

KCNH1 rabbit pAb

Cat No.: ES2669

For research use only

Overview

Product Name KCNH1 rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit

Applications WB;ELISA;IHC Species Cross-Reactivity Human;Mouse;Rat

Recommended dilutions WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000 **Immunogen** The antiserum was produced against synthesized

peptide derived from human KCNH1. AA

range:720-769

Specificity KCNH1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous

levels of KCNH1 protein.

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and

0.02% sodium azide.

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Name Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily H

member 1

Gene Name KCNH1

Cell ular localization Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Nucleus inner membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, dendrite. Cell projection, axon. Cell junction, synapse, presynaptic cell membrane. Perikaryon. Cell junction, synapse, postsynaptic density membrane. Early endosome membrane. Perinuclear KCNH1 is located to

NPC-free islands.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit

antiserum by affinity-chromatography using

epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality Polyclonal
Concentration 1 mg/ml
Observed band 110kD
Human Gene ID 3756
Human Swiss-Prot Number 095259

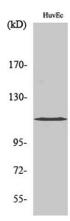
Alternative Names KCNH1; EAG; EAG1; Potassium voltage-gated





Background

channel subfamily H member 1; Ether-a-go-go potassium channel 1; EAG channel 1; h-eag; hEAG1; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv10.1 Voltage-gated potassium (Kv) 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 member of the potassium channel, voltage-gated, subfamily H. This member is a pore-forming (alpha) subunit of a voltage-gated non-inactivating delayed rectifier potassium channel. It is activated at the onset of myoblast differentiation. The gene is highly expressed in brain and in myoblasts. Overexpression of the gene may confer a growth advantage to cancer cells and favor tumor cell proliferation. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided



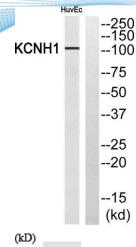
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Western Blot analysis of various cells using KCNH1 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000

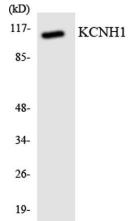


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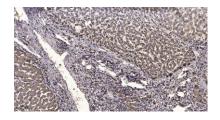




Western blot analysis of KCNH1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the KCNH1 peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from COLO205 cells using KCNH1 antibody.



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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).

