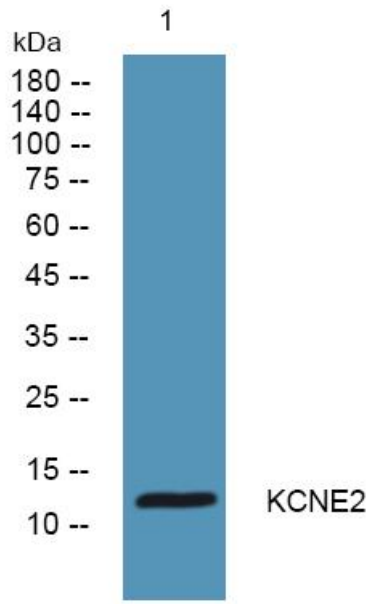
KCNE2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-05953
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	KCNE2
Protein Name	Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily E member 2 (MinK-related peptide 1) (Minimum potassium ion channel-related peptide 1) (Potassium channel subunit beta MiRP1)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 30-110
Specificity	KCNE2 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	13kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Colocalizes with KCNB1 at the plasma membrane. .
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in brain, heart, skeletal muscle, pancreas, placenta, kidney, colon and thymus. A small but significant expression is found in liver, ovary, testis, prostate, small intestine and leukocytes. Very low expression, nearly undetectable, in lung and spleen.
Function	disease:Defects in KCNE2 are the cause of familial atrial fibrillation type 4 (ATFB4) [MIM:611493]. Atrial fibrillation is a common disorder of cardiac rhythm that is hereditary in a small subgroup of patients. It is characterized by disorganized atrial electrical activity, progressive deterioration of atrial electromechanical function and ineffective pumping of blood into the ventricles. It can be associated with palpitations, syncope, thromboembolic stroke, and congestive heart failure.,disease:Defects in KCNE2 are the cause of long QT syndrome type 6 (LQT6) [MIM:603796]. Long QT syndromes are heart disorders characterized by a prolonged QT interval on the ECG and polymorphic ventricular arrhythmias. They cause syncope and sudden death in response to exercise or emotional stress. KCNE2 mutants form channels that open slowly and close rapidly, thereby diminishing potassium currents.,fun

Background	potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily E regulatory subunit 2(KCNE2) Homo sapiens Voltage-gated potassium (Kv) channels represent the most complex class of voltage-gated ion channels from both functional and structural standpoints. Their diverse functions include regulating neurotransmitter release, heart rate, insulin secretion, neuronal excitability, epithelial electrolyte transport, smooth muscle contraction, and cell volume. This gene encodes a member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, isk-related subfamily. This member is a small integral membrane subunit that assembles with the KCNH2 gene product, a pore-forming protein, to alter its function. This gene is expressed in heart and muscle and the gene mutations are associated with cardiac arrhythmia. [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



Western blot analysis of lysates from SH-SY5Y cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night