bs-11728R **[Primary Antibody]**

KCNQ2 Rabbit pAb

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DATASHEET

Host: Rabbit **Isotype:** IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

GeneID: 3785 **SWISS:** O43526

Target: KCNQ2

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KCNQ2: 91-150/872. < Extracellular >

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: Epilepsy affects about 0.5% of the world’ s population and has a large genetic component. Epilepsy results from an electrical hyperexcitability in the central nervous system. Potassium channels are important regulators of electrical signaling, determining the firing properties and responsiveness of a variety of neurons. Benign familial neonatal convulsions (BFNC), an autosomal dominant epilepsy of infancy, has been shown to be caused by mutations in the KCNQ2 or the KCNQ3 potassium channel genes. KCNQ2 and KCNQ3 are voltage-gated potassium channel proteins with six putative transmembrane domains. Both proteins display a broad distribution within the brain, with expression patterns that largely overlap.

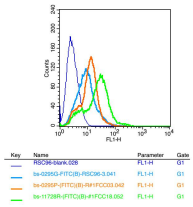
Applications: **Flow-Cyt** (3µg/Test)

Reactivity: Rat (predicted: Human, Mouse, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Horse)

Predicted MW.: 96 kDa

Subcellular Location: Cell membrane

VALIDATION IMAGES



Positive control: RSC96 Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG ; Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC, Dilution: 1:100 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA ; Primary Antibody Dilution: 3µg in 100 µL 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA.

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=4.9]** Junjie Zhang. et al. Increased Kcnq2 in the hippocampal contributes to esketamine-induced long-term cognitive dysfunction in neonatal mice. J AFFECT DISORDERS. 2025 Jun;:119640 IF ;Mouse. 40494498