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KCNN4 / KCa3.1 Antibody (N-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS11126

Specification

KCNN4 / KCa3.1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	**IHC**
Primary Accession	O15554
Reactivity	**Human, Bovine**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**48kDa KDa**

KCNN4 / KCa3.1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3783

Other Names
Intermediate conductance calcium-activated potassium channel protein 4, SK4, SKCa 4, SKCa4, IKCa1, IK1, KCa3.1, KCa4, Putative Gardos channel, KCNN4, IK1, IKCA1, KCA4, SK4

Target/Specificity
Human KCNN4. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

Reconstitution & Storage
Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions
KCNN4 / KCa3.1 Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KCNN4 / KCa3.1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protein Information

Name KCNN4

Synonyms IK1, IKCA1, KCA4, SK4

Function
Forms a voltage-independent potassium channel that is activated by intracellular calcium (PubMed:26148990). Activation is followed by membrane hyperpolarization which promotes calcium influx. Required for maximal calcium influx and proliferation during the reactivation of naive T-cells (PubMed:17157250, PubMed:18796614). Plays a role in the late stages of EGF-induced macropinocytosis (PubMed:24591580).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

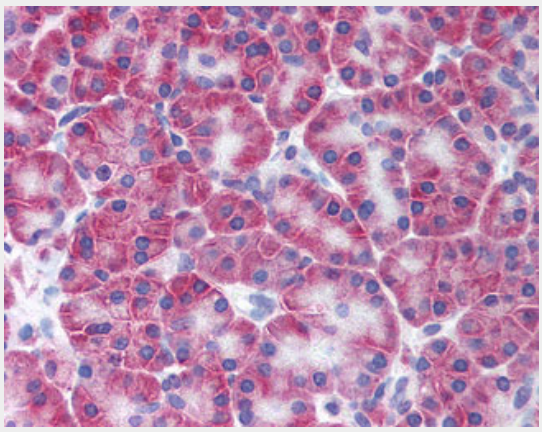
Tissue Location
Widely expressed in non-excitable tissues.

KCNN4 / KCa3.1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

KCNN4 / KCa3.1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images



Anti-KCNN4 antibody ALS11126 IHC of human pancreas.

KCNN4 / KCa3.1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Background

Forms a voltage-independent potassium channel that is activated by intracellular calcium. Activation is followed by membrane hyperpolarization which promotes calcium influx. Required for maximal calcium influx and proliferation during the reactivation of naive T-cells. The channel is blocked by clotrimazole and charybdotoxin but is insensitive to apamin.

KCNN4 / KCa3.1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - References

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