[Primary Antibody]

phospho-KCNA3 (Tyr135) Rabbit pAb



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- DATASHEET		400-901-9800	
Host: Rabbit	lsotype: IgG	Applications: IHC-P (1:100-500)	
Clonality: Polyclonal	-	IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500)	
GenelD: 3738	SWISS: P22001	ICC/IF (1:100-500)	
Target: KCNA3 (Tyr135)		ELISA (1:5000-10000)	
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human KCNA3 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr135: RF(p-Y)QL.		Reactivity: (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Sheep, Cow,	
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		Chicken, Horse)	
Concentration: 1mg/ml		Predicted	
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		MW.: ^{64 kDa}	
		Subcellular Location: Cell membrane	
Background: Potassium 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 human homolog(s). This gene encodes a member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, shaker-related subfamily. This member contains six membrane-spanning domains with a shaker-type repeat in the fourth segment. It belongs to the delayed rectifier class, members of which allow nerve cells to efficiently repolarize following an action potential. It plays an essential role in T-cell proliferation and activation. This gene appears to be intronless and it is clustered together with KCNA2 and KCNA10 genes on chromosome 1. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].			