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Anti-Connexin-43 (C-terminal region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1720

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC
Primary Accession	P17302
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	M496
Calculated MW	43008

Additional Information

Gene ID	2697
Other Names	Gap junction alpha-1 43 GJA1 CXA1
Target/Specificity	Connexin-43 (Cx43, CXA1, Gap Junction α1) is a member of the large family of gap junction proteins. Connexins assemble as a hexamer and are transported to the plasma membrane to create a hemichannel that can associate with hemichannels on nearby cells to create cell-to-cell channels that cluster together to form gap junctions. Gap junction communication is critical for cell to cell communication during development and regulation of cell growth. Phosphorylation of connexin-43 is important in regulating both the assembly and the function of gap junctions. PKC phosphorylates Ser-368 in connexin-43 after activation of cells with phorbol esters. This phosphorylation event decreases cell-to-cell communication. In addition, the tyrosine kinase, c-Src, can interact with and phosphorylate Tyr-265 in connexin-43 leading to inhibition of gap junction communication. Thus, connexin-43 phosphorylation may be an important mode for regulating gap junctional communication.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified
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-43 (C-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Connexin-43 (Cx43, CXA1, Gap Junction α1) is a member of the large family of gap junction proteins. Connexins assemble as a hexamer and are transported to the plasma membrane to create a hemichannel

that can associate with hemichannels on nearby cells to create cell-to-cell channels that cluster together to form gap junctions. Gap junction communication is critical for cell to cell communication during development and regulation of cell growth. Phosphorylation of connexin-43 is important in regulating both the assembly and the function of gap junctions. PKC phosphorylates Ser-368 in connexin-43 after activation of cells with phorbol esters. This phosphorylation event decreases cell-to-cell communication. In addition, the tyrosine kinase, c-Src, can interact with and phosphorylate Tyr-265 in connexin-43 leading to inhibition of gap junction communication. Thus, connexin-43 phosphorylation may be an important mode for regulating gap junctional communication.