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Datasheet for ABIN7163962

anti-Kv2.1/KCNB1 antibody (AA 535-765) (Biotin)

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	Kv2.1/KCNB1 (KCNB1)
Binding Specificity:	AA 535-765
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Kv2.1/KCNB1 antibody is conjugated to Biotin
Application:	ELISA

Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Human Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily B member 1 protein (535-765AA)
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human
Purification:	Antigen Affinity Purified

Target Details

Target:	Kv2.1/KCNB1 (KCNB1)
Alternative Name:	KCNB1 (KCNB1 Products)
Background:	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

Target Details

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. 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).

Aliases: Delayed rectifier potassium channel 1 antibody, Delayed rectifier potassium channel Kv2.1 antibody, DRK 1 antibody, DRK1 antibody, h DRK1 K(+) channel antibody, h-DRK1 antibody, hDRK 1 antibody, hDRK1 antibody, KCB 1 antibody, KCB1 antibody, KCNB1 antibody, KCNB1_HUMAN antibody, KV2.1 antibody, Potassium channel protein DRK1 antibody, Potassium voltage gated channel shab related subfamily member 1 antibody, Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily B member 1 antibody, Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv2.1 antibody

UniProt: [Q14721](#)

Pathways: [Synaptic Membrane](#)

Application Details

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

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Buffer: Preservative: 0.03 % Proclin 300
Constituents: 50 % Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4

Preservative: ProClin

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

Handling

Storage: -20 °C,-80 °C

Storage Comment: Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.