

Anti-Connexin 43 / GJA1 antibody [Connexin 43] ab78055

9 References

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-Connexin 43 / GJA1 antibody [Connexin 43]
製品の詳細	Mouse monoclonal [Connexin 43] to Connexin 43 / GJA1
由来種	Mouse
アプリケーション	適用あり: IHC-Fr, ICC/IF, WB
種交差性	交差種: Mouse
免疫原	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
特記事項	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
バッファー	Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituent: 99.98% PBS
精製度	Protein A/G purified
ポリ/モノ	モノクローナル
クローン名	Connexin 43
ミエローマ	P3x63-Ag8.653
アイソタイプ	IgG1

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee

Abpromise保証は、次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab78055の使用に適用されます

アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご確認ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
IHC-Fr		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

ターゲット情報

機能	One gap junction consists of a cluster of closely packed pairs of transmembrane channels, the connexons, through which materials of low MW diffuse from one cell to a neighboring cell. May play a critical role in the physiology of hearing by participating in the recycling of potassium to the cochlear endolymph.
組織特異性	Expressed in the heart and fetal cochlea.
関連疾患	<p>Defects in GJA1 are the cause of autosomal dominant oculodentodigital dysplasia (ODDD) [MIM:164200]; also known as oculodentoosseous dysplasia. ODDD is a highly penetrant syndrome presenting with craniofacial (ocular, nasal, dental) and limb dysmorphisms, spastic paraplegia, and neurodegeneration. Craniofacial anomalies typically include a thin nose with hypoplastic alae nasi, small anteverted nares, prominent columnella, and microcephaly. Brittle nails and hair abnormalities of hypotrichosis and slow growth are present. Ocular defects include microphthalmia, microcornea, cataracts, glaucoma, and optic atrophy. Syndactyly type 3 and conductive deafness can occur in some cases. Cardiac abnormalities are observed in rare instances.</p> <p>Defects in GJA1 are the cause of autosomal recessive oculodentodigital dysplasia (ODDD autosomal recessive) [MIM:257850].</p> <p>Defects in GJA1 may be the cause of syndactyly type 3 (SDTY3) [MIM:186100]. Syndactyly is an autosomal dominant trait and is the most common congenital anomaly of the hand or foot. It is marked by persistence of the webbing between adjacent digits, so they are more or less completely attached. In this type there is usually complete and bilateral syndactyly between the fourth and fifth fingers. Usually it is soft tissue syndactyly but occasionally the distal phalanges are fused. The fifth finger is short with absent or rudimentary middle phalanx. The feet are not affected.</p> <p>Defects in GJA1 are a cause of hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS) [MIM:241550]. HLHS refers to the abnormal development of the left-sided cardiac structures, resulting in obstruction to blood flow from the left ventricular outflow tract. In addition, the syndrome includes underdevelopment of the left ventricle, aorta, and aortic arch, as well as mitral atresia or stenosis.</p> <p>Defects in GJA1 are a cause of Hallermann-Streiff syndrome (HSS) [MIM:234100]. HSS is a disorder characterized by a typical skull shape (brachycephaly with frontal bossing), hypotrichosis, microphthalmia, cataracts, beaked nose, micrognathia, skin atrophy, dental anomalies and proportionate short stature. Mental retardation is present in a minority of cases.</p>
配列類似性	Belongs to the connexin family. Alpha-type (group II) subfamily.
細胞内局在	Cell membrane. Cell junction > gap junction.

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