

Anti-Kir2.1 K⁺ Channel

Catalog# SMC-310D

Size: 100µg

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This product is for *in vitro* research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals

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Product	Mouse anti-Kir2.1 potassium channel monoclonal
Clone	S21-32
Immunogen	Fusion protein amino acids 41-64 and 189-428 of mouse Kir2.1 (accession number NP_032451).
Host and Subclass	Mouse monoclonal, IgG ₁
Cited Applications	WB, IHC
Specificity	~55kDa. No cross reactivity against Kir2.2, or Kir2.3
Species cross-reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat.
Format	Protein G Purified. In PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol and 0.09% sodium azide.
Concentration and working dilution	1mg/mL; WB: 1-10ug/mL (if results are off, try using the lysate without boiling); IHC/ICC: 0.1-1.0ug/mL (Perox), 1.0-10ug/mL (IF)
Storage and stability	-20°C; 1 year+; shipped on cold packs or ambient

Scientific Background

Ion channels are integral membrane proteins that help establish and control the small voltage gradient across the plasma membrane of living cells by allowing the flow of ions down their electrochemical gradient (1). They are present in the membranes that surround all biological cells because their main function is to regulate the flow of ions across this membrane. Whereas some ion channels permit the passage of ions based on charge, others conduct based on a ionic species, such as sodium or potassium. Furthermore, in some ion channels, the passage is governed by a gate which is controlled by chemical or electrical signals, temperature, or mechanical forces.

There are a few main classifications of gated ion channels. There are voltage-gated ion channels, ligand-gated, other gating systems and finally those that are

classified differently, having more exotic characteristics. The first are voltage-gated ion channels which open and close in response to membrane potential. These are then separated into sodium, calcium, potassium, proton, transient receptor, and cyclic nucleotide-gated channels; each of which is responsible for a unique role. Ligand-gated ion channels are also known as ionotropic receptors, and they open in response to specific ligand molecules binding to the extracellular domain of the receptor protein. The other gated classifications include activation and inactivation by second messengers, inward-rectifier potassium channels, calcium-activated potassium channels, two-pore-domain potassium channels, light-gated channels, mechano-sensitive ion channels and cyclic nucleotide-gated channels. Finally, the other classifications are based on less normal characteristics such as two-pore channels, and transient receptor potential channels (2).

The Kir2.1 inward-rectifier potassium ion channel is encoded by the *KCNJ2* gene. A defect in this gene is associated with Andersen-Tawil syndrome (3).

Selected References

1. Hille B. (2001) Ion Channels of Excitable Membranes, 3rd Ed., Sinauer Associated Inc.: Sunderland, MA USA.
2. www.iochannels.org
3. Donaldson M.R., Yoon G., Fu Y.H., Ptacek L.J. (2004). *Ann. Med.* 36 Suppl 1: 92-7.

Certificate of Analysis

1 µg/mL of SMC-300 was sufficient for detection of Kir2.1 in 10µg of rat brain lysate by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using Goat anti-mouse IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Anti-Kir2.1 Potassium Channel (Monoclonal Antibody) SMC-310

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The below information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. StressMarq shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See the Technical Specification, Packing Slip, Invoice, and Product Catalogue for additional terms and conditions of sale.

Hazardous Ingredients

The physical, chemical and toxicological properties of these components have not been fully investigated. It is recommended that all laboratory personnel follow standard laboratory safety procedures when handling this product. Safety procedures should include wearing OSHA approved safety glasses, gloves and protective clothing. Direct physical contact with this product should be avoided.

<u>Known Hazardous Components</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Sodium Azide	26628-22-8	0.09

Physical Data

This product consists of mouse immunoglobulin in PBS containing 0.09% azide in 50% glycerol, shipped on gel packs. The physical properties of this product have not been investigated thoroughly.

Fire and Explosion Hazard and Reactivity Data

NOT APPLICABLE

Toxicological Properties

May be harmful by inhalation, ingestion, or skin absorption. The toxicological properties of this product have not been investigated thoroughly. Exercise due caution.

Preventative Measures

Wear chemical safety goggles and compatible chemical-resistant gloves. Avoid inhalation, contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

Spill and Leak Procedures

Observe all federal, state and local environmental regulations.

- Wear protective equipment.
- Absorb on sand or vermiculite and place in closed containers for disposal.
- Dispose or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

First Aid Measures

- If swallowed, wash out mouth with water, provided person is conscious. Call a physician.
- In case of skin contact, flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If a rash or other irritation develops, call a physician.
- If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing becomes difficult, call a physician.
- In case of eye contact, flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while separating the eyelids with fingers. Call a physician.

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