

## KCNMB4 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00027345-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

| Specification           |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Product Description     | Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human KCNMB4 peptide using ARM Technology.  |
| Immunogen               | A synthetic peptide of human KCNMB4 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 ( <u>ARM Technology</u> ).   |
| Expression              | Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.   |
| Reactivity              | Human   |
| Purification            | Protein A   |
| Isotype                 | lgG   |
| Quality Control Testing | Antibody reactive against human KCNMB4 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western 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 lgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.   |
| Note                    | <ol> <li>Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening.</li> <li>Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding F(ab)<sub>2</sub>, lgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.</li> </ol> |

## **Applications**

Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Protocol Download



ELISA

| Gene Info — KCNMB4  |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Entrez GeneID       | <u>27345</u>  |
| GeneBank Accession# | KCNMB4  |
| Gene Name           | KCNMB4  |
| Gene Alias          | -   |
| Gene Description    | potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, beta member 4   |
| Omim ID             | 605223  |
| Gene Ontology       | <u>Hyperlink</u>  |
| Gene Summary        | MaxiK channels are large conductance, voltage and calcium-sensitive potassium channels which are fundamental to the control of smooth muscle tone and neuronal excitability. MaxiK channels can be formed by 2 subunits: the pore-forming alpha subunit and the modulatory beta subunit. The protein encoded by this gene is an auxiliary beta subunit which slows activation kinetics, leads to st eeper calcium sensitivity, and shifts the voltage range of current activation to more negative potentials than does the beta 1 subunit. [provided by RefSeq |
| Other Designations  | calcium-activated potassium channel beta 4 subunit large conductance calcium-dependent potas sium ion channel beta 4 subunit  |

## Pathway

Vascular smooth muscle contraction

## Disease

- Epilepsy
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- <u>Seizures</u>
- Syndrome