bs-1837R **[Primary Antibody]**

KCNA5 Rabbit pAb

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DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GeneID: 3741 **SWISS:** P22460

Target: KCNA5

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KCNA5: 551-613/613.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

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 ino 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.

Applications: **WB** (1:500-2000)
ELISA (1:5000-10000)

Reactivity: Human (predicted: Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Cow, Chicken, Dog)

Predicted MW.: 67 kDa

Subcellular Location: Cell membrane

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