

Recombinant Human Contactin 2/CNTN2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032278

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

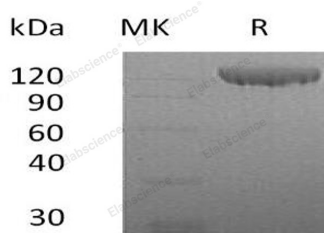
Description

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Synonyms | Contactin-2;Axonal glycoprotein TAG-1;Axonin-1;Transient axonal glycoprotein 1;CNTN2;AXT;TAG1;TAX1 |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | HEK293 Cells |
| Sequence | Ser31-Asn1012 |
| Accession | Q02246 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 108.5 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 110-140 kDa |
| Tag | C-His |
| Bioactivity | Not validated for activity |

Properties

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. 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.

Background

Contactin-2 (CNTN2) is encoded by the CNTN2 gene, which belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily and contactin

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family. It contains 4 fibronectin type-III domains and 6 Ig-like C2-type domains. It is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored neuronal membrane protein that functions as a cell adhesion molecule. CNTN2 may play a role in the formation of axon connections in the developing nervous system. In conjunction with another transmembrane protein, CNTNAP2, contributes to the organization of axonal domains at nodes of Ranvier by maintaining voltage-gated potassium channels at the juxtaparanodal region. It may also be involved in glial tumorigenesis and may provide a potential target for therapeutic intervention.