

Rabbit Kv1.1 potassium channel Polyclonal Antibody | anti-Kv1.1 antibody

Kv1.1 potassium channel Polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG # AAA293744	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human, Mouse, Rat	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry
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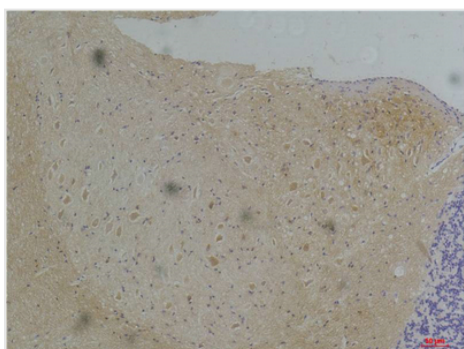
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Kv1.1 potassium channel; Polyclonal Antibody; Kv1.1 potassium channel Polyclonal Antibody; KCNA1; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 1; Voltage-gated K (+) channel HuK1; Voltage-gated potassium channel HBK1; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv1.1; anti-Kv1.1 antibody

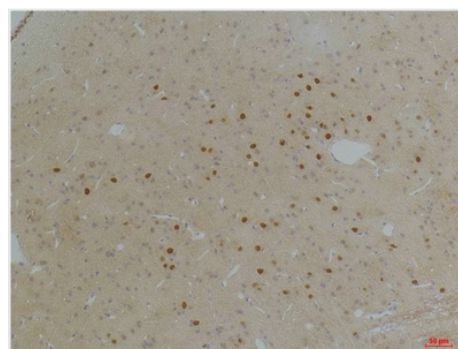
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applicable Applications for anti-Kv1.1 antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



Application Data
Dilution: IHC 1:100-200



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Dilution: IHC: 1:100-200

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Kv1.1 antibody	Voltage-gated potassium channel that mediates transmembrane potassium transport in excitable membranes, primarily in the brain and the central nervous system, but also in the kidney (PubMed:17156368). Channel properties are modulated by cytoplasmic beta subunits that regulate the subcellular location of the alpha subunits and promote rapid inactivation of delayed rectifier potassium channels (PubMed:17156368). In vivo, membranes probably contain a mixture of heteromeric potassium channel complexes, making it difficult to assign currents observed in intact tissues to any particular potassium channel family member. Homotetrameric KCNA1 forms a delayed-rectifier potassium channel that opens in response to membrane depolarization, followed by slow spontaneous channel closure (PubMed:19968958, PubMed:19307729, PubMed:19903818). In contrast, a heterotetrameric channel formed by KCNA1 and KCNA4 shows rapid inactivation (PubMed:17136396). Regulates the frequency of neuronal action potential firing in response to mechanical stimuli, and plays a role in the perception of pain caused by mechanical stimuli, but does not play a role in the perception of pain due to heat stimuli (By similarity). Required for normal responses to auditory stimuli and precise location of sound sources, but not for sound perception (By similarity). The use of toxins that block specific channels suggest that it contributes to the regulation of the axonal release of the neurotransmitter dopamine (By similarity). Required for normal postnatal brain development and normal proliferation of neuronal precursor cells in the brain (By similarity). Plays a role in the reabsorption of Mg (2+) in the distal convoluted tubules in the kidney and in magnesium ion homeostasis, probably via its effect on the membrane potential (PubMed:19307729).
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	119395748
NCBI GeneID	3736
NCBI Accession #	NP_000208.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000217.2
UniProt Accession #	Q09470; Q3MIQ9; A6NM83
Molecular Weight	56,466 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	potassium voltage-gated channel, shaker-related subfamily, member 1 (episodic ataxia with myokymia)
NCBI Official Symbol	KCNA1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	EA1; MK1; AEMK; HBK1; HUK1; MBK1; RBK1; KV1.1
NCBI Protein Information	potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 1; voltage-gated K(+) channel HuK1; voltage-gated potassium channel HBK1; voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv1.1
UniProt Protein Name	Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 1
UniProt Gene Name	KCNA1
UniProt Entry Name	KCNA1_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.