

## KCNN2 Protein, Rat (Cell-Free, His)

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P702349
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Small conductance calcium-activated potassium channel protein 2; KCa2.2
<b>Species:</b>	Rat
<b>Source:</b>	E. coli Cell-free
<b>Accession:</b>	P70604 (M1-S580)
<b>Gene ID:</b>	54262
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	69.9 kDa

### PROPERTIES

#### AA Sequence

MSSCRYNGGV	MRPLSNLSSS	RRNLHEMDSE	AQPLQPPASV
VGGGGGASSP	SAAAAASSSA	PEIVVSKPEH	NNSNNLALYG
TGGGGSTGGG	GGGGGGGGGS	GHGSSSGTKS	SKKKNQNI GY
KLGHRRALFE	KRKRLSDYAL	IFGMFGIVVM	VIETELSWGA
YDKASLYSLA	LKCLISLSTI	ILLGLIIVYH	AREIQLFMVD
NGADDWRIAM	TYERIFFICL	EILVCAIHPI	PGNYTFTWTA
RLAFSYAPST	TTADVDDIILS	IPMFLRLYLI	ARVMLLHSKL
FTDASSRSIG	ALNKINFNTR	FVMKTLMTIC	PGTVLLVFSI
SLWIIAAWTV	RACERYHDQQ	DVTSNFLGAM	WLISITFLSI
GYGDMVPNTY	CGKGVCLLTG	IMGAGCTALV	VAVVARKLEL
TKAEKHVHNF	MMDTQLTKRV	KNAAANVLR	TWLIYKNTKL
VKKIDHAKVR	KHQRKFLQAI	HQLRSVKMEQ	RKLNDQANTL
VDLAKTQNIM	YDMISDLNER	SEDFEKRIVT	LETKLETLIG
SIHALPGLIS	QTI RQQQRDF	IETQMENYDK	HVTYNAERSR
SSSRRRRSSS	TAPPTSSESS		

**Appearance** Lyophilized powder.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.

**Endotoxin Level** <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

**Reconstitution** It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH<sub>2</sub>O. For long term storage it is recommended to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration). Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.

**Storage & Stability** Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

**Shipping** Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

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## DESCRIPTION

### Background

The KCNN2 (Potassium Intermediate/Small Conductance Calcium-Activated Channel, Subfamily N, Member 2) protein functions as a voltage-independent potassium channel, responding to intracellular calcium levels according to references. Upon activation by calcium, it induces membrane hyperpolarization, playing a role in regulating neuronal excitability by contributing to the slow component of synaptic afterhyperpolarization. The inhibitory effects of bee venom neurotoxin apamin, as well as UCL 1684 and tetraethylammonium (TEA), highlight potential pharmacological modulation of KCNN2 activity.

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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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