

Product datasheet for **TA350112**

KCNK13 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 200-1000 WB positive control: Mouse lung tissue IHC: 50-200 Positive control: Human brain Predicted cell location: Cytoplasm
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Fusion protein of human KCNK13
Formulation:	pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN ₃ , 40% Glycerol
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	45 kDa
Gene Name:	potassium two pore domain channel subfamily K member 13
Database Link:	NP_071337 Entrez Gene 64120 Rat Entrez Gene 217826 Mouse Entrez Gene 56659 Human Q9HB14



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Background:

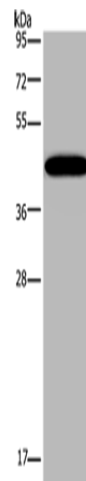
Potassium channels represent the most complex class of voltage-gated ion channels from both functional and structural standpoints. Their diverse functions include regulating neurotransmitter release, heart rate, insulin secretion, neuronal excitability, epithelial electrolyte transport, smooth muscle contraction, and cell volume. This gene encodes a potassium channel containing two pore-forming domains. This protein is an open channel that can be stimulated by arachidonic acid and inhibited by the anesthetic halothane.

Synonyms:

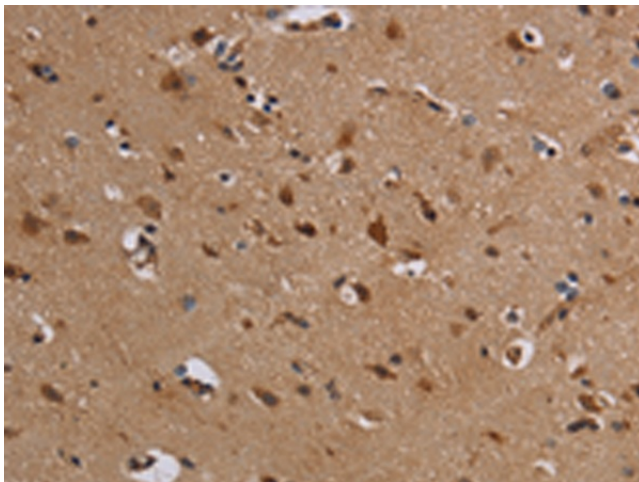
K2p13.1; THIK-1; THIK1

Protein Families:

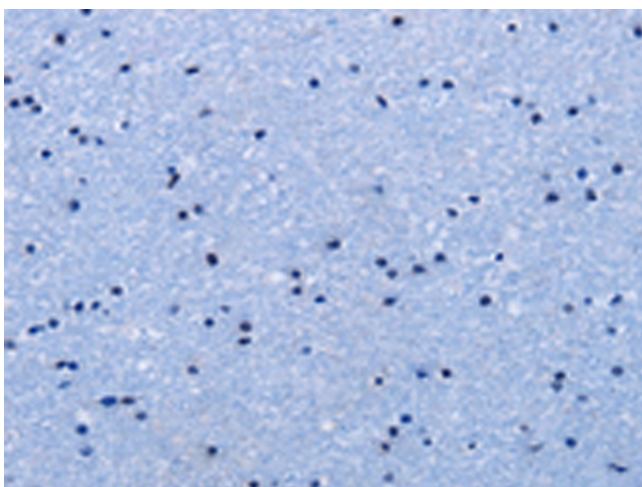
Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Potassium, Transmembrane

Product images:

Gel: 10%SDS-PAGE
Lysate: 40 μ g
Lane: Mouse lung tissue
Primary antibody: TA350112 (KCNK13 Antibody) at dilution 1/200
Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution
Exposure time: 10 minutes



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using TA350112 (KCNK13 Antibody) at dilution 1/50 (Original magnification: \times 200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using TA350112 (KCNK13 Antibody) at dilution 1/50, treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: $\times 200$)