



# KCMB1 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-05396
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	KCNMB1
<b>Protein Name</b>	Calcium-activated potassium channel subunit beta-1 (BK channel subunit beta-1) (BKbeta) (BKbeta1) (Hbeta1) (Calcium-activated potassium channel, subfamily M subunit beta-1) (Calcium-activated potassiu
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
<b>Specificity</b>	KCMB1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	21kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Abundantly expressed in smooth muscle. Low levels of expression in most other tissues. Within the brain, relatively high levels found in hippocampus and corpus callosum.
<b>Function</b>	function:Regulatory subunit of the calcium activated potassium KCNMA1 (maxiK) channel. Modulates the calcium sensitivity and gating kinetics of KCNMA1, thereby contributing to KCNMA1 channel diversity. Increases the apparent Ca(2+)/voltage sensitivity of the KCNMA1 channel. It also modifies KCNMA1 channel kinetics and alters its pharmacological properties. It slows down the activation and the deactivation kinetics of the channel. Acts as a negative regulator of smooth muscle contraction by enhancing the calcium sensitivity to KCNMA1. Its presence is also a requirement for internal binding of the KCNMA1 channel opener dehydrosoyasaponin I (DHS-1) triterpene glycoside and for external binding of the agonist hormone 17-beta-estradiol (E2). Increases the binding activity of charybdotoxin (CTX) toxin to KCNMA1 peptide blocker by increasing the CTX association rate and decreasing the dissociat



### Background

MaxiK channels are large conductance, voltage and calcium-sensitive potassium channels which are fundamental to the control of smooth muscle tone and neuronal excitability. MaxiK channels can be formed by 2 subunits: the pore-forming alpha subunit and the product of this gene, the modulatory beta subunit. Intracellular calcium regulates the physical association between the alpha and beta subunits. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

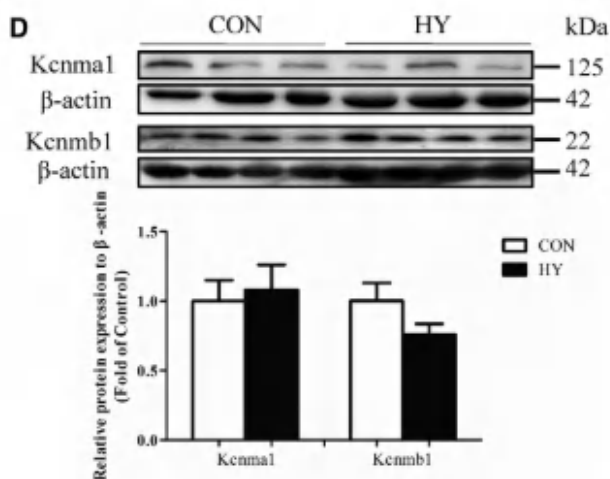
### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

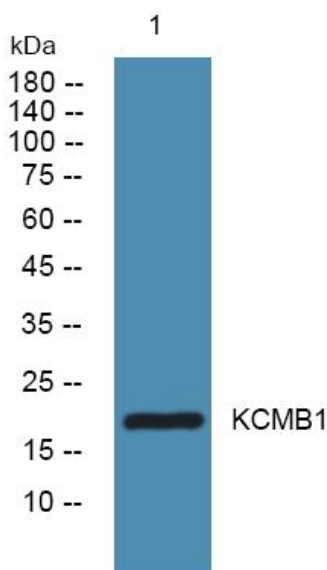
### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images



Zhang, Wenna, et al. "Prenatal hypoxia inhibited propionate-evoked BK channels of mesenteric artery smooth muscle cells in offspring." *Journal of cellular and molecular medicine* 24.5 (2020): 3192-3202.



Western blot analysis of lysates from PC12 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night