



KCNQ4 Polyclonal Antibody

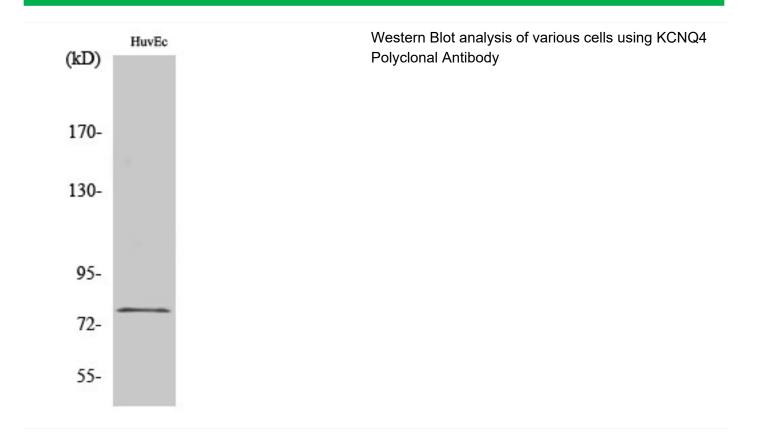
Gene Name KCNQ4 Protein Name Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4 Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KCNQ4. AA range:644-693 Specificity KCNQ4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KCNQ4 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit.IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms KCNQ4; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4; KQT-like 4 Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4 Observed Band Observed Band 80kD Cell Pathway Basal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of cochlear outer hair cells. Tissue Specificity Expressed in the outer, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slight expressed in the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ (2 (DFNAZA) [MIM:601011)_DFNAZA is a form of sensorineu		
Reactivity Human;Mouse Applications WB;ELISA;IHC Gene Name KCNQ4 Protein Name Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4 Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KCNQ4. AA range:644-693 Specificity KCNQ4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KCNQ4 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit.IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms KCNQ4; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4; KQT-like 4 Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4 Observed Band 80kD Cell Pathway Basal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of occhlear outer hair cells. Tissue Specificity Expressed in he outer, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slight expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle. Function altern	Catalog No	BYab-16438
Applications WB;ELISA;IHC Gene Name KCNQ4 Protein Name Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4 Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KCNQ4. AA range:644-693 Specificity KCNQ4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KCNQ4 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms KCNQ4; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4; KQT-like 4 Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4 Observed Band Observed Band 80kD Cell Pathway Basal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of cochlear outer hair cells. Tissue Specificity Expressed in heet, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slight expressed in heet on the ina and skeletal muscle. Function alternative produ	Isotype	lgG
Gene Name KCNQ4 Protein Name Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4 Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KCNQ4. AA range:644-693 Specificity KCNQ4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KCNQ4 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit.IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms KCNQ4; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4; KQT-like 4 Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4 Observed Band 80kD Cell Pathway Basal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of cochlear outer hair cells. Tissue Specificity Expressed in the outer, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slight expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle. Function alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist, disease:Defects in KCNQ4 are the cause of n	Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Protein Name Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4 Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KCNQ4. AA range:644-693 Specificity KCNQ4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KCNQ4 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms KCNQ4; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4; KQT-like 4 Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4 Observed Band 80kD Expressed in the outer, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slight expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle. Function alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist, disease:Defects in KCNQ-are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ 2 (DFNA2A) [MIM:601011). DFNA2A is a press of non of sensorineural dominant typ 2 (DFNA2A) [MIM:601011). DFNA2A is a press of non sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant by 2 (DFNA2A) [MIM:601011]. DFNA2A is a press of non syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ 2 (DFN	Applications	WB;ELISA;IHC
Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KCNQ4. AA range:644-693 Specificity KCNQ4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KCNQ4 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms KCNQ4; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4; KQT-like 4 Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4 Observed Band 80kD Cell Pathway Basal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of cochlear outer hair cells. Tissue Specificity Expressed in the outer, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slight expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle. Function alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in KCNQ4 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ 2 (DFNA2A) [MIM:600101]. DFNA2A is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness aresutos on dominant typ 2 (DFNA2A)	Gene Name	KCNQ4
KCNQ4. AA range:644-693 Specificity KCNQ4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KCNQ4 protein. Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms KCNQ4; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4; KQT-like 4 Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4 Observed Band 80kD Cell Pathway Basal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of cochlear outer hair cells. Function alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist, disease:Defects in KCNQ0 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafiness autosomal dominant typ 2(DFNA2A) [MIM:600101]. DFNA2A is a form damage to the neural receives sound information, domain:The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third	Protein Name	Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4
Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms KCNQ4; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4; KQT-like 4 Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4 Observed Band 80kD Cell Pathway Basal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of cochlear outer hair cells. Tissue Specificity Expressed in the outer, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slight expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle. Function alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist, disease:Defects in KCNQ4 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ 2 (DFNA2A) [MIM:600101]. DFNA2A is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receivers source information., domain:The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third	Immunogen	
Source Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms KCNQ4; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4; KQT-like 4 Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4 Observed Band 80kD Cell Pathway Basal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of cochlear outer hair cells. Tissue Specificity Expressed in the outer, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slight expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle. Function alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in KCNQ- are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ (DFNA2A) [MIM:600101]. DFNA2A is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives source informationdomain: The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third	Specificity	KCNQ4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of KCNQ4 protein.
Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms KCNQ4; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4; KQT-like 4 Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4 Observed Band 80kD Cell Pathway Basal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of cochlear outer hair cells Tissue Specificity Expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle. Function alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist, disease:Defects in KCNQ/are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ 2 (DFNA2A) [MIM:600101]. DFNA2A is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third	Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. Dilution WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000 Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms KCNQ4; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4; KQT-like 4 Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4 Observed Band 80kD Cell Pathway Basal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of cochlear outer hair cells. Tissue Specificity Expressed in the outer, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slight expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle. Function alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in KCNQ4 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ 2 (DFNA2A) [MIM:600101]. DFNA2A is a form of sensorineural deafness on the area of the brain that receives sound information.,domain:The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third	Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Concentration 1 mg/ml Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms KCNQ4; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4; KQT-like 4 Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4 Observed Band 80kD Cell Pathway Basal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of cochlear outer hair cells. Tissue Specificity Expressed in the outer, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slight expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle. Function alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist, disease:Defects in KCNQ- are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ (DFNA2A) [MIM:600101]. DFNA2A is a form of sensorineural deafning success source information.,domain:The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third	Purification	
Purity ≥90% Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms KCNQ4; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4; KQT-like 4 Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4 Observed Band 80kD Cell Pathway Basal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of cochlear outer hair cells Tissue Specificity Expressed in the outer, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slight expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle. Function alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist, disease:Defects in KCNQ4 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ 2 (DFNA2A) [MIM:600101]. DFNA2A is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound informationdomain:The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third	Dilution	WB 1:500-2000;IHC-p 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000
Storage Stability -20°C/1 year Synonyms KCNQ4; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4; KQT-like 4 Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4 Observed Band 80kD Cell Pathway Basal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of cochlear outer hair cells Tissue Specificity Expressed in the outer, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slight expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle. Function alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist, disease:Defects in KCNQ- are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ 2 (DFNA2A) [MIM:600101]. DFNA2A is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information.,domain:The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third	Concentration	1 mg/ml
SynonymsKCNQ4; Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily KQT member 4; KQT-like 4 Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4Observed Band80kDCell PathwayBasal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of cochlear outer hair cellsTissue SpecificityExpressed in the outer, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slight expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle.Functionalternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist, disease:Defects in KCNQ- are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ 2 (DFNA2A) [MIM:600101]. DFNA2A is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receiptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound informationdomain:The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third	Purity	≥90%
Potassium channel subunit alpha KvLQT4; Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv7.4Observed Band80kDCell PathwayBasal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of cochlear outer hair cellsTissue SpecificityExpressed in the outer, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slight expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle.Functionalternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist, disease:Defects in KCNQ- are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ 2 (DFNA2A) [MIM:600101]. DFNA2A is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receivers sound information.,domain:The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third	Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Cell PathwayBasal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of cochlear outer hair cellsTissue SpecificityExpressed in the outer, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slight expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle.Functionalternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist, disease:Defects in KCNQ4 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ 2 (DFNA2A) [MIM:600101]. DFNA2A is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information.,domain:The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third	Synonyms	
Tissue SpecificityExpressed in the outer, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slight expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle.Functionalternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in KCNQ- are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ 2 (DFNA2A) [MIM:600101]. DFNA2A is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information.,domain:The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third	Observed Band	80kD
Function alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in KCNQ4 are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ 2 (DFNA2A) [MIM:600101]. DFNA2A is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information.,domain:The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third	Cell Pathway	Basal cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Situated at the basal membrane of cochlear outer hair cells.
are the cause of non-syndromic sensorineural deafness autosomal dominant typ 2 (DFNA2A) [MIM:600101]. DFNA2A is a form of sensorineural hearing loss. Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information.,domain:The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third	Tissue Specificity	Expressed in the outer, but not the inner, sensory hair cells of the cochlea. Slightly expressed in heart, brain and skeletal muscle.
	Function	Sensorineural deafness results from damage to the neural receptors of the inner ear, the nerve pathways to the brain, or the area of the brain that receives sound information.,domain:The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is

