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Connexin 30.3 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1544a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9NTQ9
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	30419
Antigen Region	90-120

Additional Information

Gene ID	127534
Other Names	Gap junction beta-4 protein, Connexin-303, Cx303, GJB4
Target/Specificity	This Connexin 30.3 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 90-120 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human Connexin 30.3.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Connexin 30.3 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GJB4
Function	Structural component of gap junctions (By similarity). Gap junctions are dodecameric channels that connect the cytoplasm of adjoining cells. They are formed by the docking of two hexameric hemichannels, one from each cell membrane (By similarity). Small molecules and ions diffuse from one cell to a neighboring cell via the central pore (By similarity).

Cellular Location	Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q02738}; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q02738}. Cell junction, gap junction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q02738}. Note=Colocalizes with GJB2 at gap junction plaques in the cochlea {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q02738}

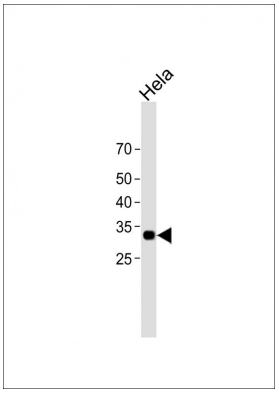
Background

Gap junctions permit direct cell-to-cell passage of small cytoplasmic molecules, including ions, metabolic intermediates, and second messengers, and thereby mediate intercellular communication. Gap junction channels consist of connexin protein subunits encoded by a multigene family. Erythrokeratodermia variabilis (EKV) is an autosomal dominant disorder of keratinization characterized by migratory erythematous lesions and fixed keratotic plaques. Mutations in the GJB3 gene have been reported in some but not all families, although it has been postulated that the absence of connexin 30.3 can be compensated by other connexins.

References

Ota, T., et al., Nat. Genet. 36(1):40-45 (2004).
Richard, G., et al., J. Invest. Dermatol. 120(4):601-609 (2003).
Macari, F., et al., Am. J. Hum. Genet. 67(5):1296-1301 (2000).
Lopez-Bigas, N., et al., Hum. Mutat. 19 (4), 458 (2002).

Images



All lanes: Anti-Connexin 30. 3 Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution + Hela whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size: 30 KDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Citations

- Expression pattern of connexins in the corneal and limbal epithelium of a primate.