

Product datasheet for **TA328974**

Kcnk13 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:200-1:2000; IHC: 1:100-1:3000
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide (C)EERLANFSRGHNLSRE, corresponding to amino acid residues 54-69 of rat K2P13.1. 1st extracellular loop..
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, 0.025% NaN ₃ .
Reconstitution Method:	Add 50 ul double distilled water (DDW) to the lyophilized powder.
Purification:	Affinity purified on immobilized peptide.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	potassium two pore domain channel subfamily K member 13
Database Link:	NP_071629 Entrez Gene 217826 Mouse Entrez Gene 64120 Rat Q9ERS0



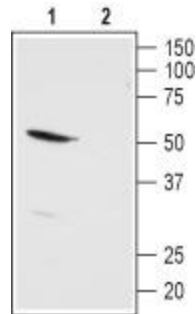
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Background:

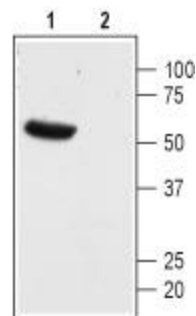
K2P13.1 (also named Tandem Pore Domain Halothane Inhibited K⁺ channel, THIK-1 or KCNK13) is a member of the 2-pore (2P) domain K⁺ channels family that at the moment includes 15 members. These channels show little time or voltage dependence and are considered to be "leak" or "background" K⁺ channels, thereby generating background currents which help set the membrane resting potential and cell excitation. The K2P channels have a signature topology that includes four transmembrane domains and two pore domains with intracellular N- and C termini. It has been proposed that the functional channel unit is a dimer. K2P channels are regulated by diverse physical and chemical stimuli including temperature, pH, mechanical stretch, inhalation anesthetics, etc. but are insensitive to classical K⁺ channel blockers. The K2P13.1 channel is activated by arachidonic acid and inhibited by the volatile anesthetic halothane. The channel is relatively widely expressed in peripheral tissues such as kidney, heart, lung and liver but it is also expressed in brain. The physiological function of the K2P13.1 channel is not clear but an involvement in the physiological response to reduced oxygen levels (hypoxia) has been proposed.

Synonyms:

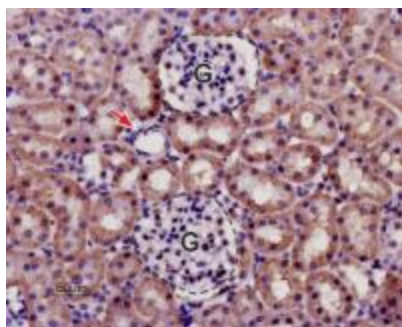
K2p13.1; THIK-1; THIK1

Product images:

Western blot analysis of rat kidney membranes: 1. Anti-K2P13.1 (THIK-1) (extracellular) antibody, (1:200). 2. Anti-K2P13.1 (THIK-1) (extracellular) antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



Western blot analysis of mouse heart membranes: 1. Anti-K2P13.1 (THIK-1) (extracellular) antibody (1:200). 2. Anti-K2P13.1 (THIK-1) (extracellular) antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



Expression of K2P13.1 in rat kidney. Immunohistochemical staining in paraffin-embedded sections of rat kidney using Anti-K2P13.1 (THIK-1) (extracellular) antibody, (1:50). Staining (brown color) is specific for renal tubules while both glomeruli (G) and arterial walls are negative (red arrows). Following Tris-EDTA treatment for antigen retrieval, slides were incubated overnight at 4°C. Hematoxylin is used as the counterstain.