

Datasheet for ABIN3093259
Kv2.1/KCNB1 Protein (AA 1-186) (His tag)



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1 Image

Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	Kv2.1/KCNB1 (KCNB1)
Protein Characteristics:	AA 1-186
Origin:	Human
Source:	Insect Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This Kv2.1/KCNB1 protein is labelled with His tag.
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB), Crystallization (Crys), SDS-PAGE (SDS)

Product Details

Sequence: MPAGMTKHGS RSTSSLPPEP MEIVRSKACS RRVRLNVGGL AHEVLWRTL D RLPRTLGLKLRDCNTHDSLLEVCDDYSLDD NEYFFDRHPG AFTSILNFYR TGR LHMM EEM CALSFSQELD YWGIDEIYLE SCCQARYHQK KEQMNEELKR EAETLREREG EEFDNTCCAE KRKKLWDLLE KPNSSV

Sequence without tag. Tag location is at the discretion of the manufacturer. If you have a special request, please contact us.

- Characteristics:
- Made in Germany - from design to production - by highly experienced protein experts.
 - Human KCNB1 Protein (raised in Insect Cells) purified by multi-step, protein-specific process to ensure crystallization grade.
 - State-of-the-art algorithm used for plasmid design (Gene synthesis).

This protein is a made to order protein and will be made for the first time for your order. Our experts in the lab will ensure that you receive a correctly folded protein.

Product Details

The big advantage of ordering our made-to-order proteins in comparison to ordering custom made proteins from other companies is that there is no financial obligation in case the protein cannot be expressed or purified.

In the unlikely event that the protein cannot be expressed or purified we do not charge anything (other companies might charge you for any performed steps in the expression process for custom-made proteins, e.g. fees might apply for the expression plasmid, the first expression experiments or purification optimization).

When you order this made-to-order protein you will only pay upon receipt of the correctly folded protein. With no financial risk on your end you can rest assured that our experienced protein experts will do everything to make sure that you receive the protein you ordered.

The concentration of our recombinant proteins is measured using the absorbance at 280nm. The protein's absorbance will be measured in several dilutions and is measured against its specific reference buffer.

The concentration of the protein is calculated using its specific absorption coefficient. We use the Expasy's protparam tool to determine the absorption coefficient of each protein.

Purification:	Two step purification of proteins expressed in baculovirus infected SF9 insect cells: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In a first purification step, the protein is purified from the cleared cell lysate using three different His-tag capture materials: high yield, EDTA resistant, or DTT resistant. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE.2. Protein containing fractions of the best purification are subjected to second purification step through size exclusion chromatography. Eluate fractions are analyzed by SDS-PAGE and Western blot.
Purity:	>95 % as determined by SDS PAGE, Size Exclusion Chromatography and Western Blot.
Sterility:	0.22 µm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	Protein is endotoxin free.
Grade:	Crystallography grade

Target Details

Target:	Kv2.1/KCNB1 (KCNB1)
Alternative Name:	KCNB1 (KCNB1 Products)
Background:	Voltage-gated potassium channel that mediates transmembrane potassium transport in excitable membranes, primarily in the brain, but also in the pancreas and cardiovascular system. Contributes to the regulation of the action potential (AP) repolarization, duration and

