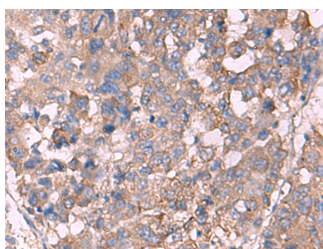


KCNN3 Polyclonal Antibody

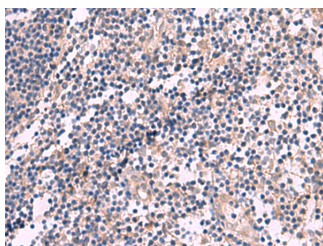
Catalog No.	E-AB-52084	Reactivity	H,M,R
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.	Host	Rabbit
Applications	IHC,ELISA	Isotype	IgG

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

Images



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using KCNN3 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using KCNN3 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60(×200)

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human KCNN3
Gene Accession	NP002240
Swissprot	Q9UGI6
Synonyms	Kcnn3,SK3,SKCa3,Small conductance calcium-activated potassium channel protein 3

Product Information

Buffer	PBS with 0.05% NaN ₃ and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4
Purify	Antigen affinity purification
Dilution	IHC 1:50-1:300, ELISA 1:5000-1:10000

Background

KCNN3 (Potassium Calcium-Activated Channel Subfamily N Member 3) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with KCNN3 include Spinocerebellar Ataxia 2 and Bipolar Disorder. Among its related pathways are Insulin secretion and Transmission across Chemical Synapses. GO annotations related to this gene include protein heterodimerization activity and calcium-activated potassium channel activity. An important paralog of this gene is KCNN2. Action potentials in vertebrate neurons are followed by an afterhyperpolarization (AHP) that may persist for several seconds and may have profound consequences for the firing pattern of the neuron. Each component of the AHP is kinetically distinct and is mediated by different calcium-activated potassium channels. This gene belongs to the KCNN family of potassium channels. It encodes an integral membrane protein that forms a voltage-independent calcium-activated channel, which is thought to regulate neuronal excitability by contributing to the slow component of synaptic AHP. This gene contains two CAG repeat regions in the coding sequence. It was thought that expansion of one or both of these repeats could lead to an increased susceptibility to schizophrenia or bipolar disorder, but studies indicate that this is probably not the case. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

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