

Rabbit polyclonal antibody to human KCNN4 (11-28): Affinity purified

Catalogue No.:	R-1068-100
Description:	THIS PRODUCT IS TEMPORARILY OUT OF STOCK. PLEASE REFER TO THE "REPLACED BY" FIELD BELOW TO LOCATE THE CURRENT BIOSENSIS PRODUCT TO MEET YOUR RESEARCH NEEDS. KCNN4 is a multi-pass membrane protein and belongs to the potassium channel KCNN family. KCNN4 forms a voltage-independent potassium channel that is activated by intracellular calcium. The channel is blocked by clotrimazole and charybdotoxin.
Batch No.:	See product label
Unit size:	100 ug
Antigen:	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a region (11-28) from human KCNN4. To enhance the immunological response, this peptide was coupled to carrier protein BSA.
Other Names:	SK4; KCa4; IKCa1; IK1; Putative Gardos channel; KCNN4; IK1; IKCA1; KCA4; SK4; KCA3.1; Intermediate conductance calcium-activated potassium channel protein 4;
Accession:	O15554 KCNN4_HUMAN;
Produced in:	Rabbit
Purity:	Affinity purified on antigen column
Applications:	Western Blotting (WB). A concentration of 0.1-0.5 ug/mL is recommended for WB. Human KCNN4 has a predicted length of 427 residues and MW of 48 kDa. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Specificity:	The specificity of this antibody has been confirmed by WB against the antigen.
Cross-reactivity:	Human; rat; predicted to react with mouse due to sequence homology;
Form:	Lyophilised with 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg Na ₃
Reconstitution:	Reconstitute in 100 uL of sterile distilled water to achieve an antibody concentration of 1 mg/mL. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
Storage:	At least 12 months after purchase at 2-8C (lyophilized formulations). After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20C for a higher stability. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles
Expiry Date:	12 months after purchase
Specific References:	1. Ruggieri P et al (2012) The inhibition of KCa3.1 channels activity reduces cell motility in glioblastoma derived cancer stem cells. PLoS One. 2012;7(10):e47825.

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