

Product Name: KIR5.1 (phospho Ser416) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab04922

Summary

Production Name	KIR5.1 (phospho Ser416) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	ELISA,IF,IHC,WB
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

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	KCNJ16
Alternative Names	KCNJ16; Inward rectifier potassium channel 16; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir5.1; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 16
Gene ID	
SwissProt ID	.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from mouse Kir5.1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser417. AA range:369-418

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:5000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300.
Molecular Weight	48kD

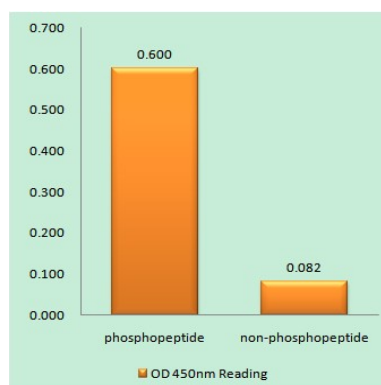
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Background

KCNJ16 (Potassium Voltage-Gated Channel Subfamily J Member 16) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with KCNJ16 include sesame syndrome and body dysmorphic disorder. Among its related pathways are Transmission across Chemical Synapses and Inwardly rectifying K⁺ channels. GO annotations related to this gene include inward rectifier potassium channel activity. An important paralog of this gene is KCNJ3. nward 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. KCNJ16 may be involved in the regulation of fluid and pH balance. In the kidney, together with KCNJ10, mediates basolateral K⁽⁺⁾ recycling in distal tubules; this process is critical for Na⁽⁺⁾ reabsorption at the tubules (PubMed: 24561201). he inward-rectifier potassium channel family (also known as 2-TM channels) include the strong inward-rectifier channels (Kir2.), the G-protein-activated inward-rectifier channels (Kir3.) and the ATP-sensitive channels (Kir6.), which combine with sulphonylurea receptors.

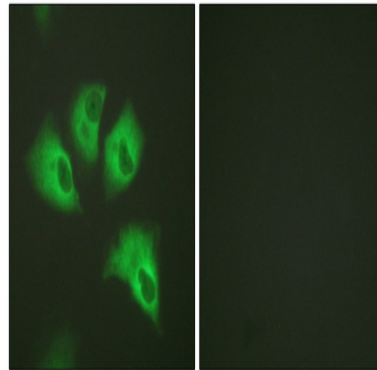
Research Area

Image Data

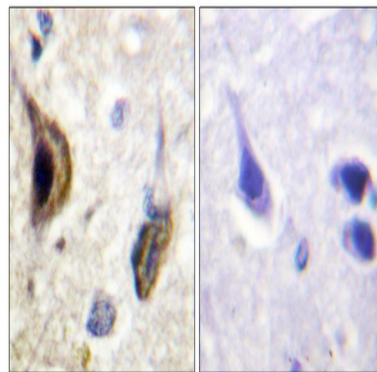


Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right) , using Kir5.1 (Phospho-Ser417) Antibody

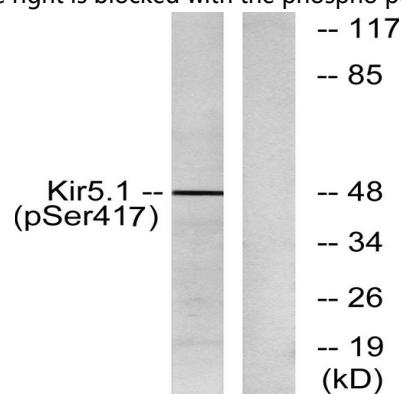
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Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using Kir5.1 (Phospho-Ser417) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using Kir5.1 (Phospho-Ser417) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from RAW264.7 cells treated with forskolin 40nM 30', using Kir5.1 (Phospho-Ser417) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

Note

For research use only.