



# Anti-KCNMA1 polyclonal antibody (DPAB-DC1780)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Antigen Description</b>	MaxiK channels are large conductance, voltage and calcium-sensitive potassium channels which are fundamental to the control of smooth muscle tone and neuronal excitability. MaxiK channels can be formed by 2 subunits: the pore-forming alpha subunit, which is the product of this gene, and the modulatory beta subunit. Intracellular calcium regulates the physical association between the alpha and beta subunits. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified.
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide corresponding to human KCNMA1. The sequence is C-RESRDQNRKEMVYR
<b>Source/Host</b>	Goat
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen affinity purification
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA,
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	0.5 mg/mL
<b>Size</b>	100 µg
<b>Buffer</b>	In Tris saline, pH 7.3 (0.5% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide)
<b>Preservative</b>	0.02% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

# GENE INFORMATION

<b>Gene Name</b>	<a href="#">KCNMA1 potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, alpha member 1 [ Homo sapiens (human) ]</a>
<b>Official Symbol</b>	KCNMA1
<b>Synonyms</b>	KCNMA1; potassium large conductance calcium-activated channel, subfamily M, alpha member 1; SLO; BKTM; SLO1; MaxiK; SAKCA; mSLO1; KCa1.1; SLO-ALPHA; bA205K10.1; calcium-activated potassium channel subunit alpha-1; hSlo; k(VCA)alpha; slo homolog; slowpoke homolog; BKCA alpha subunit; maxi-K channel HSLO; BK channel alpha subunit; stretch-activated Kca channel; calcium-activated potassium channel, subfamily M subunit alpha-1;
<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">3778</a>
<b>Protein Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NP_001014797</a>
<b>UniProt ID</b>	<a href="#">Q12791</a>
<b>Chromosome Location</b>	10q22.3
<b>Pathway</b>	Ca2+ activated K+ channels; Insulin secretion; Nitric oxide stimulates guanylate cyclase; Platelet homeostasis
<b>Function</b>	actin binding; calcium-activated potassium channel activity; large conductance calcium-activated potassium channel activity; metal ion binding