

## Summary

Production Name	KV1.5 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody	
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody	
Host	Rabbit	
Application	WB,ELISA	
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat	

### Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
lsotype	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	KCNA5
Alternative Names	KCNA5; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 5; HPCN1; Voltage-
	gated potassium channel HK2; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv1.5
Gene ID	3741.0
SwissProt ID	P22460.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human
	KCNA5. AA range:253-302

# Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-2000	ELISA 2000-20000
Molecular Weight	68kD	



#### Background

Potassium channels represent the most complex class of voltage-gated ino channels from both functional and structural standpoints. Their diverse functions include regulating neurotransmitter release, heart rate, insulin secretion, neuronal excitability, epithelial electrolyte transport, smooth muscle contraction, and cell volume. Four sequence-related potassium channel genes - shaker, shaw, shab, and shal - have been identified in Drosophila, and each has been shown to have human homolog(s). This gene encodes a member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, shaker-related subfamily. This member contains six membrane-spanning domains with a shaker-type repeat in the fourth segment. It belongs to the delayed rectifier class, the function of which could restore the resting membrane potential of beta cells after depolarization and thereby contribute to the regulation of disease: Defects in KCNA5 are the cause of atrial fibrillation familial type 7 (ATFB7) [MIM:612240]. 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, progressive deterioration of atrial electromechanical function and ineffective pumping of blood into the ventricles. It can be associated with palpitations, syncope, thromboembolic stroke, and congestive heart failure., domain: The amino terminus may be important in determining the rate of inactivation of the channel while the C-terminal PDZ-binding motif may play a role in modulation of channel activity and/or targeting of the channel to specific subcellular compartments., domain: The segment S4 is probably the voltagesensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third position, 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 potasssium ions may pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient. May play a role in regulating the secretion of insulin in normal pancreatic islets. Isoform 2 exhibits a voltage-dependent recovery from inactivation and an excessive cumulative inactivation.,PTM:Sumoylated on Lys-221, and Lys-536, preferentially by SUMO3. Sumoylation regulates the voltage sensitivity of the channel., similarity: Belongs to the potassium channel family. A (Shaker) subfamily., subunit: Heterotetramer of potassium channel proteins. Interacts with DLG1, which enhances channel currents. Forms a ternary complex with DLG1 and CAV3 (By similarity). Interacts with UBE21, tissue specificity: Pancreatic islets and insulinoma.,

#### **Research Area**

#### **Image Data**





Western blot analysis of KCNA5 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the KCNA5 peptide.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using KV1.5 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 500

#### Note

For research use only.