Nanjing BYabscience technology Co.,Ltd

网址: www.njbybio.com 官方热线: 025-5229-8998 监督电话: 15950492658

博研生物 BYabscience	国内优质抗体供应商 精准的 WB 检测服务 24H 在线服务,欢迎咨询
	underlie a potassium current involved in regulating the excitability of sensory cells of the cochlea. KCNQ4 channels are blocked by linopirdin, XE991 and bepridil, whereas clofilium is without significant effect. Muscarinic agonist oxotremorine-M strongly suppress KCNQ4 c
Background	The protein encoded by this gene forms a potassium channel that is thought to play a critical role in the regulation of neuronal excitability, particularly in sensory cells of the cochlea. The current generated by this channel is inhibited by M1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptors and activated by retigabine, a novel anti-convulsant drug. The encoded protein can form a homomultimeric potassium channel or possibly a heteromultimeric channel in association with the protein encoded by the KCNQ3 gene. Defects in this gene are a cause of nonsyndromic sensorineural deafness type 2 (DFNA2), an autosomal dominant form of progressive hearing loss. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Nanjing BYabscience technology Co.,Ltd

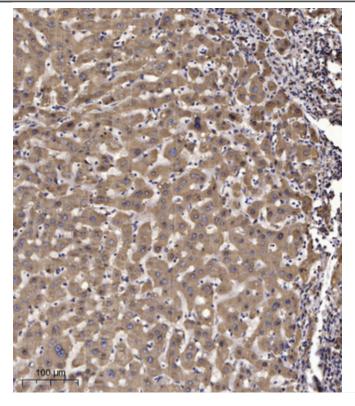


国内优质抗体供应商

精准的 WB 检测服务

24H 在线服务, 欢迎咨询





Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).

Nanjing BYabscience technology Co.,Ltd