

ARG40354 anti-KCNA1 / Kv1.1 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes KCNA1 / Kv1.1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	KCNA1 / Kv1.1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human KCNA1.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	KV1.1; Voltage-gated K; Voltage-gated potassium channel HBK1; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 1; RBK1; HUK1; AEMK; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv1.1; MK1; EA1; MBK1; HBK1

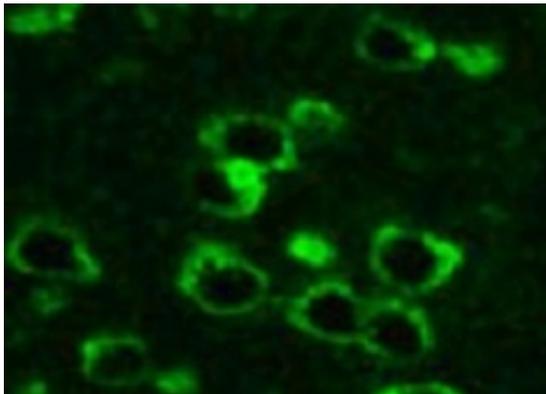
Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	
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 purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
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.

Gene Symbol	KCNA1
Gene Full Name	potassium channel, voltage gated shaker related subfamily A, member 1
Background	This gene encodes a voltage-gated delayed potassium channel that is phylogenetically related to the Drosophila Shaker channel. The encoded protein has six putative transmembrane segments (S1-S6), and the loop between S5 and S6 forms the pore and contains the conserved selectivity filter motif (GYGD). The functional channel is a homotetramer. The N-terminus of the channel is associated with beta subunits that can modify the inactivation properties of the channel as well as affect expression levels. The C-terminus of the channel is complexed to a PDZ domain protein that is responsible for channel targeting. Mutations in this gene have been associated with myokymia with periodic ataxia (AEMK). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	<p>Voltage-gated potassium channel that mediates transmembrane potassium transport in excitable membranes, primarily in the brain and the central nervous system, but also in the kidney. Contributes to the regulation of the membrane potential and nerve signaling, and prevents neuronal hyperexcitability. Forms tetrameric potassium-selective channels through which potassium ions pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient. The channel alternates between opened and closed conformations in response to the voltage difference across the membrane. Can form functional homotetrameric channels and heterotetrameric channels that contain variable proportions of KCNA1, KCNA2, KCNA4, KCNA5, KCNA6, KCNA7, and possibly other family members as well; channel properties depend on the type of alpha subunits that are part of the channel. Channel properties are modulated by cytoplasmic beta subunits that regulate the subcellular location of the alpha subunits and promote rapid inactivation of delayed rectifier potassium channels. In vivo, membranes probably contain a mixture of heteromeric potassium channel complexes, making it difficult to assign currents observed in intact tissues to any particular potassium channel family member. Homotetrameric KCNA1 forms a delayed-rectifier potassium channel that opens in response to membrane depolarization, followed by slow spontaneous channel closure. In contrast, a heterotetrameric channel formed by KCNA1 and KCNA4 shows rapid inactivation. Regulates neuronal excitability in hippocampus, especially in mossy fibers and medial perforant path axons, preventing neuronal hyperexcitability. Response to toxins that are selective for KCNA1, respectively for KCNA2, suggests that heteromeric potassium channels composed of both KCNA1 and KCNA2 play a role in pacemaking and regulate the output of deep cerebellar nuclear neurons (By similarity). May function as down-stream effector for G protein-coupled receptors and inhibit GABAergic inputs to basolateral amygdala neurons (By similarity). May contribute to the regulation of neurotransmitter release, such as gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) release (By similarity). Plays a role in regulating the generation of action potentials and preventing hyperexcitability in myelinated axons of the vagus nerve, and thereby contributes to the regulation of heart contraction (By similarity). Required for normal neuromuscular responses. Regulates the frequency of neuronal action potential firing in response to mechanical stimuli, and plays a role in the perception of pain caused by mechanical stimuli, but does not play a role in the perception of pain due to heat stimuli (By similarity). Required for normal responses to auditory stimuli and precise location of sound sources, but not for sound perception (By similarity). The use of toxins that block specific channels suggest that it contributes to the regulation of the axonal release of the neurotransmitter dopamine (By similarity). Required for normal postnatal brain development and normal proliferation of neuronal precursor cells in the brain (By similarity). Plays a role in the reabsorption of Mg(2+) in the distal convoluted tubules in the kidney and in magnesium ion homeostasis, probably via its effect on the membrane potential. [UniProt]</p>
Calculated Mw	56 kDa
PTM	<p>N-glycosylated.</p> <p>Palmitoylated on Cys-243; which may be required for membrane targeting.</p> <p>Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues. Phosphorylation increases in response to NRG1; this inhibits channel activity (By similarity). Phosphorylation at Ser-446 regulates channel activity by down-regulating expression at the cell membrane (PubMed:23774215). [UniProt]</p>
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Membrane. Cell projection, axon. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Perikaryon. Endoplasmic reticulum. Cell projection, dendrite. Cell junction. Cell junction, synapse. Cell junction, synapse, presynaptic cell membrane. Note=Homotetrameric KCNA1 is primarily located in the endoplasmic reticulum. Interaction with KCNA2 and KCNAB2 or with KCNA4 and KCNAB2 promotes expression at the cell membrane (By similarity). Detected at axon terminals (By similarity). [UniProt]



ARG40354 anti-KCNA1 / Kv1.1 antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: Mouse brain cells stained with ARG40354 anti-KCNA1 / Kv1.1 antibody at 1:100 dilution.
