Datasheet for ABIN1385873

anti-KCNQ2 antibody (AA 91-150)

1 Image

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	KCNQ2
Binding Specificity:	AA 91-150
Reactivity:	Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This KCNQ2 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Flow Cytometry (FACS), ELISA, Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro))

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human KCNQ2
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Rat
Predicted Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Dog,Cow,Sheep,Horse
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target:	KCNQ2

Target Details

Alternative Name:	KCNQ2 (KCNQ2 Products)
Background:	Synonyms: BFNC, BFNS1, EBN 1, EBN, EBN1, EIEE7, ENB 1, ENB1, HNSPC, KCNA 11, KCNA11, KCNQ 2, Kcnq2, KCNQ2_HUMAN, KQT like 2, KQT-like 2, KV7.2, KVEBN 1, KVEBN1, KvLQT 2, KvLQT2, Neuroblastoma specic potassium channel alpha subunit KvLQT2, Neuroblastoma specic potassium channel protein, Neuroblastoma specic potassium channel subunit alpha, Neuroblastoma specic potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT2, Neuroblastoma-specic potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT2, Potassium voltage gated channel KQT like protein 2, Potassium voltage gated channel KQT like subfamily member 2, Potassium voltage gated channel subfamily KQT member 2, Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 2, Voltage gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.2, Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.2. Background: Epilepsy affects about 0.5 % of the world?s population and has a large genetic component. Epilepsy results from an electrical hyperexcitability in the central nervous system. Potassium channels are important regulators of electrical signaling, determining the firing properties and responsiveness of a variety of neurons. Benign familial neonatal convulsions (BFNC), an autosomal dominant epilepsy of infancy, has been shown to be caused by mutations in the KCNQ2 or the KCNQ3 potassium channel genes. KCNQ2 and KCNQ3 are voltage-gated potassium channel proteins with six putative transmembrane domains. Both proteins display a broad distribution within the brain, with expression patterns that largely overlap.

Application Details

Application Notes:	ELISA 1:500-1000
	FCM 1:20-100
	IHC-P 1:200-400
	IHC-F 1:100-500
	IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200
	IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200
	IF(ICC) 1:50-200
	ICC 1:100-500

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

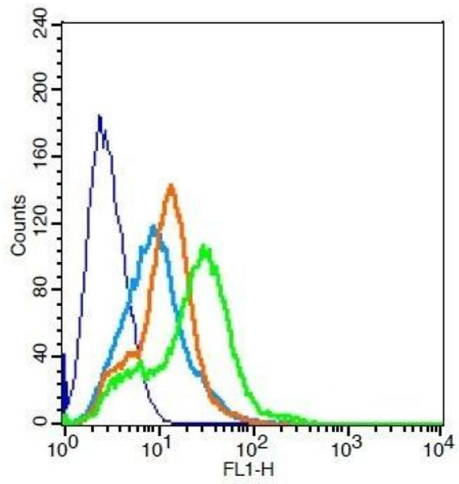
Handling

Format:	Liquid

Handling

Concentration:	1 μg/μL
Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Images



Flow Cytometry

Image 1. RSC96 probed with KCNQ2 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated) at 3ug for 30 minutes followed by incubation with a conjugated secondary -FITC) (green) for 30 minutes compared to control cells (blue), secondary only (light blue) and isotype control (orange).