

**KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP6926c****Specification**

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**KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P63252](#)**KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6926c](/products/AP6926c) was selected from the C-term region of human KCNJ2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**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.

**KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information****Name** KCNJ2**Synonyms** IRK1**Function**

Probably participates in establishing action potential waveform and excitability of neuronal and muscle tissues (PubMed: [7590287](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7590287), PubMed: [7696590](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7696590), PubMed: [7840300](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9490857), PubMed: [7590287](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7590287), PubMed: [7590287](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7590287)).

[36149965](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7696590), PubMed: [7590287](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7590287)). The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium (PubMed: [9490857](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9490857)). Can be blocked by extracellular barium or cesium (PubMed: [7696590](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7696590), PubMed: [7590287](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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) Blocking Peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images****KCNJ2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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.