

KIR3.1 (F181) polyclonal antibody

Catalog: BCP01007

Host: Rabbit

Reactivity: Human,Mouse,Rat

BackGround:

G protein-coupled inwardly rectifying potassium channels (KIR3.1 through KIR3.4) are coupled to numerous neurotransmitter receptors in the brain and are abundantly expressed in the olfactory bulb, hippocampus, neocortex, dentate gyrus, cerebellar cortex and thalamus regions of the brain. Also known as GIRK, KIR3 potassium channels localize to the soma and dendrites as well as axons of neurons. Liberated G β subunits from G protein heterotrimers bind to and regulate KIR3 channel activity. G β 3- and G β 4-containing G β dimers bind directly to cytoplasmic domains of KIR3 proteins and increase the K⁺ current while G β 5-containing G β dimers inhibit KIR3 K⁺ current. KIR3 activity is also inhibited by tyrosine phosphorylation. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor activates receptor tyrosine kinase B, which then phosphorylates KIR3 tyrosine residues, effectively inactivating the KIR3 channels.

Product:

Rabbit IgG, 1mg/ml in PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.2

Molecular Weight:

~ 55 kDa

Swiss-Prot:

P48549

Purification&Purity:

The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific im-

munogen and the purity is > 95% (by SDS-PAGE).

Applications:

WB: 1:500~1:1000

IHC: 1:50~1:200

IF: 1:50~1:200

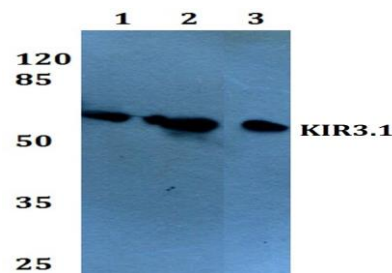
Storage&Stability:

Store at 4 °C short term. Aliquot and store at -20 °C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Specificity:

KIR3.1 (F181) polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of KIR3.1 protein.

DATA:



Western blot (WB) analysis of KIR3.1 (F181) pAb at 1:500 dilution

Lane1:The Brain tissue lysate of Mouse(40ug)

Lane2:The Brain tissue lysate of Rat(40ug)

Note:

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedure.