Datasheet for ABIN7043537

anti-KCNC2 antibody (Intracellular)

1 Image

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Overview

Quantity:	50 µL
Target:	KCNC2
Binding Specificity:	AA 184-204, Intracellular
Reactivity:	Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This KCNC2 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunoprecipitation (IP)

Product Details

Purpose:	A Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody to KV3.2 (KCNC2) Channel
Immunogen:	Immunogen: Synthetic peptide Immunogen Sequence: DLGGKRLGIEDAAGLGGPDGK(C), corresponding to amino acid residues 184-204 of rat KV3.2
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	Intracellular, N-terminal domain
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Predicted Reactivity:	Human,mouse - 19 out of 21 amino acid residues identical
Characteristics:	Anti-Kv3.2 (KCNC2) Antibody is directed against an epitope of rat KV3.2. Anti-KV3.2 (KCNC2)

Product Details

	Antibody (ABIN7043537 and ABIN7044914) can be used in western blot, immunoprecipitation, and immunohistochemistry applications. It has been designed to recognize KV3.2 from human, rat, and mouse samples.
Purification:	Affinity purified on immobilized antigen.

Target Details

Target:	KCNC2
Alternative Name:	KCNC2 (KCNC2 Products)
Background:	Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily C member 2, Shaw-like potassium channel, KSHIIIA,KV3.2 is a member of the voltage-gated K+ channel superfamily. Together with the related proteins KV3.1, KV3.3 and KV3.4 they constitute the Shaw type subfamily family.1As with all KV channels, KV3.2 possesses the signature structure of the voltage-dependent K+ channels: six membrane-spanning domains with intracellular N- and C-termini. The functional KV channel is a tetramer that can either be a homomer or a heteromer of KV3 subunits.KV3 subfamily members inactivate very rapidly and therefore are thought to play a role in the repolarization of action potentials and to facilitate repetitive high frequency firing.2,3KV3.2 is highly expressed in the brain but has been also detected in peripheral organs such as pancreas and mesenteric artery.KV3.2 and KV3.1 are highly enriched in neurons that fire at high frequencies, such as fast-spiking interneurons of the cortex and hippocampus and neurons in the globus pallidus. Their unusually rapid activation and deactivation rates allow channels containing KV3.2 and KV3.1 subunits to repolarize action potentials quickly thus minimizing the rate of recovery of sodium channel inactivation.2,3 Alternative names: KV3.2 (KCNC2), Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily C member 2, Shaw-like potassium channel, KSHIIIA
Gene ID:	246153
NCBI Accession:	NM_153748
UniProt:	P22462

Application Details

Application Notes:	Antigen preadsorption control: 1 µg peptide per 1 µg antibody Application Dilutions Immunohistochemistry paraffin embedded sections ihc: N/A Application Dilutions Western blot wb: 1:200

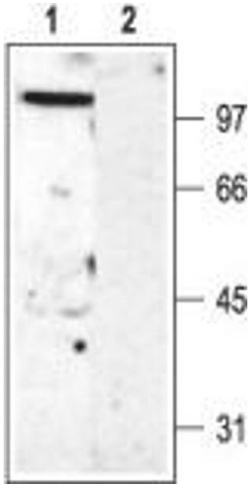
Application Details

Comment:	Negative Control: (ABIN7236535) Blocking Peptide: (ABIN7236535)
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Recosntitute with double distilled water (DDW) to a concentration of 1.0 mg/mL.
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	PBS pH 7.4
Storage:	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 rat brain membranes: -1. Anti-KV3.2 (KCNC2) Antibody (ABIN7043537 and ABIN7044914), (1:200).2. Anti-KV3.2 (KCNC2) Antibody, preincubated with Kv3.2/KCNC2 Blocking Peptide (#BLP-PC011).