

## KCNA10 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-17934

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

### Description

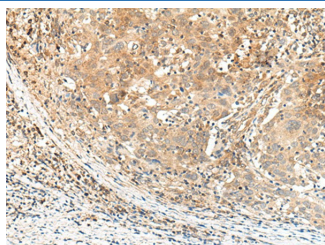
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide of human KCNA10
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

### Applications

### Recommended Dilution

<b>IHC</b>	1:30-1:150
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### Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer tissue using KCNA10 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40(×200)

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

KCNA10 (Potassium Voltage-Gated Channel Subfamily A Member 10) is a Protein Coding gene. Among its related pathways are Potassium Channels and Transmission across Chemical Synapses. GO annotations related to this gene include ion channel activity and intracellular cyclic nucleotide activated cation channel activity. An important paralog of this gene is KCNA4. 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. Four sequence-related potassium channel genes - shaker, shaw, shab, and shal - have been identified in Drosophila, and each has been shown to have human homolog(s). This gene encodes a member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, shaker-related subfamily. This member contains six membrane-spanning domains with a shaker-type repeat in the fourth segment. It is specifically regulated by cGMP and postulated to mediate the effects of substances that increase intracellular cGMP. This gene is intronless, and the gene is clustered with genes KCNA2 and KCNA3 on chromosome 1.

### For Research Use Only