

## KIR6.2 rabbit pAb

**Cat#: orb765551 (Manual)**

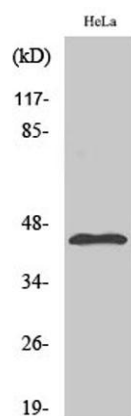
For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

<b>Product Name</b>	KIR6.2 rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Kir6.2. AA range:190-239
<b>Specificity</b>	KIR6.2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KIR6.2 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 11
<b>Gene Name</b>	KCNJ11
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal

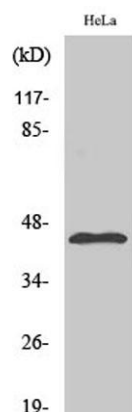
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	40kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	3767
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	Q14654
<b>Alternative Names</b>	KCNJ11; ATP-sensitive inward rectifier potassium channel 11; IKATP; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir6.2; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 11

**Background**

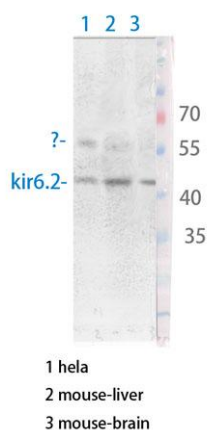
Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. The encoded protein, which has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell, is controlled by G-proteins and is found associated with the sulfonylurea receptor SUR. Mutations in this gene are a cause of familial persistent hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia of infancy (PHHI), an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by unregulated insulin secretion. Defects in this gene may also contribute to autosomal dominant non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type II (NIDDM), transient neonatal diabetes mellitus type 3 (TNDM3), and permanent neonatal diabetes mellitus (PNDM). Multiple alternatively spliced trans



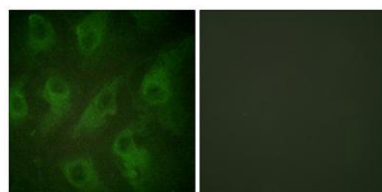
**Western Blot analysis of various cells using KIR6.2 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500**



**Western Blot analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using KIR6.2 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500**



**Western Blot analysis of various cells using Antibody diluted at 1:1000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000**



**Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using Kir6.2 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.**