KCNE2 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN1081

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- WB,ELISA

MW
- 13kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000
ELISA 1:5000-20000

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 30-110
Specificity	KCNE2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.

Target Information

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)

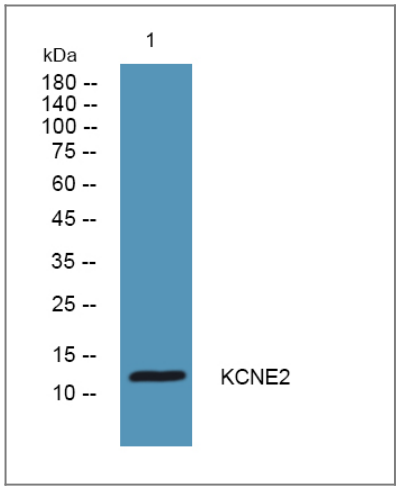
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	9992;	Q9Y6J6;
Mouse		Q9D808;
Rat		P63161;

Cellular Localization 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.,Function:Ancillary protein that assembles as a beta subunit with a voltage-gated potassium channel complex of pore-forming alpha subunits. Modulates the gating kinetics and enhances stability of the channel complex.,Function:Ancillary protein that assembles as a beta subunit with a voltage-gated potassium channel complex of pore-forming alpha subunits. Modulates the gating kinetics and enhances stability of the channel complex. Associated with KCNH2/HERG is proposed to form the rapidly activating component of the delayed rectifying potassium current in heart (IKr). May associate with KCNQ2 and/or KCNQ3 and modulate the native M-type current. May associate with KCNQ1/KVLTQ1 and elicit a voltage-independent current. May associate with HCN1 and HCN2 and increase potassium current.,online information:KCNE2 mutations page,similarity:Belongs to the potassium channel KCNE family.,subunit:Associates with KCNH2/ERG1. May associate with KCNQ1/KVLQT1, KCNQ2 and KCNQ3. Associates with HCN1 and probably HCN2.,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.,

Validation Data



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

Contact information

Orders:	order@immunoway.com
Support:	tech@immunoway.com
Telephone:	877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185
Website:	http://www.immunoway.com
Address:	2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA

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