



connexin 50 (E-20): sc-20875

BACKGROUND

The connexin family of proteins form 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 permeabilities and electrical and chemical sensitivities; therefore, one connexin usually cannot fully substitute for another. Consequently, a wide variety of malignant phenotypes associate with decreased connexin expression and gap junction communication, dependent on the particular connexin that is affected. For instance, deletion of the gene encoding connexin 50, normally expressed in the lens, produces cataracts, though not as severe as with deletion of connexin 46.

REFERENCES

1. Manjunath, C.K., Goings, G.E. and Page, E. 1987. Human cardiac gap junctions: isolation, ultrastructure, and protein composition. *J. Mol. Cell. Cardiol.* 19: 131-134.
2. Grossman, H.B., Liebert, M., Lee, I.W. and Lee, S.W. 1994. Decreased connexin expression and intercellular communication in human bladder cancer cells. *Cancer Res.* 54: 3062-3065.
3. Harris, A.L. 2001. Emerging issues of connexin channels: biophysics fills the gap. *Q. Rev. Biophys.* 34: 325-472.
4. Martinez-Wittingham, F.J., Sellitto, C., Li, L., Gong, X., Brink, P.R., Mathias, R.T. and White, T.W. 2003. Dominant cataracts result from incongruous mixing of wildtype lens connexins. *J. Cell Biol.* 161: 969-978.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GJA8 (human) mapping to 1q21.1; Gja8 (mouse) mapping to 3 F2.1.

SOURCE

connexin 50 (E-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of connexin 50 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-20875 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

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

APPLICATIONS

connexin 50 (E-20) is recommended for detection of connexin 50 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for connexin 50 siRNA (h): sc-43083 and connexin 50 siRNA (m): sc-43084.

Molecular Weight of connexin 50: 70 kDa.

Positive Controls: rat eye extract or mouse eye extract.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

PROTOCOLS

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