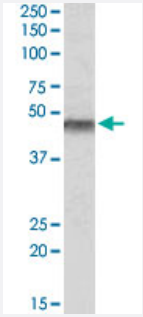
KCNJ11 polyclonal antibody

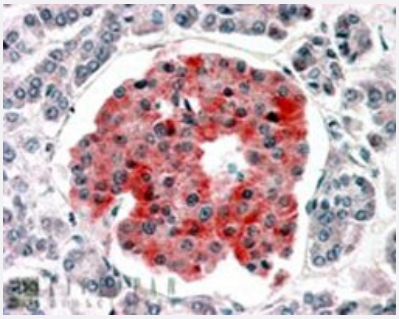
Catalog # PAB7570 Size 100 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

KCNJ11 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB7570) (0.1 ug/mL) staining of human muscle lysate (35 ug protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

KCNJ11 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB7570, 3.8 ug/mL) staining of paraffin embedded human pancreas. Steamed antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6, AP-staining.

Specification

Product Description	Goat polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of KCNJ11.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human KCNJ11.
Sequence	C-AEDPAKPRYRARQ
Host	Goat
Theoretical MW (kDa)	43.5
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid

Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Concentration	0.5 mg/mL
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Synthetic Peptide.
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:32000) Western blot (0.1-0.3 ug/mL) Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (3-5 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In Tris saline, pH 7.3 (0.5% BSA, 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 shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

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- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — KCNJ11

Entrez GeneID	3767
Protein Accession#	NP_000516.3
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
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

Publication Reference

- Local potassium signaling couples neuronal activity to vasodilation in the brain.

  Filosa JA, Bonev AD, Straub SV, Meredith AL, Wilkerson MK, Aldrich RW, Nelson MT.

  Nature Neuroscience 2006 Nov; 9(11):1397.

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
- 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