

Recombinant Mouse Contactin 5/CNTN5 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSM040364

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

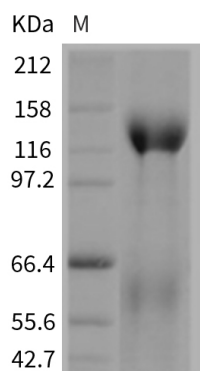
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse Contactin 5/CNTN5 protein Met1-Gln1058, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	115.2 kDa
Observed MW	118 kDa
Accession	P68500
Bio-activity	Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of C6 cells. When 5×10^4 cells/well are added to CNTN5-coated plates (0.8 µg/mL and 100 µL/well), approximately > 70% cells will adhere specifically after 60 minutes at 37°C.

Properties

Purity	> 85 % 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% Tween 80 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



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Background

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Contactins are a subgroup of molecules belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily that are expressed mainly 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. Since their identification in the late 1980s, Contactin-1 and Contactin-2 have been studied extensively. 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. In contrast, the function of the other four members of this subgroup remained unknown until recently. Contactin-5, also known as NB-2, is one of the neural recognition molecules in the contactin subgroup. Contactin-5 is expressed in brain and kidney and at very low level in placenta. In brain, Contactin-5 is highly expressed in the occipital lobe, amygdala, cerebral cortex, frontal lobe, thalamus and temporal lobe. Mice deficient in the Contactin-5 gene exhibit aberrant responses to acoustic stimuli. Contactin-5 may play a role in maturation of glutamatergic synapses in the brainstem during the final stages of auditory development. Contactin-5 gene may contribute to human neurological disorders.