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# KCNJ16 Antibody (Center)
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**
**Catalog # AP20842c**

## Specification

### KCNJ16 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **WB,E** |
| Primary Accession | Q9NPI9 |
| Other Accession | P52191, Q9Z307 |
| Reactivity | **Rat** |
| Predicted | **Mouse** |
| Host | **Rabbit** |
| Clonality | **Polyclonal** |
| Isotype | **Rabbit IgG** |
| Calculated MW | **47949** |

### KCNJ16 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 3773

**Other Names**
Inward rectifier potassium channel 16, Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir51, Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 16, KCNJ16

**Target/Specificity**
This KCNJ16 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 286-319 amino acids from the Central region of human KCNJ16.

**Dilution**
WB~~1:1000

**Format**
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**
KCNJ16 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### KCNJ16 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

**Name** KCNJ16

**Function** Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow

potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. Their voltage dependence is regulated by the concentration of extracellular potassium; as external potassium is raised, the voltage range of the channel opening shifts to more positive voltages. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium. KCNJ16 may be involved in the regulation of fluid and pH balance. In the kidney, together with KCNJ10, mediates basolateral K(+) recycling in distal tubules; this process is critical for Na(+) reabsorption at the tubules (PubMed:24561201).

**Cellular Location**
Membrane; Multi- pass membrane protein. Basolateral cell membrane. Note=In kidney distal convoluted tubules, located in the basolateral membrane in the presence of KCNJ10

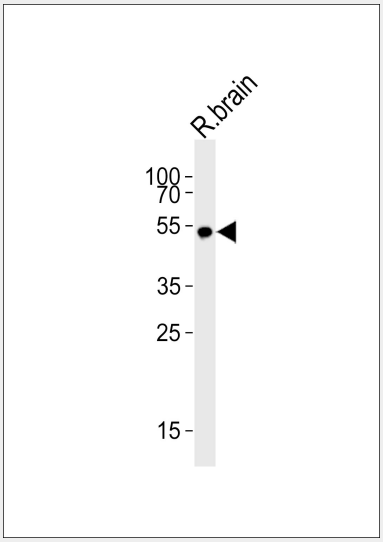
**Tissue Location**
Widely expressed, with highest levels in adult and fetal kidney (at protein level). In the kidney, expressed in the proximal and distal convoluted tubules, but not in glomeruli nor collecting ducts.

## KCNJ16 Antibody (Center) - 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

## KCNJ16 Antibody (Center) - Images




Western blot analysis of lysate from rat brain tissue lysate, using KCNJ16 Antibody (Center)(Cat. #AP20842c). AP20842c was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug.

## KCNJ16 Antibody (Center) - Background

Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to

flow into the cell rather than out of it. Their voltage dependence is regulated by the concentration of extracellular potassium; as external potassium is raised, the voltage range of the channel opening shifts to more positive voltages. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium. KCNJ16 may be involved in the regulation of fluid and pH balance.

**KCNJ16 Antibody (Center) - References**

Liu Y.,et al.Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 90:60-63(2000).
Derst C.,et al.FEBS Lett. 491:305-311(2001).