

Recombinant Mouse Contactin 2/CNTN2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM040349

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

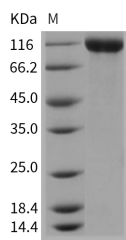
Description

Synonyms	D130012K04Rik;TAG-1;Tax
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Gln31-Glu 1013
Accession	Q61330
Calculated Molecular Weight	108.7 kDa
Observed molecular weight	110 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 97 % 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 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



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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,

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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.