

bs-1837R**[Primary Antibody]****KCNA5 Rabbit pAb****BioSS**
ANTIBODIES

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— DATASHEET —

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000) ELISA (1:5000-10000)
Clonality: Polyclonal		
GeneID: 3741	SWISS: P22460	Reactivity: Human (predicted: Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Cow, Chicken, Dog)
Target: KCNA5		
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KCNA5: 551-613/613.		Predicted MW.: 67 kDa
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		Subcellular Location: Cell membrane
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
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.		
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, the function of which could restore the resting membrane potential of beta cells after depolarization and thereby contribute to the regulation of insulin secretion. This gene is intronless, and the gene is clustered with genes KCNA1 and KCNA6 on chromosome 12.		

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=5.9]** Zhao, Jing, et al. "Chronic obstructive sleep apnea causes atrial remodeling in canines: mechanisms and implications." Basic Research in Cardiology 109.5 (2014): 1-13. WB ;="Dog". 25015734