SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

KIR6.2 (G-16): sc-11228



BACKGROUND

ATP-sensitive K⁺ channels play important roles in many cellular functions by coupling cell metabolism to electrical activity. KIR6.1 and KIR6.2 are members of the KIR (for inwardly rectifying potassium channel) family of potassium channels. Inward rectifying K⁺ channels possess a greater tendency to allow potassium to flow into the cell rather than out of it. These channels comprise two subunits: a KIR6.0 subfamily component and a SUR component, which is a member of the ATP-binding cassette protein superfamily. Mutations in the gene coding for these channels are a cause of an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by unregulated Insulin secretion. The amino-terminal and carboxyl-terminal domains of KIR channel subunits are both intracellular, and the two intracellular domains of KIR6.2 physically interact with each other.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: KCNJ11 (human) mapping to 11p15.1; Kcnj11 (mouse) mapping to 7 B4.

SOURCE

KIR6.2 (G-16) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of KIR6.2 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μg lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-11228 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

KIR6.2 (G-16) is recommended for detection of KIR6.2 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

KIR6.2 (G-16) is also recommended for detection of KIR6.2 in additional species, including equine, canine, bovine, porcine and avian.

Suitable for use as control antibody for KIR6.2 siRNA (h): sc-42628, KIR6.2 siRNA (m): sc-42629, KIR6.2 siRNA (r): sc-270034, KIR6.2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-42629-SH, KIR6.2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-42629-SH, KIR6.2 shRNA Plasmid (r): sc-270034-SH, KIR6.2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42628-V, KIR6.2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42629-V and KIR6.2 shRNA (r) Lentiviral Particles: sc-270034-V.

Molecular Weight of KIR6.2: 40-56 kDa.

Positive Controls: mouse brain extract: sc-2253, MIA PaCa-2 cell lysate: sc-2285 or Sol8 cell lysate: sc-2249.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

DATA



KIR6.2 (G-16): sc-11228. Western blot analysis of KIR6.2 expression in Sol8 (A) and MIA PaCa-2 (B) whole cell lysates and mouse brain tissue extract (C).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

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- Wang, S.Y., et al. 2003. Studies with GIP/Ins cells indicate secretion by gut K cells is KATP channel independent. Am. J. Physiol. Endocrinol. Metab. 284: 988-1000.
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- 5. Malester, B., et al. 2007. Transgenic expression of a dominant negative K(ATP) channel subunit in the mouse endothelium: effects on coronary flow and endothelin-1 secretion. FASEB J. 21: 2162-2172.
- Shorter, K., et al. 2008. Human hair follicles contain two forms of ATPsensitive potassium channels, only one of which is sensitive to minoxidil. FASEB J. 22: 1725-1736.
- 7. Geng, X., et al. 2011. α -synuclein binds the K(ATP) channel at Insulinsecretory granules and inhibits Insulin secretion. Am. J. Physiol. Endocrinol. Metab. 300: E276-E286.
- 8. Xu, C., et al. 2011. Expression of ATP-sensitive potassium channels in human pregnant myometrium. Reprod. Biol. Endocrinol. 9: 35.
- Sierra, A., et al. 2013. Regulation of cardiac ATP-sensitive potassium channel surface expression by calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II. J. Biol. Chem. 288: 1568-1581.

MONOS Satisfation Guaranteed

Try **KIR6.2 (B-9): sc-390104**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to KIR6.2 (G-16).