

KCND3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP14226a**Specification**

KCND3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9UK17](#)**KCND3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3752**Other Names**

Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily D member 3, Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv43, KCND3

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KCND3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** KCND3**Function**

Pore-forming (alpha) subunit of voltage-gated rapidly inactivating A-type potassium channels. May contribute to I(To) current in heart and I(Sa) current in neurons. Channel properties are modulated by interactions with other alpha subunits and with regulatory subunits.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62897}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane, sarcolemma {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62897}; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62897}. Note=Interaction with palmitoylated KCNIP2 and KCNIP3 enhances cell surface expression {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q62897}

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in heart and brain, in particular in cortex, cerebellum, amygdala and caudate nucleus. Detected at lower levels in liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Isoform 1 predominates in most tissues. Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are detected at similar levels in brain, skeletal muscle and pancreas

KCND3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

KCND3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

KCND3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Voltage-gated potassium (Kv) channels represent the most complex class of voltage-gated ion channels from both functional and structural standpoints. Their diverse functions include regulating neurotransmitter release, heart rate, insulin secretion, neuronal excitability, epithelial electrolyte transport, smooth muscle contraction, and cell volume. Four sequence-related potassium channel genes - shaker, shaw, shab, and shal - have been identified in *Drosophila*, and each has been shown to have a human homolog(s). This gene encodes a member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, shal-related subfamily, members of which form voltage-activated A-type potassium ion channels and are prominent in the repolarization phase of the action potential. This member includes two isoforms with different sizes, which are encoded by alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene. [provided by RefSeq].

KCND3 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Lundby, A., et al. Br. J. Pharmacol. 160(8):2028-2044(2010) Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :Liang, P., et al. Biophys. J. 98(12):2867-2876(2010) Cotella, D., et al. Pflugers Arch. 460(1):87-97(2010) Tan, X.Q., et al. Zhonghua Xin Xue Guan Bing Za Zhi 37(6):509-513(2009)