

Connexin 37 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1544b**Specification**

Connexin 37 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P35212](#)**Connexin 37 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2701**Other Names**

Gap junction alpha-4 protein, Connexin-37, Cx37, GJA4

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1544b](/product/products/AP1544b) was selected from the C-term region of human GJA4. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Connexin 37 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** GJA4**Function**

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.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, gap junction

Tissue Location

Expressed in multiple organs and tissues, including heart, uterus, ovary, and blood vessel endothelium

Connexin 37 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Connexin 37 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

Connexin 37 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - 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. Erythrokeratoderma 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.

Connexin 37 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002). Saito, T., et al., Int. J. Cancer 86(1):67-70 (2000). Boerma, M., et al., J. Intern. Med. 246(2):211-218 (1999). Krutovskikh, V., et al., Carcinogenesis 17(8):1761-1763 (1996). Reed, K.E., et al., J. Clin. Invest. 91(3):997-1004 (1993).