Datasheet for ABIN5000461

anti-Complexin 1 antibody (AA 31-100) (Alexa Fluor 680)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	Complexin 1 (CPLX1)
Binding Specificity:	AA 31-100
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Complexin 1 antibody is conjugated to Alexa Fluor 680
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p))

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CPLX1
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat
Predicted Reactivity:	Human,Cow,Pig,Chicken
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target:	Complexin 1 (CPLX1)
Alternative Name:	CPLX1 (CPLX1 Products)

Target Details

Background:	Synonyms: complexin 1, Complexin I, Complexin-1, CPLX1, CPLX1_HUMAN, CPX I, CPX-I, CPX1, Synaphin 2, Synaphin-2, 921-S. Background: Complexin 1 and Complexin 2, also designated Synaphin 1 and Synaphin 2, contain an a-helical middle domain of approximately 58 amino acids. Complexin 1 and Complexin 2 are expressed in presynaptic terminals of inhibitory and excitatory hippocampal neurons, respectively, and in cytoplasmic pools during early stages of development. Complexins promote SNARE (soluble N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein receptors) precomplex formation by binding to synaxin with its a-helical domain. Complexins are important regulators of transmitter release at a late step in calcium dependent neurotransmitter release or immediately after the calcium-triggering step of fast synchronous transmitter release and preceding vesicle fusion. Neurons lacking complexins show reduced transmitter release efficiency due to decreased calcium sensitivity of the synaptic secretion process. Complexin 2 may play a role in LTP (long term potentiation) following tetanic stimulation. A progressive loss of Complexin 2 occurs in the brains of mice carrying the Huntington disease mutation, an autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disorder. Changes in the neurotransmitter release might contribute to the motor, emotional and cognitive dysfunctions seen in these mice.
Pathways:	Hormone Transport, Synaptic Vesicle Exocytosis, Dicarboxylic Acid Transport

Application Details

Application Notes:	IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200
	IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200
	IF(ICC) 1:50-200

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 μg/μL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS (pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.

Handling

Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C. Aliquot into multiple vials to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months