KCNN3 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00003782-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification	
Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human KCNN3 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human KCNN3 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
lsotype	lgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human KCNN3 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by W estern Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	 Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding F(ab)₂, lgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

• Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Protocol Download

• ELISA

Gene Info — KCNN3	
Entrez GenelD	3782
GeneBank Accession#	KCNN3
Gene Name	KCNN3
Gene Alias	KCa2.3, SK3, SKCA3, hSK3
Gene Description	potassium intermediate/small conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily N, member 3
Omim ID	602983
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Action potentials in vertebrate neurons are followed by an afterhyperpolarization (AHP) that may p ersist for several seconds and may have profound consequences for the firing pattern of the neuro n. Each component of the AHP is kinetically distinct and is mediated by different calcium-activate d potassium channels. The protein encoded by this gene is activated before membrane hyperpol arization and is thought to regulate neuronal excitability by contributing to the slow component of s ynaptic AHP. The encoded protein is an integral membrane protein that forms a voltage-independ ent calcium-activated channel with three other calmodulin-binding subunits. This gene contains tw o CAG repeat regions in the coding sequence. It was thought that expansion of one or both of the se repeats could lead to an increased susceptibility to schizophrenia or bipolar disorder, but studi es indicate that this is probably not the case. This gene is a member of the KCNN family of potas sium channel genes. Two transcript variants encoding two different isoforms have been found for t his gene. One of the variants lacks the CAG repeat regions. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000035369 OTTHUMP00000042458 OTTHUMP00000042459 small conductance calcium-activated potassium channel protein 3

Disease

- <u>Anorexia Nervosa</u>
- <u>Atrial Fibrillation</u>
- <u>Atrioventricular Block</u>
- Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
- <u>Autistic Disorder</u>
- Bipolar Disorder

😵 Abnova

- Bulimia
- Ductus Arteriosus
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Infant
- <u>Migraine Disorders</u>
- <u>Myotonic dystrophy</u>
- <u>NARP</u>
- <u>Psychiatric Status Rating Scales</u>
- <u>Psychotic Disorders</u>
- Schizophrenia
- Spinocerebellar ataxia
- Spinocerebellar Ataxias
- Tobacco Use Disorder