ARG45140
anti-KCNA2 / Kv1.2 antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes KCNA2 / Kv1.2
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Target Name	KCNA2 / Kv1.2
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to C-terminal region of human KCNA2 / Kv1.2.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 2; NGK1; Voltage-gated K (+) channel HuKIV; Voltage-gated potassium channel HBK5; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv1.2; KCNA2; HK4; Voltage-Gated Potassium Channel Protein Kv1.2; EC 3.6.1.27; EC 6.1.1; EIEE32; DEE32; HUKIV; HBK5; RBK2; MK2

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	10^6
ICC/IF	2 µg/ml
WB	0.1-0.5 µg/ml

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

Observed Size: 57 kDa

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.05% Sodium azide and 5% BSA.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	5% BSA
Concentration	0.5 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 or below. 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	KCNA2
Gene Full Name	Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 2
Background	Potassium channels represent the most complex class of voltage-gated ion channels from both functional and structural standpoints. Their diverse functions include regulating neurotransmitter release, heart rate, insulin secretion, neuronal excitability, epithelial electrolyte transport, smooth muscle contraction, and cell volume. Four sequence-related potassium channel genes - shaker, shaw, shab, and shal - have been identified in Drosophila, and each has been shown to have human homolog(s). This gene encodes a member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, shaker-related subfamily. This member contains six membrane-spanning domains with a shaker-type repeat in the fourth segment. It belongs to the delayed rectifier class, members of which allow nerve cells to efficiently repolarize following an action potential. The coding region of this gene is intronless, and the gene is clustered with genes KCNA3 and KCNA10 on chromosome 1. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	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 cardiovascular system. Prevents aberrant action potential firing and regulates neuronal output. 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. [Uniport]
Calculated Mw	57 kDa
PTM	Glycoprotein; Lipoprotein; Palmitate; Phosphoprotein. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane, Membrane, Cell projection, axon, Synapse, Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Cell projection, lamellipodium membrane; Synapse, synaptosome; Presynaptic cell membrane, Cell projection, dendrite; Cell junction, paranodal septate junction. [UniProt]