

## DESCRIPTION

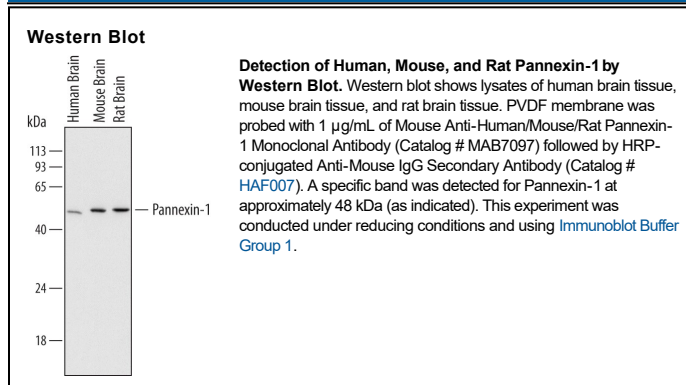
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human/Mouse/Rat
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Pannexin-1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human Pannexin-2 or -3 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 720505
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Pannexin-1 Pro298-Asp376 Accession # Q96RD7
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Pannexin-1 (PANX1) is an approximately 45 kDa member of the Pannexin family of four-transmembrane channel proteins with a conserved pattern of cysteines. It is expressed on epithelial cells, neuronal and glial cells, cardiac myocytes, T cells, and erythrocytes. Pannexin-1 forms large pore hexameric channels or heteromeric channels with Pannexin-2 and enables the efflux of ATP and UTP. Its conductance is increased in response to hypoxia, isotonic stress, NMDA R activation, and Caspase-3 and -7 activation during apoptosis. Extracellular release of ATP through Pannexin-1 activates P2X7 receptors which in turn induces the closure of Pannexin-1 channels. Pannexin-1 cooperates with P2X7 for inflammasome activation, Caspase-1 activation, and the release of mature IL-1β and also regulates T cell activation at the immunological synapse. Within aa 298-376 (in the C-terminal cytoplasmic domain), human Pannexin-1 shares 96% and 98% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat Pannexin-1, respectively. Alternate splicing generates an additional isoform that lacks the C-terminal four amino acids in the cytoplasmic tail.