



KCNG4 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-05956
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	KCNG4 KCNG3
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 420-500
Specificity	KCNG4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	KCNG4;KCNG4 KCNG3;Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily G member 4 (Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv6.4)
Observed Band	57kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	57kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Has to be associated with KCNB1 or possibly another partner to get inserted in the plasma membrane. Colocalizes with KCNB1 at the plasma membrane. Remains intracellular in the absence of KCNB1 (PubMed:19074135). .
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in brain, and at lower levels in liver, small intestine and colon.
Function	domain:The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third position., function:Potassium channel subunit. Modulates channel activity by shifting the threshold and the half-maximal activation to more negative values., similarity:Belongs to the potassium channel family. G subfamily.,subcellular location:Has to be associated with KCNB1 or possibly another partner to get inserted in the plasma membrane. Remains intracellular in the absence of KCNB1.,subunit:Heteromultimer with KCNB1, KCNC1 and KCNF1. Does not form homomultimers.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in brain, and at lower



levels in liver, small intestine and colon.,

Background

Voltage-gated potassium (Kv) 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. This gene encodes a member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, subfamily G. This member functions as a modulatory subunit. The gene has strong expression in brain. Multiple alternatively spliced variants have been found in normal and cancerous tissues. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images