

## KCNA5 Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-14174

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

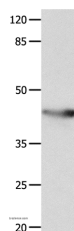
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant protein of human KCNA5
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, PH7.4

### Applications Recommended Dilution

**WB** 1:500-1:2000

### Data



Western Blot analysis of Mouse spleen tissue using KCNA5 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:700  
**Calculated Mw:67kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

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

### Background

Potassium channels represent the most complex class of voltage-gated ion channels from both functional and structural standpoints. Their diverse functions include regulating neurotransmitter release, heart rate, insulin secretion, neuronal excitability, epithelial electrolyte transport, smooth muscle contraction, and cell volume. Four sequence-related potassium channel genes - shaker, shaw, shab, and shal - have been identified in *Drosophila*, and each has been shown to have human homolog(s). This gene encodes a member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, shaker-related subfamily. This member contains six membrane-spanning domains with a shaker-type repeat in the fourth segment. It belongs to the delayed rectifier class, the function of which could restore the resting membrane potential of beta cells after depolarization and thereby contribute to the regulation of insulin secretion. This gene is intronless, and the gene is clustered with genes KCNA1 and KCNA6 on chromosome 12. Defects in this gene are a cause of familial atrial fibrillation type 7 (ATFB7).

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