

Anti-Connexin 35/36 (Ser276) Antibody

Our Anti-Connexin 35/36 (Ser276) phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is rabbit po
Catalog # AN1344

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	O93328
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

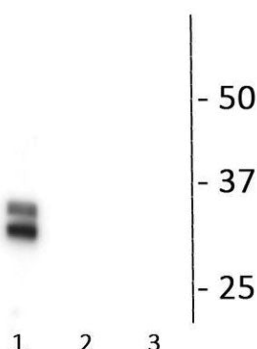
Additional Information

Other Names	Connexin 36 / GJA9 antibody, Connexin 36 antibody, Connexin-36 antibody, Cx36 antibody, CXD2_HUMAN antibody, Gap junction alpha-9 protein antibody, Gap junction delta-2 protein antibody, Gap junction protein alpha 9 antibody, gap junction protein, alpha 9, 36kDa antibody, JA9 antibody, GJD2 antibody, MGC138315 antibody, MGC138319 antibody, Connexin 35 antibody, Connexin-35 antibody, Cx35 antibody, Cx35.4 antibody
Target/Specificity	Connexin 35/36 is the most abundant gap junction protein in the central nervous system. Connexin gap junction coupling in the retina has been shown to be regulated by light exposure and neurotransmitter signaling, but more recently has been observed to also depend on direct phosphorylation of connexin (Ouyang et al., 2005, Patel et al., 2006). PKA phosphorylation of Ser110 in the intracellular loop and Ser276 in the C-terminal domain can cause uncoupling of connexin 35 gap junctions (Ouyang et al., 2005). The largest uncoupling effect is seen when both of these sites are phosphorylated, with a much smaller degree of uncoupling observed when only one is phosphorylated (Kothmann et al., 2007). C-terminal domain phosphorylation of connexin 35 at Ser276 is observed in teleost, amphibian, and avian species, with connexin 36 phosphorylation at Ser293 being the mammalian equivalent.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-Connexin 35/36 (Ser276) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Connexin 35/36 is the most abundant gap junction protein in the central nervous system. Connexin gap junction coupling in the retina has been shown to be regulated by light exposure and neurotransmitter signaling, but more recently has been observed to also depend on direct phosphorylation of connexin (Ouyang et al., 2005, Patel et al., 2006). PKA phosphorylation of Ser110 in the intracellular loop and Ser276 in the C-terminal domain can cause uncoupling of connexin 35 gap junctions (Ouyang et al., 2005). The largest uncoupling effect is seen when both of these sites are phosphorylated, with a much smaller degree of uncoupling observed when only one is phosphorylated (Kothmann et al., 2007). C-terminal domain phosphorylation of connexin 35 at Ser276 is observed in teleost, amphibian, and avian species, with connexin 36 phosphorylation at Ser293 being the mammalian equivalent.

Images



Western blot of connexin35/36 fusion proteins showing specific immunolabeling of the ~35 kDa connexin-35/36 phosphorylated at Ser276. The first lane (1) is PKA phosphorylated protein purified from the C-Terminal domain. The second lane (2) shows phosphospecificity indicated by no labeling in protein without PKA stimulation. The third lane (3) is protein purified from the intracellular loop, demonstrating that there is no cross-reactivity with the other major PKA phosphorylation site at Ser110.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.