frequency of repetitive AP firing in neurons, muscle cells and endocrine cells and plays a role in homeostatic attenuation of electrical excitability throughout the brain (PubMed:23161216). Plays also a role in the regulation of exocytosis independently of its electrical function (By similarity). Forms tetrameric potassium-selective channels through which potassium ions pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient. The channel alternates between opened and closed conformations in response to the voltage difference across the membrane. Homotetrameric channels mediate a delayed-rectifier voltage-dependent outward potassium current that display rapid activation and slow inactivation in response to membrane depolarization (PubMed:8081723, PubMed:1283219, PubMed:10484328, PubMed:12560340, PubMed:19074135, PubMed:19717558, PubMed:24901643). Can form functional homotetrameric and heterotetrameric channels that contain variable proportions of KCNB2, channel properties depend on the type of alpha subunits that are part of the channel (By similarity). Can also form functional heterotetrameric channels with other alpha subunits that are non-conducting when expressed alone, such as KCNF1, KCNG1, KCNG3, KCNG4, KCNH1, KCNH2, KCNS1, KCNS2, KCNS3 and KCNV1, creating a functionally diverse range of channel complexes (PubMed:10484328, PubMed:11852086, PubMed:12060745, PubMed:19074135, PubMed:19717558, PubMed:24901643). Heterotetrameric channel activity formed with KCNS3 show increased current amplitude with the threshold for action potential activation shifted towards more negative values in hypoxic-treated pulmonary artery smooth muscle cells (By similarity). Channel properties are also modulated by cytoplasmic ancillary beta subunits such as AMIGO1, KCNE1, KCNE2 and KCNE3, slowing activation and inactivation rate of the delayed rectifier potassium channels (By similarity). 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. Major contributor to the slowly inactivating delayed-rectifier voltage-gated potassium current in neurons of the central nervous system, sympathetic ganglion neurons, neuroendocrine cells, pancreatic beta cells, cardiomyocytes and smooth muscle cells. Mediates the major part of the somatodendritic delayed-rectifier potassium current in hippocampal and cortical pyramidal neurons and sympathetic superior cervical ganglion (CGC) neurons that acts to slow down periods of firing, especially during high frequency stimulation. Plays a role in the induction of long-term potentiation (LTP) of neuron excitability in the CA3 layer of the hippocampus (By similarity). Contributes to the regulation of glucose-induced action potential amplitude and duration in pancreatic beta cells, hence limiting calcium influx and insulin secretion (PubMed:23161216). Plays a role in the regulation of resting membrane potential and contraction in hypoxia-treated pulmonary artery smooth muscle cells. May contribute to the regulation of the duration of both the action potential of cardiomyocytes and the heart ventricular repolarization QT interval.

Target Details

Contributes to the pronounced pro-apoptotic potassium current surge during neuronal apoptotic cell death in response to oxidative injury. May confer neuroprotection in response to hypoxia/ischemic insults by suppressing pyramidal neurons hyperexcitability in hippocampal and cortical regions (By similarity). Promotes trafficking of KCNG3, KCNH1 and KCNH2 to the cell surface membrane, presumably by forming heterotetrameric channels with these subunits (PubMed:12060745). Plays a role in the calcium-dependent recruitment and release of fusion-competent vesicles from the soma of neurons, neuroendocrine and glucose-induced pancreatic beta cells by binding key components of the fusion machinery in a pore-independent manner (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P15387, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q03717, ECO:0000269|PubMed:10484328, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11852086, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12060745, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12560340, ECO:0000269|PubMed:1283219, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19074135, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19717558, ECO:0000269|PubMed:23161216, ECO:0000269|PubMed:24901643, ECO:0000269|PubMed:8081723}.

Molecular Weight: 22.8 kDa Including tag.

UniProt: [Q14721](#)

Pathways: [Synaptic Membrane](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: In addition to the applications listed above we expect the protein to work for functional studies as well. As the protein has not been tested for functional studies yet we cannot offer a guarantee though.

Comment: In cases in which it is highly likely that the recombinant protein with the default tag will be insoluble our protein lab may suggest a higher molecular weight tag (e.g. GST-tag) instead to increase solubility. We will discuss all possible options with you in detail to assure that you receive your protein of interest.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Buffer: 100 mM NaCl, 20 mM Hepes, 10% glycerol. pH value is at the discretion of the manufacturer.

Handling Advice: Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Handling

Storage: -80 °C

Storage Comment: Store at -80°C.

Expiry Date: Unlimited (if stored properly)

Images



Image 1. „Crystallography Grade“ protein due to multi-step, protein-specific purification process