

connexin 46 (H-135): sc-98590

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 46, normally expressed in the lens, produces severe cataracts.

REFERENCES

- 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.
- 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.
- Harris, A.L. 2001. Emerging issues of connexin channels: biophysics fills the gap. *Q. Rev. Biophys.* 34: 325-472.
- 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 wild-type lens connexins. *J. Cell Biol.* 161: 969-978.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GJA3 (human) mapping to 13q12.11.

SOURCE

connexin 46 (H-135) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 301-435 mapping at the C-terminus of connexin 46 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.

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.

PROTOCOLS

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

APPLICATIONS

connexin 46 (H-135) is recommended for detection of connexin 46 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], 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 46 siRNA (h): sc-60431, connexin 46 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-60431-SH and connexin 46 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60431-V.

Molecular Weight of connexin 46: 53 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (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) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.


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Try **connexin 46 (C-3): sc-365394** or **connexin 46 (E-10): sc-365393**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to connexin 46 (H-135).