

MaxiK β Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT2667

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, ELISA

MW

- 24kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)**Formulation** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000**IHC 1:100-1:300****ELISA 1:20000****IF 1:50-200**

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human MaxiK β . AA range: 70-119**Specificity** MaxiK β Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MaxiK β protein.

Target Information

Gene name KCNMB4

Protein Name Calcium-activated potassium channel subunit beta-4

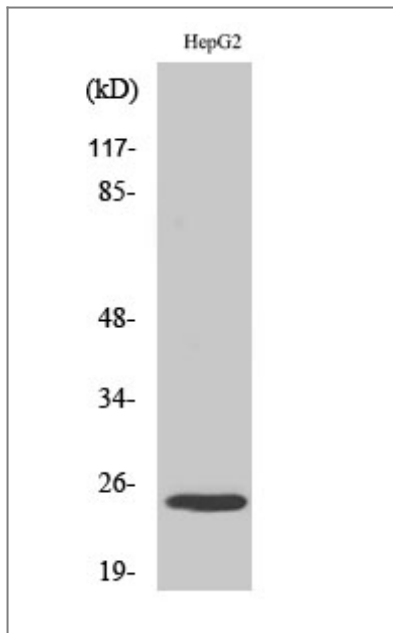
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	27345 ;	Q86W47 ;
Mouse	58802 ;	Q9JIN6 ;
Rat	66016 ;	Q9ESK8 ;

Cellular Localization Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

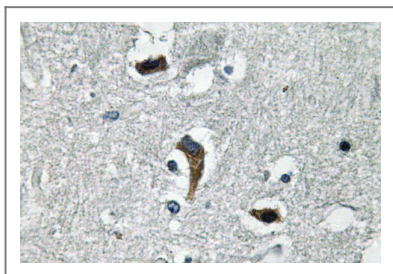
Tissue specificity Predominantly expressed in brain. In brain, it is expressed in the cerebellum, cerebral cortex, medulla, spinal cord, occipital pole, frontal lobe, temporal lobe, putamen, amygdala, caudate nucleus, corpus callosum, hippocampus, substantia nigra and thalamus. Weakly or not expressed in other tissues.

Function Domain:Resistance to charybdotoxin (CTX) toxin is mediated by the extracellular domain.,Function:Regulatory subunit of the calcium activated potassium KCNMA1 (maxiK) channel. Modulates the calcium sensitivity and gating kinetics of KCNMA1, thereby contributing to KCNMA1 channel diversity. Decreases the gating kinetics and calcium sensitivity of the KCNMA1 channel, but with fast deactivation kinetics. May decrease KCNMA1 channel openings at low calcium concentrations but increases channel openings at high calcium concentrations. Makes KCNMA1 channel resistant to 100 nM charybdotoxin (CTX) toxin concentrations.,miscellaneous:Treatment with okadaic acid reduces its effect on KCNMA1.,PTM:N-glycosylated. A highly glycosylated form is promoted by KCNMA1. Glycosylation, which is not required for the interaction with KCNMA1 and subcellular location, increases protection against charybdotoxin.,PTM:Phosphorylated. Phosphorylation modulates its effect on KCNMA1 activation kinetics.,similarity:Belongs to the KCNMB family.,subunit:Interacts with KCNMA1 tetramer. There are probably 4 molecules of KCMNB4 per KCNMA1 tetramer.,tissue specificity:Predominantly expressed in brain. In brain, it is expressed in the cerebellum, cerebral cortex, medulla, spinal cord, occipital pole, frontal lobe, temporal lobe, putamen, amygdala, caudate nucleus, corpus callosum, hippocampus, substantia nigra and thalamus. Weakly or not expressed in other tissues.,

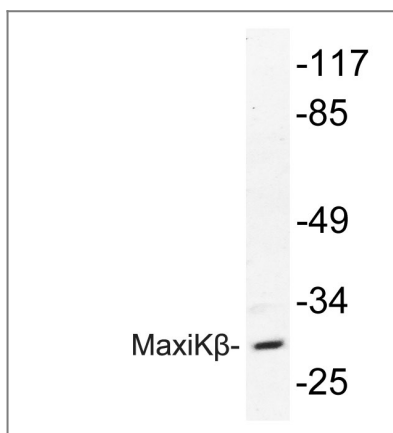
| Validation Data



Western Blot analysis of various cells using MaxiK β Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of MaxiK β antibody in paraffin-embedded human brain tissue.



Western blot analysis of lysate from HepG2 cells, using MaxiK β antibody.

Contact information

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