



Pannexin-1 (h): 293 Lysate: sc-113361

BACKGROUND

Gap junctions are formed by a hexameric group of proteins called connexins for the transport of low molecular weight proteins from cell to cell. Connexins, which are present in all metazoan organisms, serve diverse functions ranging from control of cell growth and differentiation to electric conduction in excitable tissues. Several mammalian cells with malignant phenotypes exhibit decreased connexin expression and gap junction communication. The pannexin gene family encodes a second class of putative gap junction proteins. Pannexins are highly conserved in invertebrates and mammals, indicating the importance of their gap junctional coupling function. Mammalian Pannexin-1 and Pannexin-3 are closely related, while Pannexin-2 is a more distant relation. Pannexin-1 is a transmembrane protein that forms calcium-permeable gap junctions between adjacent cells and in the endoplasmic reticulum. In erythrocytes, Pannexin-1 forms a mechanosensitive ATP-permeable channel in the nonjunctional plasma membrane.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PANX1 (human) mapping to 11q21.

PRODUCT

Pannexin-1 (h): 293 Lysate represents a lysate of human Pannexin-1 transfected 293 cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

Pannexin-1 (h): 293 Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive Pannexin-1 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293 Lysate: sc-110760 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293 cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. 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 for detailed protocols and support products.