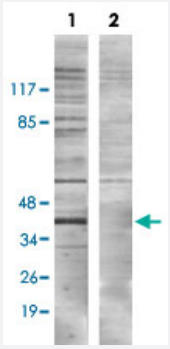
KCNJ11 (phospho T224) polyclonal antibody

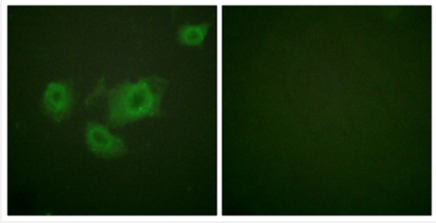
Catalog # PAB29633 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: Untreated HeLa cell lysates, Lane 2: Synthesized peptide treated HeLa cell lysates reacted with KCNJ11 (phospho T224) polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB29633) at 1:500-1:3000 dilution.



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescent staining of HUVEC cells reacted with KCNJ11 (phospho T224) polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB29633) at 1:100-1:500 dilution. The picture on the right is treated with the synthesized peptide.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic phosphopeptide of human KCNJ11.
Immunogen	Synthetic phosphopeptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to residues surrounding T224 of human KCNJ11.
Host	Rabbit
Theoretical MW (kDa)	40
Reactivity	Human, Mouse

Copyright © 2023 Abnova Corporation. All Rights Reserved.

Specificity	KCNJ11 (phospho T224) polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of human KCNJ11 only when phosphorylated at threonine 224.
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Recommend Usage	Immunofluorescence (1:100-1:500) Western Blot (1:500-1:3000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (without Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+}), 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western blot analysis of Lane 1: Untreated HeLa cell lysates, Lane 2: Synthesized peptide treated HeLa cell lysates reacted with KCNJ11 (phospho T224) polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB29633) at 1:500-1:3000 dilution.

- Immunofluorescence

  Immunofluorescent staining of HUVEC cells reacted with KCNJ11 (phospho T224) polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB29633) at 1:100-1:500 dilution. The picture on the right is treated with the synthesized peptide.

Gene Info — KCNJ11

Entrez GeneID	3767
Protein Accession#	Q14654
Gene Name	KCNJ11
Gene Alias	BIR, HHF2, IKATP, KIR6.2, MGC133230, PHHI, TNDM3
Gene Description	potassium inwardly-rectifying channel, subfamily J, member 11
Omim ID	125853 600937 601820 606176 610582
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Copyright © 2023 Abnova Corporation. All Rights Reserved.

Gene Summary	Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. The encoded protein, which has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell, is controlled by G-proteins and is found associated with the sulfonylurea receptor SUR. Mutations in this gene are a cause of familial persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy (PHHI), an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by unregulated insulin secretion. Defects in this gene may also contribute to autosomal dominant non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type II (NIDDM), transient neonatal diabetes mellitus type 3 (TNDM3), and permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus (PNDM). [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 11|beta-cell inward rectifier subunit|inwardly rectifying potassium channel KIR6.2|potassium inwardly-rectifying channel J11

Pathway

- Type II diabetes mellitus

Disease

- Alzheimer disease
- Atherosclerosis
- Birth Weight
- Calcinosis
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Coronary Disease
- Death
- Diabetes
- Diabetes Complications
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetic Angiopathies
- Diabetic Nephropathies

Copyright © 2023 Abnova Corporation. All Rights Reserved.

- Disease Progression
- Edema
- Epilepsy
- Fetal Diseases
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Glucose Intolerance
- Glucose Metabolism Disorders
- HIV Infections
- Hyperglycemia
- Hyperinsulinism
- Hypertension
- Hypoglycemia
- Insulin Resistance
- Kidney Failure
- Malnutrition
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Myocardial Infarction
- Neoplasms
- Obesity
- Osteoporosis
- Persistent Hyperinsulinemia Hypoglycemia of Infancy
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Starvation
- Weight Gain

Copyright © 2023 Abnova Corporation. All Rights Reserved.