10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Connexin 32 (Gap Junction Protein) Antibody

Rat Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AH13660

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-F, IF, FC
Primary Accession	P28230
Other Accession	21198
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rat / IgG2a
Clone Names	R5.21C
Calculated MW	32004

Additional Information

Gene ID	14618
Other Names	Charcot Marie Tooth neuropathy X linked; CMTX; CMTX1; Connexin-32; Cx32; GAP junction 28kDa liver protein; Gap junction beta-1 protein; Gap junction protein beta 1 32kD; GJB1
Application Note	Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/ml); ,Flow Cytometry (0.5-1ug/million cells);,Western Blotting (0.5-1ug/ml); ,Immunohistology (Frozen) (0.5-1.0ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT),Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.
Format	200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	Anti-Connexin 32 (Gap Junction Protein) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	Gjb1
Synonyms	Cxn-32
Function	One gap junction consists of a cluster of closely packed pairs of transmembrane channels, the connexons, through which materials of low MW diffuse from one cell to a neighboring cell.

Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, gap junction

Background

This Ab recognizes a protein of 27-32kDa, identified as Connexin 32. The connexin family of proteins forms hexameric complexes called connexons that facilitate movement of low molecular weight proteins between cells via gap junctions. Connexin proteins share a common topology of four transmembrane α-helical domains, two extracellular loops, a cytoplasmic loop and cytoplasmic N- and C-termini. Many of the key functional differences arise from specific amino-acid substitutions in the most highly conserved domains, the transmembrane and extracellular regions. Each of the approximately 20-connexin isoforms produces channels with distinct permeability and electrical and chemical sensitivities; therefore, one connexin usually cannot fully substitute for another.