



KCNN2 (SK2) Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-01201
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide of KCNN2 (SK2)
Specificity	KCNN2(SK2) protein(A244) detects endogenous levels of KCNN2(SK2)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	KCNN2;YM3565
Observed Band	70 26kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	70,26kD
Cell Pathway	smooth endoplasmic reticulum,plasma membrane,cell surface,integral component of membrane,Z disc,T-tubule,neuronal cell body,dendritic spine,
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Heart,Hippocampus,Myometrium,Skin,
Function	function:Forms a voltage-independent potassium channel activated by intracellular calcium. Activation is followed by membrane hyperpolarization. Thought to regulate neuronal excitability by contributing to the slow component of synaptic afterhyperpolarization. The channel is blocked by apamin., similarity:Belongs to the potassium channel KCNN family., subunit:Heterooligomer. The complex is composed of 4 channel subunits each of which binds to a calmodulin subunit which regulates the channel activity through calcium-binding.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed.,
Background	potassium calcium-activated channel subfamily N member 2(KCNN2) Homo sapiens Action potentials in vertebrate neurons are followed by an afterhyperpolarization (AHP) that may persist for several seconds and may have



profound consequences for the firing pattern of the neuron. Each component of the AHP is kinetically distinct and is mediated by different calcium-activated potassium channels. The protein encoded by this gene is activated before membrane hyperpolarization and is thought to regulate neuronal excitability by contributing to the slow component of synaptic AHP. This gene is a member of the KCNN family of potassium channel genes. The encoded protein is an integral membrane protein that forms a voltage-independent calcium-activated channel with three other calmodulin-binding subunits. Alternate splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013],

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

1 2 3

Western Blot analysis of various cells using KCNN2 (SK2) Monoclonal Antibody

