

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

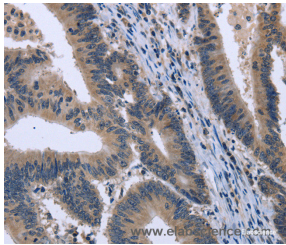
Description

Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human KCNJ11
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, PH7.4

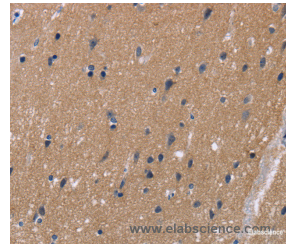
Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC	1:50-1:200
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Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer tissue using KCNJ11 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution 1:40



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using KCNJ11 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution 1:40

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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 transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms have been described for this gene.

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