

KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6926c**Specification**

KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	P63252
Other Accession	Q64273 , P49656 , O18839 , P35561 , P52186 , O19182
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Chicken, Pig, Rabbit, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	48288
Antigen Region	401-427

KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3759**Other Names**

Inward rectifier potassium channel 2, Cardiac inward rectifier potassium channel, Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir21, IRK-1, hIRK1, Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 2, KCNJ2, IRK1

Target/Specificity

This KCNJ2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 401-427 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human KCNJ2.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
FC~~1:10~50

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

KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name KCNJ2

Synonyms IRK1

Function Probably participates in establishing action potential waveform and excitability of neuronal and muscle tissues (PubMed:[7590287](#), PubMed:[7696590](#), PubMed:[7840300](#)). Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it (PubMed:[9490857](#), PubMed:[7590287](#), PubMed:[36149965](#)). 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 (PubMed:[7696590](#), PubMed:[7590287](#)). The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium (PubMed:[9490857](#)). Can be blocked by extracellular barium or cesium (PubMed:[7696590](#), PubMed:[7590287](#)).

Cellular Location

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Membrane; Lipid-anchor

Tissue Location

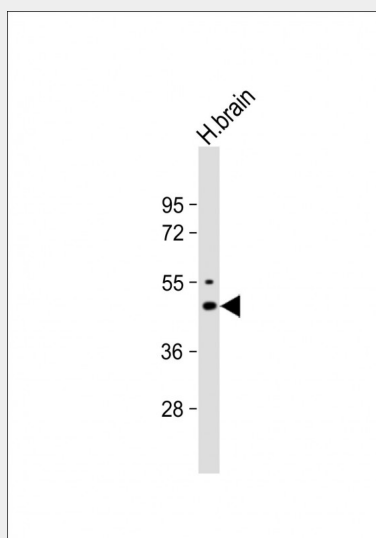
Heart, brain, placenta, lung, skeletal muscle, and kidney. Diffusely distributed throughout the brain

KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

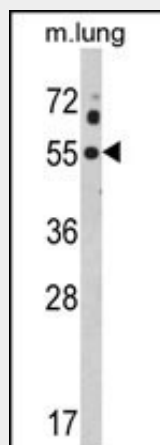
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term) - Images

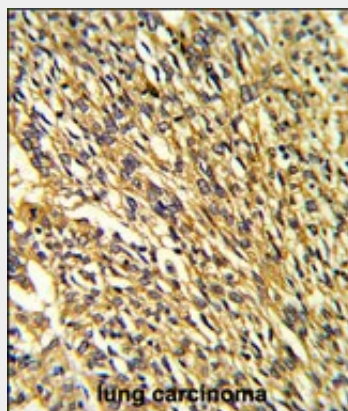


Anti-KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + human brain lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg

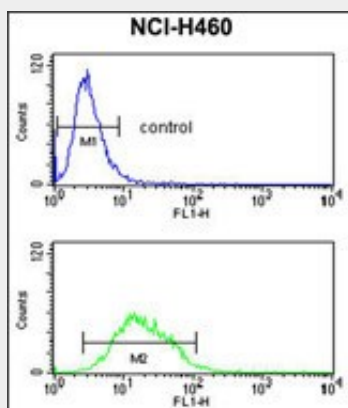
per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 48 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Western blot analysis of KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP6926c) in mouse lung tissue lysates (35ug/lane). KCNJ2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma reacted with KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP6926c) flow cytometry analysis of NCI-H460 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. This protein is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. This protein, which has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell, probably participates in establishing action potential waveform and excitability of neuronal and muscle tissues. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Andersen syndrome, which is characterized by periodic paralysis, cardiac arrhythmias, and dysmorphic features.