

**Mouse Kcnj11 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP18601a****Specification**

---

**Mouse Kcnj11 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q61743](#)**Mouse Kcnj11 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 16514**Other Names**

ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 11, Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir62, Potassium channel, inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 11, Kcnj11

**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.

**Mouse Kcnj11 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** Kcnj11**Function**

This receptor is controlled by G proteins. 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. Can be blocked by extracellular barium. Can form cardiac and smooth muscle-type KATP channels with ABCC9. KCNJ11 forms the channel pore while ABCC9 is required for activation and regulation (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

**Mouse Kcnj11 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **Mouse Kcnj11 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**

### **Mouse Kcnj11 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

This receptor is controlled by G proteins. 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. Can be blocked by extracellular barium (By similarity).

### **Mouse Kcnj11 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References**

Hugill, A., et al. Diabetologia 53(11):2352-2356(2010) Li, J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(37):28723-28730(2010) Marhfour, I., et al. Cell Tissue Res. 340(2):335-346(2010) Kurata, H.T., et al. PLoS Biol. 8 (2), E1000315 (2010) :Alekseev, A.E., et al. Cell Metab. 11(1):58-69(2010)