

KCNA1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP14746c**Specification****KCNA1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q09470](#)**KCNA1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 3736

Other Names

Potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily A member 1, Voltage-gated K(+) channel HuK1, Voltage-gated potassium channel HBK1, Voltage-gated potassium channel subunit Kv11, KCNA1

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

KCNA1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name KCNA1

Function

Voltage-gated potassium channel that mediates transmembrane potassium transport in excitable membranes, primarily in the brain and the central nervous system, but also in the kidney (PubMed:19903818).

KCNA1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

This gene encodes a voltage-gated delayed potassium channel that is phylogenetically related to the Drosophila Shaker channel. The encoded protein has six putative transmembrane segments (S1-S6), and the loop between S5 and S6 forms the pore and contains the conserved selectivity filter motif (GYGD). The functional channel is a homotetramer. The N-terminus of the channel is associated with beta subunits that can modify the inactivation properties of the channel as well as affect expression levels. The C-terminus of the channel is complexed to a PDZ domain protein that is responsible for channel targeting. Mutations in this gene have been associated with myokymia with periodic ataxia (AEMK).

KCNA1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Graves, T.D., et al. Neurology 75(4):367-372(2010) Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care (2010) In press :van der Wijst, J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(1):171-178(2010) Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009) Kim, E., et al. Nature 378(6552):85-88(1995)

Contributes to the regulation of the membrane potential and nerve signaling, and prevents neuronal hyperexcitability (PubMed:17156368). Forms tetrameric potassium-selective channels through which potassium ions pass in accordance with their electrochemical gradient. The channel alternates between opened and closed conformations in response to the voltage difference across the membrane (PubMed:19912772). Can form functional homotetrameric channels and heterotetrameric channels that contain variable proportions of KCNA1, KCNA2, KCNA4, KCNA5, KCNA6, KCNA7, and possibly other family members as well; channel properties depend on the type of alpha subunits that are part of the channel (PubMed:12077175, PubMed:17156368). Channel properties are modulated by cytoplasmic beta subunits that regulate the subcellular location of the alpha subunits and promote rapid inactivation of delayed rectifier potassium channels (PubMed:12077175, PubMed:17156368). In vivo, membranes probably contain a mixture of heteromeric potassium channel complexes, making it difficult to assign currents observed in intact tissues to any particular potassium channel family member. Homotetrameric KCNA1 forms a delayed-rectifier potassium channel that opens in response to membrane depolarization, followed by slow spontaneous channel closure (PubMed:19912772, PubMed:19968958, PubMed:19307729, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/ci

tations/19903818" target="_blank">19903818). In contrast, a heterotetrameric channel formed by KCNA1 and KCNA4 shows rapid inactivation (PubMed:17156368). Regulates neuronal excitability in hippocampus, especially in mossy fibers and medial perforant path axons, preventing neuronal hyperexcitability. Response to toxins that are selective for KCNA1, respectively for KCNA2, suggests that heteromeric potassium channels composed of both KCNA1 and KCNA2 play a role in pacemaking and regulate the output of deep cerebellar nuclear neurons (By similarity). May function as down-stream effector for G protein-coupled receptors and inhibit GABAergic inputs to basolateral amygdala neurons (By similarity). May contribute to the regulation of neurotransmitter release, such as gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) release (By similarity). Plays a role in regulating the generation of action potentials and preventing hyperexcitability in myelinated axons of the vagus nerve, and thereby contributes to the regulation of heart contraction (By similarity). Required for normal neuromuscular responses (PubMed:11026449, PubMed:17136396). Regulates the frequency of neuronal action potential firing in response to mechanical stimuli, and plays a role in the perception of pain caused by mechanical stimuli, but does not play a role in the perception of pain due to heat stimuli (By similarity). Required for normal responses to auditory stimuli and precise location of sound sources, but not for sound perception (By similarity). The use of toxins that block specific channels suggest that it contributes to the regulation of the axonal release of the neurotransmitter dopamine (By similarity). Required for normal postnatal brain development and normal proliferation of neuronal precursor cells in the brain (By similarity). Plays a role in the reabsorption of Mg(2+) in the distal convoluted tubules in the kidney and in magnesium ion homeostasis, probably via its effect on the

membrane potential (PubMed:23903368, PubMed:19307729).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Membrane Cell projection, axon. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Perikaryon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10499}. Endoplasmic reticulum {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10499}. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P16388}. Cell junction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P16388}. Cell junction, synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P16388}. Cell junction, synapse, presynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10499}. Cell junction, synapse, presynapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P16388}. Note=Homotetrameric KCNA1 is primarily located in the endoplasmic reticulum. Interaction with KCNA2 and KCNAB2 or with KCNA4 and KCNAB2 promotes expression at the cell membrane (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P10499, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P16388}

Tissue Location

Detected adjacent to nodes of Ranvier in juxtaparanodal zones in spinal cord nerve fibers, but also in paranodal regions in some myelinated spinal cord axons (at protein level) (PubMed:11086297). Detected in the islet of Langerhans (PubMed:21483673).

KCNA1 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)