SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-KCNE2/HRP Conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL9930R-HRP

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Anti-KCNE2/HRP
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KCNE2
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	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.
Applications:	WB=1000-10000 IHC-P=1:100-500 IHC-F=1:100-500 ELISA=1:500-5000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep)
Background:	background: Ancillary protein that assembles as a beta subunit with a voltage-gated potassium channel complex of pore-forming alpha subunits. Modulates the gating kinetics and enhances stability of the channel complex. Associated with KCNH2/HERG is proposed to form the rapidly activating component of the delayed rectifying potassium current in heart (IKr). May associate with KCNQ2 and/or KCNQ3 and modulate the native M-type current. May associate with KCNQ1/KVLTQ1 and elicit a voltage-independent current. May associate with HCN1 and HCN2 and increase potassium current. **Function:** Ancillary protein that assembles as a beta subunit with a voltage-gated potassium channel complex of pore-forming alpha subunits. Modulates the gating kinetics and enhances stability of the channel complex. Associated with KCNH2/HERG is proposed to form the rapidly activating component of

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	the delayed rectifying potassium current in heart (IKr). May associate with KCNQ2 and/or KCNQ3 and modulate the native M-type current. May associate with KCNQ1/KVLTQ1 and elicit a voltage-independent current. May associate with HCN1 and HCN2 and increase potassium current. **Subunit:** Associates with KCNH2/ERG1. May associate with KCNQ1/KVLQT1, KCNQ2 and KCNQ3. Associates with HCN1 and probably HCN2 (By similarity). **Subcellular Location:** Membrane. **Tissue Specificity:** Highly expressed in brain, heart, skeletal muscle, pancreas, placenta, kidney, colon and thymus. A small but significant expression is found in liver, ovary, testis, prostate, small intestine and leukocytes. Very low expression, nearly undetectable, in lung and spleen. DISEASE: Defects in KCNE2 are the cause of long QT syndrome type 6 (LQT6) [MIM:613693]. 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 exercise or emotional stress. KCNE2 mutants form channels that open slowly and close rapidly, thereby diminishing potassium currents. Defects in KCNE2 are the cause of familial atrial fibrillation type 4 (ATFB4) [MIM:611493]. Atrial fibrillation is a common disorder of cardiac rhythm that is hereditary in a small subgroup of patients. It is characterized by disorganized atrial electrical activity and ineffective atrial contraction promoting blood stasis in the atria and reduces ventricular filling. It can result in palpitations, syncope, thromboembolic stroke, and congestive heart failure. **Similarity:** Belongs to the potassium channel KCNE family. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 9992 Human **Entrez Gene:** 246133 Mouse Omim: 603796 Human **SwissProt:** Q9Y6J6 Human **SwissProt:** Q9D808 Mouse **Unigene:** 551521 Human **Unigene:** 679753 Human **Unigene:** 156736 Mouse Important **Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. Involvement in disease; Defects in KCNE2 are the cause of long QT syndrome type 6 (LQT6). Long QT syndromes are heart disorders characterized by a prolonged QT interval on the ECG and polymorphic ventricular arrhythmias.

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