



KCMB3 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-05397
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	KCNMB3 KCNMB2 KCNMBL
Protein Name	Calcium-activated potassium channel subunit beta-3 (BK channel subunit beta-3) (BKbeta3) (Hbeta3) (Calcium-activated potassium channel, subfamily M subunit beta-3) (Charybdotoxin receptor subunit beta
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	KCMB3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	30kD
Cell Pathway	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 1, isoform 3 and isoform 4 are widely expressed. Isoform 2 is expressed placenta, pancreas, kidney and heart. Isoform 1 and isoform 3 are highly expressed in pancreas and testis.
Function	domain:The cytoplasmic N-terminus domain of isoform 4 participates in the partial inactivation of KCNMA1, possibly by binding to a receptor site.;domain:The extracellular domain forms gates to block ion permeation, providing a mechanism by which current can be rapidly diminished upon cellular repolarization.;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. Alters the functional properties of the current expressed by the KCNMA1 channel. Isoform 2, isoform 3 and isoform 4 partially inactivate the current of KCNBMA. Isoform 4 induces a fast and incomplete inactivation of KCNMA1 channel that is detectable only at large depolarizations. In contrast, isoform 1 does not induce detectable inactivation of KCNMA1. Two or more subunits of KCNMB3 ar

**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 modulatory beta subunit. The protein encoded by this gene is an auxiliary beta subunit which may partially inactivate or slightly decrease the activation time of MaxiK alpha subunit currents. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. A related pseudogene has been identified on chromosome 22. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2009],

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