

KIR5.1 (phospho Ser416) rabbit pAb antibody

Catalog No :	Source:	Concentration :	Mol.Wt. (Da):
A16731	Rabbit	1 mg/ml	47936
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,ELISA		
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat		
Dilution	WB: 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100 - 1:300. IF: 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.		
Storage	-20°C/1 year		
Specificity	Phospho-KIR5.1 (S416) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KIR5.1 protein only when phosphorylated at S416.		
Source / Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.		
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from mouse Kir5.1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser417. AA range:369-418		
Uniprot No			
Alternative names	KCNJ16; Inward rectifier potassium channel 16; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir5.1; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 16		
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.		
Clonality	Polyclonal		
Isotype	IgG		
Conjugation			
Background	KCNJ16 (Potassium Voltage-Gated Channel Subfamily J Member 16) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with KCNJ16 include sesame syndrome and body dysmorphic disorder. Among its related pathways are Transmission across Chemical Synapses and Inwardly rectifying K+ channels. GO annotations related to this gene include inward rectifier potassium channel activity. An important paralog of this gene is KCNJ3. Inward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. Their voltage dependence is regulated by the concentration of extracellular potassium; as external potassium is raised, the voltage range of the channel opening shifts to more positive voltages. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium. KCNJ16 may be involved in the regulation of fluid and pH balance. In the kidney, together with KCNJ10, mediates basolateral K(+) recycling in distal tubules; this process is critical for Na(+) reabsorption at the tubules (PubMed: 24561201). The inward-rectifier potassium channel family (also known as 2-TM channels) include the strong inward-rectifier channels (Kir2.), the G-protein-activated inward-rectifier channels (Kir3.) and the ATP-sensitive channels (Kir6.), which combine with sulphonylurea receptors.		

Product Images:**Application Key:**

WB-Western IP-Immunoprecipitation IHC-Immunohistochemistry ChIP-Chromatin Immunoprecipitation

IF-Immunofluorescence F-Flow Cytometry E-P-ELISA-Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key:

H-Human M-Mouse R-Rat Hm-Hamster Mk-Monkey Vir-Virus Mi-Mink C-Chicken Dm-D. melanogaster

X-Xenopus Z-Zebrafish B-Bovine Dg-Dog Pg-Pig Sc-S. cerevisiae Ce-C. elegans Hr-Horse All-All

Species Expected

Trademarks

All product names and trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Regulatory Disclaimer

For life science research only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Contact and Support:

To ask questions, solve problems, suggest enhancements and report new applications, please visit our [Online Technical Support Site](#).

To call, write, fax, or email us, please visit www.aabsci.cn, contact information will be displayed.
