

## **Product Datasheet**

## KCNQ4 Antibody: FITC (orb148315)

## **Description**

Mouse monoclonal to KCNQ4 (FITC). Ion channels are integral membrane proteins that help establish and control the small voltage gradient across the plasma membrane of living cells by allowing the flow of ions down their electrochemical gradient. They are present in the membranes that surround all biological cells because their main function is to regulate the flow of ions across this membrane. Whereas some ion channels permit the passage of ions based on charge, others conduct based on a ionic species, such as sodium or potassium. Furthermore, in some ion channels, the passage is governed by a gate which is controlled by chemical or electrical signals, temperature, or mechanical forces. There are a few main classifications of gated ion channels. There are voltage- gated ion channels, ligand- gated, other gating systems and finally those that are classified differently, having more exotic characteristics. The first are voltage- gated ion channels which open and close in response to membrane potential. These are then separated into sodium, calcium, potassium, proton, transient receptor, and cyclic nucleotide-gated channels; each of which is responsible for a unique role. Ligand-gated ion channels are also known as ionotropic receptors, and they open in response to specific ligand molecules binding to the extracellular domain of the receptor protein. The other gated classifications include activation and inactivation by second messengers, inwardrectifier potassium channels, calcium-activated potassium channels, two-poredomain potassium channels, light-gated channels, mechano-sensitive ion channels and cyclic nucleotide-gated channels. Finally, the other classifications are based on less normal characteristics such as two-pore channels, and transient receptor potential channels. Specifically, the protein encoded by this gene forms a potassium channel that is thought to play a critical role in the regulation of neuronal excitability, particularly in sensory cells of the cochlea. The current generated by this channel is inhibited by M1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptors and activated by retigabine, a novel anti-convulsant drug.

Species/Host Mouse

**Reactivity** Human, Mouse, Rat

**Conjugation** FITC





**Tested Applications** ICC, IF, IHC

**Immunogen** Fusion protein amino acids 2-77 of human KCNQ4

Target KCNQ4

**Preservatives** 640.91mM DMSO, 136.36mM Ethanolamine, 9.09mM Sodium Bicarbonate in

90.9% PBS

**Concentration** 1 mg/ml

**Storage** Conjugated antibodies should be stored according to the product label

**Note** For research use only

**Application notes** 1  $\mu$ g/ml of SMC-309 was sufficient for detection of KCNQ4 in 10  $\mu$ g of COS-1 cell

lysate transiently expressing KCNQ4 by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using

Goat anti-mouse IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

**Isotype** lgG1

**Clonality** Monoclonal

**Clone Number** N43/6 (Formerly sold as S43-6)

MW 77kDa

Uniprot ID P56696

NCBI NP\_004691.2

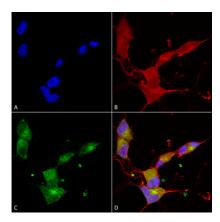
Entrez 9132

**Dilution Range** WB (1:1000), IHC (1:1000), ICC/IF (1:100)

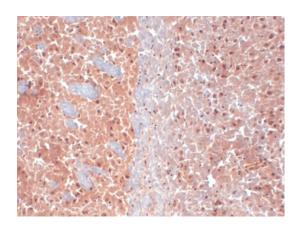
**Expiration Date** 12 months from date of receipt.



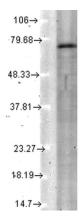




Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Mouse Anti-KCNQ4 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone N43/6. Tissue: Neuroblastoma cells (SH-SY5Y). Species: Human. Fixation: 4% PFA for 15 min. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-KCNQ4 Monoclonal Antibody at 1:100 for overnight at 4°C with slow rocking. Secondary Antibody: AlexaFluor 488 at 1:1000 for 1 hour at RT. Counterstain: Phalloidin-iFluor 647 (red) F-Actin stain; Hoechst (blue) nuclear stain at 1:800, 1.6mM for 20 min at RT. (A) Hoechst (blue) nuclear stain. (B) Phalloidin-iFluor 647 (red) F-Actin stain. (C) KCNQ4 Antibody (D) Composite.



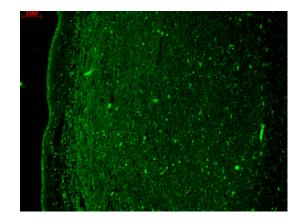
Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-KCNQ4 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone N43/6. Tissue: frozen brain section. Species: Mouse. Fixation: 10% Formalin Solution for 12-24 hours at RT. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-KCNQ4 Monoclonal Antibody at 1:1000 for 1 hour at RT. Secondary Antibody: HRP/DAB Detection System: Biotinylated Goat Anti-Mouse, Streptavidin Peroxidase, DAB Chromogen (brown) for 30 minutes at RT. Counterstain: Mayer Hematoxylin (purple/blue) nuclear stain at 250-500 µl for 5 minutes at RT.



Western Blot analysis of Rat tissue lysate showing detection of KCNQ4 protein using Mouse Anti-KCNQ4 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone N43/6. Load: 15  $\mu$ g. Block: 1.5% BSA for 30 minutes at RT. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-KCNQ4 Monoclonal Antibody at 1:1000 for 2 hours at RT. Secondary Antibody: Sheep Anti-Mouse IgG: HRP for 1 hour at RT.







Immunohistochemistry analysis using Mouse Anti-KCNQ4 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone N43/6. Tissue: hippocampus. Species: Human. Fixation: Bouin's Fixative and paraffinembedded. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-KCNQ4 Monoclonal Antibody at 1:1000 for 1 hour at RT. Secondary Antibody: FITC Goat Anti-Mouse (green) at 1:50 for 1 hour at RT.