

## Rabbit Anti-Kv3.2/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL16867R-Cy5

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-Kv3.2/Cy5
<b>Chinese Name</b>	Cy5 标记的电压门控钾通道 Kv3.2 抗体
<b>Alias</b>	KCNC2; KSHIII A; Kv 3.2; Kv3.2d voltage gated potassium channel; Potassium channel Kv3.2; Shaw related voltage gated potassium channel protein 2. KCNC2_HUMAN
<b>Research Area</b>	Cell biology Neurobiology Signal transduction
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species</b>	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Rabbit,Sheep) ICC/IF=1:50-200,IF=1:100-500
<b>Applications</b>	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight</b>	70kDa
<b>Form</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Kv3.2
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>Storage</b>	
<b>Product Detail</b>	<b>background:</b> Potassium channels contribute to maintaining cell volume, membrane potential, neuronal excitability and the secretion of transmitters, salt and hormones. Two families of potassium channels have been identified. One family includes the inwardly rectifying potassium channels whereas, the other family includes: voltage sensing (KV); big conductance, calcium activated (BKca); and small conductance, calcium activated (SK) potassium channels.

Kv3.2 functions as a delayed rectifier type K<sup>+</sup> channel activated by large membrane depolarizations.

**Function:**

Mediates the voltage-dependent potassium ion permeability of excitable membranes. Assuming opened or closed conformations in response to the voltage difference across the membrane, the protein forms a potassium-selective channel through which potassium ions may pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient. Channel properties are modulated by subunit assembly (By similarity)

**Subunit:**

The potassium channel is probably composed of a homo- or heterotetrameric complex of pore-forming subunits that can associate with modulating accessory subunits

**Subcellular Location:**

Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the potassium channel family.

**Database links:**

- [Entrez Gene: 3747](#) Human
- [Entrez Gene: 246153](#) Rat
- [Omim: 176256](#) Human
- [SwissProt: Q86W09](#) Human
- [SwissProt: Q96PR1](#) Human
- [SwissProt: P22462](#) Rat

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.