

Datasheet for ABIN7043522

anti-KCNA3 antibody (Extracellular Loop) (Biotin)**3** Images[Go to Product page](#)

Overview

Quantity:	50 µL
Target:	KCNA3
Binding Specificity:	AA 263-276, Extracellular Loop
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This KCNA3 antibody is conjugated to Biotin
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF), Flow Cytometry (FACS)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Immunogen: Synthetic peptide Immunogen Sequence: KDYPASTSQDSFEA(C), corresponding to amino acid residues 263-276 of human KV1.3
Isotype:	IgG
Characteristics:	Anti-KV1.3 (KCNA3) (extracellular) Antibody (ABIN7043521, ABIN7044992 and ABIN7044993)) is a highly specific antibody directed against an extracellular epitope of the human protein. The antibody can be used in western blot, immunohistochemistry, live cell imaging, and indirect flow cytometry applications. It has been designed to recognize KV1.3 potassium channel from human, mouse, and rat samples. \nAnti-KV1.3 (KCNA3) (extracellular)-Biotin Antibody (ABIN7043521, ABIN7044992 and ABIN7044993)-B is directly labeled with biotin. Streptavidin tagged with HRP or with a fluorescent probe can then be used to detect the protein. The

Product Details

biotin/streptavidin system is ideal for minimizing cross-reactivity when same species antibodies are simultaneously used. Anti-KV1.3 (KCNA3) (extracellular)-Biotin Antibody has been tested in western blot, immunohistochemistry and direct flow cytometry and is specially suited to experiments requiring simultaneous labeling of different markers.

Purification: Affinity purified on immobilized antigen.

Target Details

Target: KCNA3

Alternative Name: KV1.3 (KCNA3) ([KCNA3 Products](#))

Background: Alternative names: KV1.3 (KCNA3), Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 3

Gene ID: 3738

NCBI Accession: [NM_002232](#)

UniProt: [P22001](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Lyophilized

Reconstitution: 50 µL double distilled water (DDW).

Concentration: 1 mg/mL

Buffer: Reconstituted antibody contains phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 1 % BSA, 0.05 % Sodium azide.

Preservative: Sodium azide

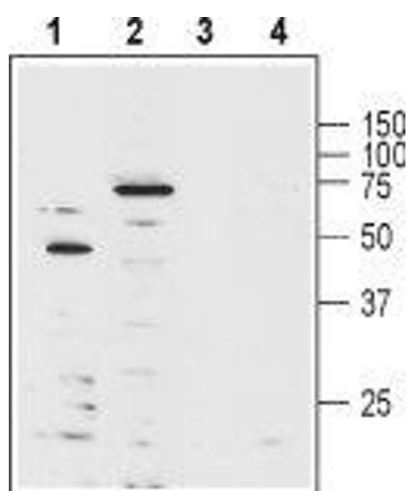
Precaution of Use: This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage: RT, 4 °C, -20 °C

Storage Comment: Storage before reconstitution: The antibody ships as a lyophilized powder at room temperature. Upon arrival, it should be stored at -20°C.

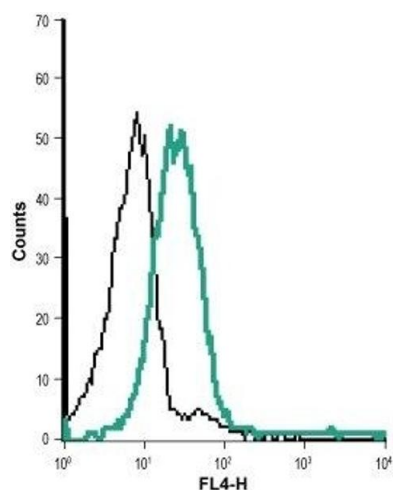
Storage after reconstitution: The reconstituted solution can be stored at 4°C for up to 1 week. For longer periods, small aliquots should be stored at -20°C. Avoid multiple freezing and thawing. Centrifuge all antibody preparations before use (10000 x g 5 min).

Images



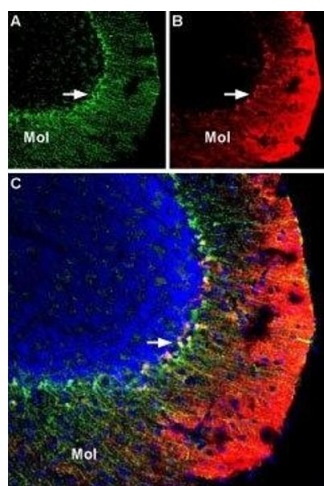
Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of human Jurkat T cell leukemia cell lysate (lanes 1 and 3) and mouse brain lysate (lanes 2 and 4): - 1-2. Anti-KV1.3 (KCNA3) (extracellular)-Biotin Antibody (ABIN7043522), (1:1000). 3-4. Anti-KV1.3 (KCNA3) (extracellular)-Biotin Antibody, preincubated with Kv1.3/KCNA3 (extracellular) Blocking Peptide (#BLP-PC101).



Flow Cytometry

Image 2. Cell surface detection of KV1.3 in live intact human Jurkat T cell leukemia cell line: (black line) Cells + Streptavidin-Alexa647. (green line) Cells + Anti-KV1.3 (KCNA3) (extracellular)-Biotin Antibody (ABIN7043522), (1:10) + Streptavidin-Alexa647.



Immunohistochemistry

Image 3. Multiplex staining of KV1.3 and KV1.5 in mouse cerebellum - Immunohistochemical staining of mouse perfusion-fixed frozen brain sections using Anti-KV1.3 (KCNA3) (extracellular)-Biotin Antibody (ABIN7043522) (1:400), and Anti-KV1.5 (KCNA5)-ATTO Fluor-550 Antibody (ABIN7043527), (1:60). A. KV1.3 staining (green) is detected in Bergmann glia soma and processes in the molecular layer (Mol) (arrow). B. Same section shows staining for KV1.5 (red). C. Merge of the two images

suggests considerable co-localization in the soma of Bergmann glia. In the molecular layer, the distribution of KV1.5 is diffuse, unlike the discrete staining for KV1.3 in glial processes. Cell nuclei were visualized with DAPI (blue).