Elabscience®

KCNQ1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-15154

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description			
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat		
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human KCNQ1		
Host	Rabbit		
Isotype	IgG		
Purification	Affinity purification		
Conjugation	Unconjugated		
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solut	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.	
Applications	Recommended Dilution		
WB	1:200-1:1000		
IHC	1:50-1:200		
Data			
	laa 130- 55- 72- 53-		
Western Blot analysis of	یہ۔ ۲ Mouse heart tissue using KCNQ1	Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breas	
	3-	Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer using KCNQ1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of	
Polyclonal Ant	ہ۔ f Mouse heart tissue using KCNQ1		
Polyclonal Ant	ی۔ f Mouse heart tissue using KCNQ1 tibody at dilution of 1:200	cancer using KCNQ1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of	
Polyclonal Ant Calcula	^{»−} f Mouse heart tissue using KCNQ1 tibody at dilution of 1:200 ated-MW:75 kDa	cancer using KCNQ1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of	
Polyclonal Ant Calcula Preparation & Storage	⁸ - f Mouse heart tissue using KCNQ1 tibody at dilution of 1:200 ated-MW:75 kDa Store at -20°C Valid for 12	cancer using KCNQ1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50	

Background

This gene encodes a voltage-gated potassium channel required for repolarization phase of the cardiac action potential. This protein can form heteromultimers with two other potassium channel proteins, KCNE1 and KCNE3. Mutations in this gene are associated with hereditary long QT syndrome 1 (also known as Romano-Ward syndrome), Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome, and familial atrial fibrillation. This gene exhibits tissue-specific imprinting, with preferential expression from the maternal allele in some tissues, and biallelic expression in others. This gene is located in a region of chromosome 11 amongst other imprinted genes that are associated with Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome (BWS), and itself has been shown to be disrupted by chromosomal rearrangements in patients with BWS. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.