

KCNKF Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP5135a

Specification

KCNKF Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [Q9H427](#)

KCNKF Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 60598

Other Names

Potassium channel subfamily K member 15, Acid-sensitive potassium channel protein TASK-5, TWIK-related acid-sensitive K(+) channel 5, Two pore potassium channel KT33, Two pore K(+) channel KT33, KCNK15, TASK5

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.

KCNKF Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name KCNK15

Synonyms TASK5

Function

Probable potassium channel subunit. No channel activity observed in heterologous systems. May need to associate with another protein to form a functional channel.

Cellular Location

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Location

Detected in pancreas, heart, placenta, lung, liver, kidney, ovary, testis, skeletal muscle and adrenal gland, and at lower levels in prostate, spleen and thyroid gland

KCNKF Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

KCNKF Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

KCNKF Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

KCNKF encodes one of the members of the superfamily of potassium channel proteins containing two pore-forming P domains. The product of this protein has not been shown to be a functional channel, however, it may require other non-pore-forming proteins for activity.

KCNKF Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Olsen, J.V., et al. Cell 127(3):635-648(2006)Goldstein, S.A., et al. Pharmacol. Rev. 57(4):527-540(2005)Deloukas, P., et al. Nature 414(6866):865-871(2001)