

KIR3.1 (phospho Ser185) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES6004

For research use only

Overview

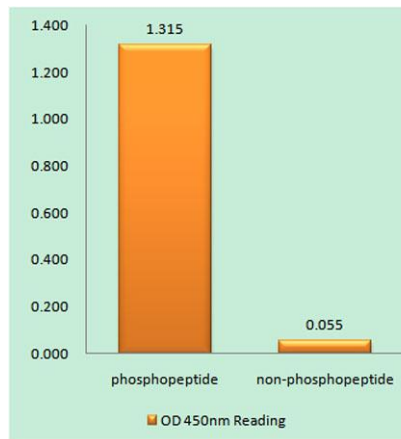
Product Name	KIR3.1 (phospho Ser185) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GIRK1/KIR3.1/KCNJ3 around the phosphorylation site of Ser185. AA range:151-200
Specificity	Phospho-KIR3.1 (S185) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KIR3.1 protein only when phosphorylated at S185.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 1
Gene Name	KCNJ3
Cellular localization	Membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	50kD
Human Gene ID	3760
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P48549
Alternative Names	KCNJ3; GIRK1; G protein-activated inward rectifier potassium channel 1; GIRK-1; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir3.1; Potassium channel; inwardly



Background

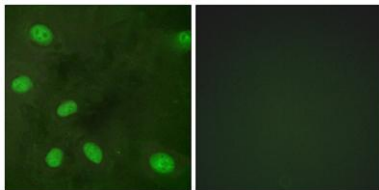
rectifying subfamily J member 3

Potassium channels are present in most mammalian cells, where they participate in a wide range of physiologic responses. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and inward-rectifier type potassium channel. The encoded protein, which has a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into a cell rather than out of a cell, is controlled by G-proteins and plays an important role in regulating heartbeat. It associates with three other G-protein-activated potassium channels to form a heteromultimeric pore-forming complex that also couples to neurotransmitter receptors in the brain and whereby channel activation can inhibit action potential firing by hyperpolarizing the plasma membrane. These multimeric G-protein-gated inwardly-rectifying potassium (GIRK) channels may play a role in the pathophysiology of epilepsy, addiction, Down's syndrome, at



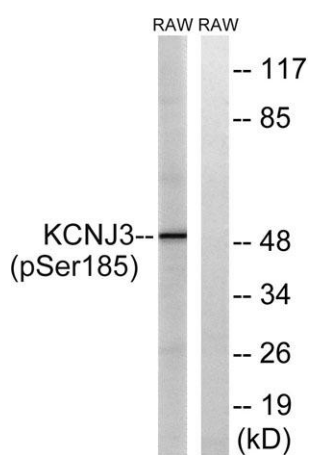
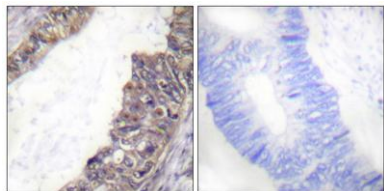
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using GIRK1/KIR3.1/KCNJ3 (Phospho-Ser185) Antibody

Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using GIRK1/KIR3.1/KCNJ3 (Phospho-Ser185) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.





Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma, using GIRK1/KIR3.1/KCNJ3 (Phospho-Ser185) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from RAW264.7 cells treated with Insulin 0.01U/ml 15', using GIRK1/KIR3.1/KCNJ3 (Phospho-Ser185) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

