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- Mindermengenzuschlag
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KCNQ2 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-128912

BACKGROUND

Epilepsy affects about 0.5% of the world's population and has a large genetic component. Epilepsy results from an electrical hyperexcitability in the central nervous system. Potassium channels are important regulators of electrical signaling, determining the firing properties and responsiveness of a variety of neurons. Benign familial neonatal convulsions (BFNC), an autosomal dominant epilepsy of infancy, has been shown to be caused by mutations in the KCNQ2 or the KCNQ3 potassium channel genes. KCNQ2 and KCNQ3 are voltage-gated potassium channel proteins with six putative transmembrane domains. Both proteins display a broad distribution within the brain, with expression patterns that largely overlap.

REFERENCES

1. Singh, N.A., et al. 1998. A novel potassium channel gene, KCNQ2, is mutated in an inherited epilepsy of newborns. *Nat. Genet.* 18: 25-29.
2. Schroeder, B.C., et al. 1998. Moderate loss of function of cyclic-AMP-modulated KCNQ2/KCNQ3 K⁺ channels causes epilepsy. *Nature* 396: 687-690.
3. Biervert, C., et al. 1998. A potassium channel mutation in neonatal human epilepsy. *Science* 279: 403-406.
4. Yang, W.P., et al. 1998. Functional expression of two KvLQT1-related potassium channels responsible for an inherited idiopathic epilepsy. *J. Biol. Chem.* 273: 19419-19423.
5. Charlier, C., et al. 1998. A pore mutation in a novel KQT-like potassium channel gene in an idiopathic epilepsy family. *Nat. Genet.* 18: 53-55.
6. Wang, H.S., et al. 1998. KCNQ2 and KCNQ3 potassium channel subunits: molecular correlates of the M-channel. *Science* 282: 1890-1893.
7. Tinel, N., et al. 1998. The KCNQ2 potassium channel: splice variants, functional and developmental expression. Brain localization and comparison with KCNQ3. *FEBS Lett.* 438: 171-176.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: KCNQ2 (human) mapping to 20q13.33.

PRODUCT

KCNQ2 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human KCNQ2 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

KCNQ2 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive KCNQ2 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.