

KIR5.1 (phospho Ser416) Polyclonal Antibody

Cat No: HR1AP5503

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	KIR5.1 (phospho Ser416) Polyclonal Antibody
Source	Rabbit
Applications	WB,IHC-p,IF,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Recommended Dilutions	
Immunogen	
Species	Rabbit
Storage	-20°C/1 year
Isotype	
Clonality	
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	48kDa
GeneID?Human?	KCNJ16
Human Swiss-Prot No.	
Cellular localization	
Alternative Names	KCNJ16; Inward rectifier potassium channel 16; Inward rectifier K(+) channel Kir5.1; Potassium channel; inwardly rectifying subfamily J member 16
Background	KCNJ16 (Potassium Voltage-Gated Channel Subfamily J Member 16) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with KCNJ16 include sesame syndrome and body dysmorphic disorder. Among its related pathways are Transmission across Chemical Synapses and Inwardly rectifying K+ channels. GO annotations related to this gene include inward rectifier potassium channel activity. An important paralog of this gene is KCNJ3. nward rectifier potassium channels are characterized by a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. Their voltage dependence is regulated by the concentration of extracellular potassium; as external potassium is raised, the voltage range of the channel opening shifts to more positive voltages. The inward rectification is mainly due to the blockage of outward current by internal magnesium. KCNJ16 may be involved in the regulation of fluid and pH balance. In the kidney, together with KCNJ10, mediates basolateral K(+) recycling in distal tubules; this process is critical for Na(+) reabsorption at the tubules (PubMed: 24561201). he inward-rectifier potassium channel family (also known as 2-TM channels) include the strong inward-rectifier channels (Kir2.), the G-protein-activated inward-rectifier channels (Kir3.) and the ATP-sensitive channels (Kir6.), which combine with sulphonylurea receptors.