

Kv3.4 (phospho Ser15) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YP1157
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	Kv3.4
Gene Name :	KCNC4
Protein Name :	Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily C member 4
Human Gene Id :	3749
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q03721
Mouse Gene Id :	99738
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q8R1C0
Immunogen :	Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human Kv3.4 (phospho Ser15)
Specificity :	Phospho-Kv3.4 (S15) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Kv3.4 protein only when phosphorylated at S15.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 70kD

Background : The Shaker gene family of Drosophila encodes components of voltage-gated potassium channels and is comprised of four subfamilies. Based on sequence similarity, this gene is similar to the Shaw subfamily. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the delayed rectifier class of channel proteins and is an integral membrane protein that mediates the voltage-dependent potassium ion permeability of excitable membranes. It generates atypical voltage-dependent transient current that may be important for neuronal excitability. Multiple transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2010],

Function : domain: The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third position., domain: The tail may be important in modulation of channel activity and/or targeting of the channel to specific subcellular compartments., function: This protein mediates the voltage-dependent potassium ion permeability of excitable membranes. Assuming opened or closed conformations in response to the voltage difference across the membrane, the protein forms a potassium-selective channel through which potassium ions may pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient., PTM: Phosphorylation of serine residues in the inactivation gate inhibits rapid channel closure., similarity: Belongs to the potassium channel family. C (Shaw) subfamily., subunit: Homotetramer (Probable). Heterotetramer of potassium channel proteins.,

Subcellular Location : Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Expression : Brain,

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