Recombinant Human Contactin 4/CNTN4 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031794

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

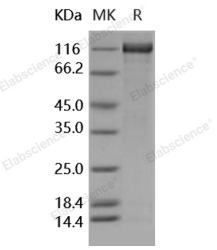
Description

Synonyms	AXCAM;BIG-2
Species	Human
Expression Host	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Ser 1000
Accession	Q8IWV2-1
Calculated Molecular Weight	110 kDa
Observed molecular weight	120-130 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % 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℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 8.5, 10% glycerol 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



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Contactin-4, abbreviated as CNTN4, is a brain-derived protein belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily. It has been found high expression in testes, thyroid, small intestine, uterus and brain. This protein is an neuronal membrane protein

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that functions as an glycosylphosphatidylinositol- anchored cell adhesion molecule. Contactin-4 is considered as a candidate protein responsible for the differentiation potential of human neuroblastoma cells and it has been implicated in some cases of autism and spinocerebellar ataxia type 16. Studies of the cantactin family have revealed a complex pattern of hemophilic and heterophilic interactions that are required for axon growth and pathfinding. Such studies demonstrate that these essential functions are mediated by the combination and juxtaposition of multiple Ig and FNIII domains. Second, these neuronal adhesion molecules demonstrate highly regulated temporal and spatial expression patterns in the CNS. For this reason, the disruption of the regulatory region of the predominant brain-expressed isoform reasonable would be expected to have significant functional consequences.

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