

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

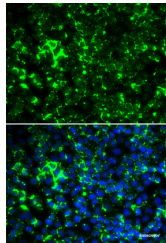
## Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant fusion protein of human KCNA2 (NP_001191198.1).
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

## Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>IF</b>	1:50-1:100
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## Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using KCNA2 Polyclonal Antibody

## Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
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## 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, members of which allow nerve cells to efficiently repolarize following an action potential. The coding region of this gene is intronless, and the gene is clustered with genes KCNA3 and KCNA10 on chromosome 1.

## For Research Use Only

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Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623

Web: [www.elabscience.com](http://www.elabscience.com)

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Email: [techsupport@elabscience.com](mailto:techsupport@elabscience.com)

Fax: 1-832-243-6017