

Product datasheet for **TA328923**

Kcna6 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:200-1:2000; IHC: 1:100-1:3000
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	GST fusion protein with a sequence NYFYHRETEQEEQGQYTHVTCGQPTPDLKATDNGLGKPDFAEASGST fusion protein with a sequence NYFYHRETEQEEQGQYTHVTCGQPTPDLKATDNGLGKPDFAEAS RERRSSYLPTPHRAYAEKRMLTEV, corresponding to amino acid residues 463-530 of rat Kv1.6, (MW: 35 kD)
Formulation:	Lyophilized. Concentration before lyophilization ~0.8mg/ml (lot dependent, please refer to CoA along with shipment for actual concentration). Buffer before lyophilization: phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 1% BSA, 5% sucrose, 0.025% NaN ₃ .
Reconstitution Method:	Add 50 ul double distilled water (DDW) to the lyophilized powder.
Purification:	The serum was depleted of anti-GST antibodies by affinity chromatography on immobilized GST and from antibodies cross-reactive to other Kv1 by affinity chromatography on immobilized Kv1.1-GST and Kv1.4-GST, and then the antibody was affinity purified on i
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 6
Database Link:	NP_076444 Entrez Gene 16494 Mouse Entrez Gene 64358 Rat



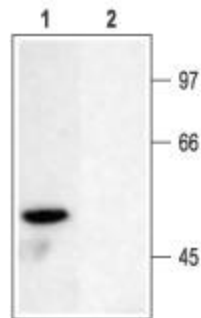
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Background:

KV1.6 is a mammalian voltage dependent K⁺ channel, homologous to the Drosophila Shaker K⁺ channel. KV1.6 was first cloned from human brain. Eight Shaker related genes exist in mammals constituting the KV1, subfamily of the large KV channel family of genes. A functional KV1 channel is either a membrane spanning homotetramer or heterotetramer, which is composed of members of the same subfamily. In addition several auxiliary subunits and intracellular proteins might interact with the channel and affect its function. The structure of KV1.6 channel is similar to all KV channels and includes six membrane spanning helices creating a voltage sensor domain and a pore domain. The channel is expressed in neurons and other supporting cells in the brain, in cardiac and smooth muscle tissue as well as in ovary and testis and its activity influences the membrane potential and excitability of expressing cells. KV1.6 channels are sensitive to low doses of TEA (7 mM) and high doses of 4-AP (1.5 mM), the classical non-selective potassium channel blockers. Several toxins from snakes, scorpions and sea anemones venoms are potent blockers (affecting the channels in the nanomolar range) of KV1.6 channels. Among these the most potent and selective are α -Dendrotoxin (#D-350), (9-25 nM) and d-Dendrotoxin (#D-380), (23 nM), Agitoxin-2 (#RTA-420), (0.036 nM) Hongotoxin-1 (#RTH-400), (6 nM), Margatoxin (#RTM-325), (5 nM) and Stichodactyla Toxin (#RTS-400), (0.16 mM).

Synonyms:

FLJ25134; HBK2; KV1.6

Product images:

Western blot analysis of rat brain membranes: 1. Anti-Kv1.6 antibody, (1:200). 2. Anti-Kv1.6 antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.