Recombinant Complexin-2/CPLX2 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300245P

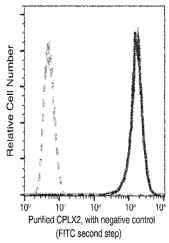
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

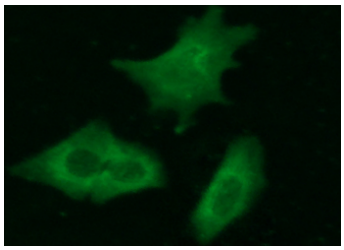
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Complexin-2 / CPLX2 Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	6F2
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
FCM	1:25-1:100

Data



Flow cytometric analysis of Human CPLX2 expression on SHSY5Y cells. The cells were stained with purified anti-Human CPLX2, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



Immunofluorescence analysis of CPLX2 in SHSY5Y cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-human CPLX2 Monoclonal Antibody (1:60) at 4℃ overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green).

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2℃-8℃ for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20℃ to -80℃. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Complexin-2 (CPLX2), a member of the complexin/synaphin family, is a soluble pre-synaptic protein believed to regulate neurotransmitter release from pre-synaptic terminals. Complexins are soluble proteins that regulate the activity of soluble N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein receptor (SNARE) complexes necessary for vesicle fusion. Complexins are unable to bind to monomeric SNARE proteins but bind with high affinity to ternary SNARE complexes and with lower affinity to target SNARE complexes. Complexin 1 (CX1) and complexin 2 (CX2) are presynaptic proteins that modulate neurotransmitter release and are used as markers of inhibitory and excitatory synapses, respectively. CPLX2 is localized in pre-synaptic terminals in mature brain. The G71-P89 region of CPLX2 is essential and sufficient for preferential axonal distribution. CPLX2 participates in the Ca(2+)-sensitive regulatory pathway for zymogen granule exocytosis. Complexin-2 is a key player in normal neurological function, and its downregulation could lead to changes in neurotransmitter release sufficient to cause significant behavioural abnormalities such as depression. It is involved in synaptogenesis and the modulation of neurotransmitter release.

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