

Recombinant Human Contactin 2/CNTN2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031598

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

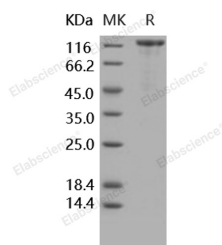
Description

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|------------------------------------|--|
| Synonyms | Contactin-2;Axonal glycoprotein TAG-1;Axonin-1;Transient axonal glycoprotein 1;CNTN2;AXT;TAG1;TAX1 |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | HEK293 Cells |
| Sequence | Met 1-Asn 1012 |
| Accession | NP_005067.1 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 109 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 140 kDa |
| Tag | C-His |
| Bioactivity | Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of C6 Rat brain glial cells. When 5×10^4 cells/well are added to CNTN2-coated plates (0.8 µg/ml and 100 µl/well), approximately 40%-60% will adhere specifically after 60 minutes at 37°C. |

Properties

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|-----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Storage | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from sterile 100mM Glycine, 10mM NaCl, 50mM Tris, pH 7.5 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. |
| Reconstitution | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information. |

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

For Research Use Only

Background

Contactins are a subgroup of molecules belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily that are expressed exclusively in the nervous system. The subgroup consists of six members: Contactin-1, Contactin-2(TAG-1), Contactin-3(BIG-1), BIG-2, Contactin-5(NB-2) and NB-3. Axonal expression and the neurite extension activity of Contactin-1 and Contactin-2 attracted researchers to study the function of these molecules in axon guidance during development. Contactin-1 and Contactin-2 have come to be known as the principal molecules in the function and maintenance of myelinated neurons. Contactin-2, also known as CNTN2, is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored neuronal membrane protein that functions as a cell adhesion molecule. Contactin-2 is expressed by a subset of neuronal populations in the developing central nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous system (PNS). Contactin-2 is also expressed by oligodendrocytes and Schwann cells, which are myelinating glial cells of the CNS and PNS, respectively. Contactin-2 may play a role in the formation of axon connections in the developing nervous system. Contactin-2 is also involved in glial tumorigenesis and may provide a potential target for therapeutic intervention. During embryonic development, Contactin-2 interacts either in a homophilic, or heterophilic fashion with various transmembrane proteins.

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