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## Datasheet for ABIN7317861 CNTN2 Protein (His tag)

### Overview

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Quantity:                     | 100 µg                                       |
| Target:                       | CNTN2  |
| Origin:                       | Human  |
| Source:                       | HEK-293 Cells                                |
| Protein Type:                 | Recombinant                                  |
| Biological Activity:          | Active                                       |
| Purification tag / Conjugate: | This CNTN2 protein is labelled with His tag. |

### Product Details

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| Purpose:                     | Recombinant Human Contactin 2/CNTN2 Protein (His Tag)(Active)   |
| Sequence:                    | Met 1-Asn 1012  |
| Characteristics:             | A DNA sequence encoding the human CNTN2 (NP_005067.1) precursor (Met 1-Asn 1012) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.  |
| Purity:                      | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.  |
| Endotoxin Level:             | < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.  |
| Biological Activity Comment: | Measured by the ability of the immobilized protein to support the adhesion of C6 Rat brain glial cells. When 5 x 10E4 cells/well are added to CNTN2-coated plates (0.8 µg/ml and 100 µl/well), approximately 40%-60% will adhere specifically after 60 minutes at 37°C. |

### Target Details

|         |       |
|---------|-------|
| Target: | CNTN2 |
|---------|-------|

## Target Details

Alternative Name: Contactin 2/CNTN2 ([CNTN2 Products](#))

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, 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-2, also known as CNTN2, is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored neuronal membrane protein that functions as a cell adhesion molecule. The human, rat, and chicken Contactin-2 are alternatively known as TAX1 (transiently-expressed axonal glycoprotein), TAG1 (transient axonal glycoprotein), and axonin-1, respectively. Human Contactin-2 shares approximately 91 % and 75 % amino acid sequence identity with rat and chicken Contactin-2, respectively. 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.

Synonym: Contactin-2, Axonal glycoprotein TAG-1, Axonin-1, Transient axonal glycoprotein 1, CNTN2, AXT, TAG1, TAX1

Molecular Weight: 109 kDa

NCBI Accession: [NP\\_005067](#)

Pathways: [Regulation of G-Protein Coupled Receptor Protein Signaling](#), [Regulation of Cell Size](#)

## Application Details

Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

Format: Lyophilized

## Handling

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|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Reconstitution:  | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.   |
| Buffer:          | Lyophilized from sterile 100 mM Glycine, 10 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5  |
| Storage:         | 4 °C, -20 °C, -80 °C   |
| Storage Comment: | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C.<br>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. |