

Product Name: KIR3.1 (phospho Ser185) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab04921

Summary

Production Name	KIR3.1 (phospho Ser185) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	ELISA,IF,IHC,WB
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat,Monkey

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phospho Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	KCNJ3 KCNJ3; GIRK1; G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 1; GIRK-1; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir3.1; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 3
Alternative Names	
Gene ID	3760.0
SwissProt ID	P48549.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GIRK1/KIR3.1/KCNJ3 around the phosphorylation site of Ser185. AA range:151-200

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:20000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300.
Molecular Weight	50kD

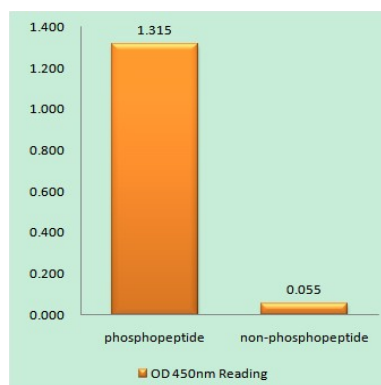
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Background

Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. The encoded protein, which has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell, is controlled by G-proteins and plays an important role in regulating heartbeat. It associates with three other G-protein-activated potassium channels to form a heteromultimeric pore-forming complex that also couples to neurotransmitter receptors in the brain and whereby channel activation can inhibit action potential firing by hyperpolarizing the plasma membrane. These multimeric G-protein-gated inwardly-rectifying potassium (GIRK) channels may play a role in the pathophysiology of epilepsy, addiction, Down's syndrome, atfunction:This potassium channel is controlled by G proteins. Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. Their voltage dependence is regulated by the concentration of extracellular potassium; as external potassium is raised, the voltage range of the channel opening shifts to more positive voltages. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium. This receptor plays a crucial role in regulating the heartbeat.,similarity:Belongs to the inward rectifier-type potassium channel family.,subunit:Associates with GIRK2, GIRK3 or GIRK4 to form a G-protein activated heteromultimer pore-forming unit. The resulting inward current is much larger.,

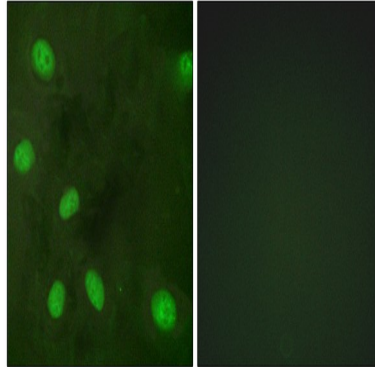
Research Area

Image Data

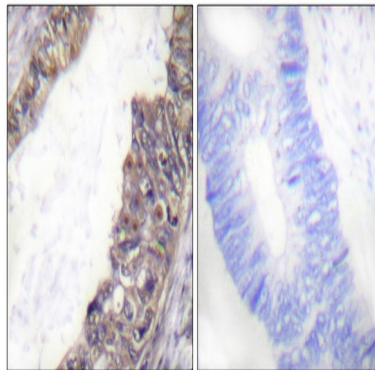


Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right) , using GIRK1/KIR3.1/KCNJ3 (Phospho-Ser185) Antibody

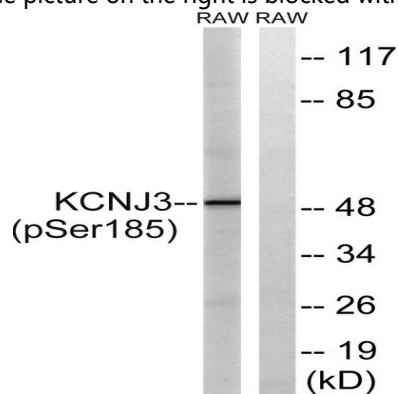
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Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using GIRK1/KIR3.1/KCNJ3 (Phospho-Ser185) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma, using GIRK1/KIR3.1/KCNJ3 (Phospho-Ser185) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from RAW264.7 cells treated with Insulin 0.01U/ml 15', using GIRK1/KIR3.1/KCNJ3 (Phospho-Ser185) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

Note

For research use only.