abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human Kir2.1 protein ab114391

1 图像

概述

产品名称	重组人Kir2.1蛋白
蛋白长度	Protein fragment

描述

性质	Recombinant
来源	Wheat germ
氨基酸序列	
Accession	P63252
种属	Human
序列	PVLFEEKHYYKVDYSRFHKTYEVPNTPLCSARDLAEKKYILSNANSFCYENEVALTSKEEDDSENGVPESTSTDTPPDIDLHNQASVPLEPRPLRRESEI
分子量	37 kDa including tags
氨基酸	328 to 427

技术指标

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab114391** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	SDS-PAGE Western blot ELISA
形式	Liquid
补充说明	Protein concentration is above or equal to 0.05 mg/ml. ab114391 is best used within three months from the date of receipt.

制备和贮存

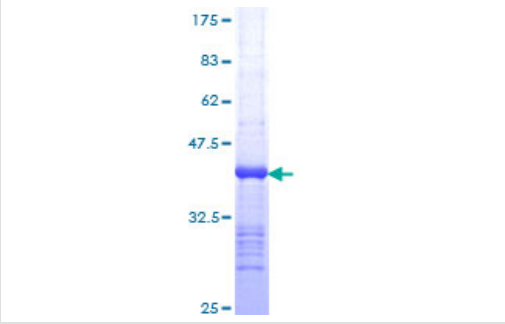
稳定性和存储	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80ºC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

pH: 8.00
Constituents: 0.79% Tris HCl, 0.3% Glutathione

常规信息

功能	Probably participates in establishing action potential waveform and excitability of neuronal and muscle tissues. Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. 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. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium. Can be blocked by extracellular barium or cesium.
组织特异性	Heart, brain, placenta, lung, skeletal muscle, and kidney. Diffusely distributed throughout the brain.
疾病相关	Defects in KCNJ2 are the cause of long QT syndrome type 7 (LQT7) [MIM:170390]; also called Andersen syndrome or Andersen cardiodysrhythmic periodic paralysis. Long QT syndromes are heart disorders characterized by a prolonged QT interval on the ECG and polymorphic ventricular arrhythmias. They cause syncope and sudden death in response to excercise or emotional stress. LQT7 manifests itself as a clinical triad consisting of potassium-sensitive periodic paralysis, ventricular ectopy and dysmorphic features. Defects in KCNJ2 are the cause of short QT syndrome type 3 (SQT3) [MIM:609622]. Short QT syndromes are heart disorders characterized by idiopathic persistently and uniformly short QT interval on ECG in the absence of structural heart disease in affected individuals. They cause syncope and sudden death. SQT3 has a unique ECG phenotype characterized by asymmetrical T waves.
序列相似性	Belongs to the inward rectifier-type potassium channel (TC 1.A.2.1) family. KCNJ2 subfamily.
细胞定位	Membrane.

图片



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human Kir2.1 protein (ab114391)

ab114391 analysed on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.

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