abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human KCNV2 protein ab127468

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human KCNV2 protein
Purity	> 95 % Purified via His tag. Purity is >95% by SDS-PAGE.
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Accession	Q8TDN2
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Predicted molecular weight	16 kDa
Amino acids	12 to 154
Tags	His-DHFR tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab127468** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	SDS-PAGE
Form	Lyophilized

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20ºC. Constituents: 0.32% Tris HCl, 0.58% Sodium chloride
Reconstitution	Reconstitute with water to desired concentration.

General Info

Function	Potassium channel subunit. Modulates channel activity by shifting the threshold and the half-maximal activation to more negative values.

Tissue specificity	Detected in lung, liver, kidney, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, ovary and colon.
Involvement in disease	Defects in KCNV2 are the cause of cone dystrophy retinal type 3B (RCD3B) [MIM:610356]; also called cone dystrophy with night blindness and supernormal rod responses KCNV2-related. RCD3B is a rare form of cone dystrophy associated with supernormal rod responses. The disorder is characterized by reduced visual acuity, photoaversion, night blindness, and abnormal color vision. At an early age, the retina shows subtle depigmentation at the macula and, later, more obvious areas of atrophy.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the potassium channel family. V (TC 1.A.1.2) subfamily. Kv8.2/KCNV2 sub-subfamily.
Domain	The segment S4 is probably the voltage-sensor and is characterized by a series of positively charged amino acids at every third position.
Cellular localization	Cell membrane. Has to be associated with KCNB1 or possibly another partner to get inserted in the plasma membrane. Remains intracellular in the absence of KCNB1.