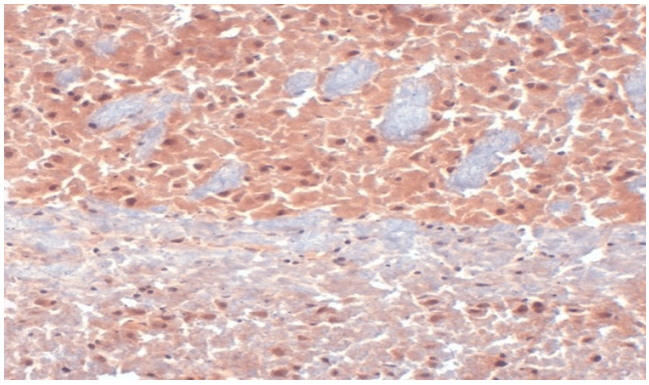
ARG24120 anti-KCNQ4 antibody [N43/6] ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: SH-SY5Y stained with ARG24120 anti-KCNQ4 antibody [N43/6] at 1:100 dilution.



ARG24120 anti-KCNQ4 antibody [N43/6] WB image

Western blot: Rat tissue lysate stained with ARG24120 anti-KCNQ4 antibody [N43/6] at 1:200 dilution.



ARG24120 anti-KCNQ4 antibody [N43/6] IHC-Fr image

Immunohistochemistry: Mouse Brain stained with ARG24120 anti-KCNQ4 antibody [N43/6] at 1:1000 dilution.