



Rabbit Anti-CLSTN2 antibody

SL11339R

Product Name:	CLSTN2
Chinese Name:	老年痴呆相关类钙粘蛋白CS2抗体
Alias:	Alc; Alcadein; Alcadein Gamma; Alcagamma; Alzheimer's disease related cadherin like protein; Calsyntenin 2; CLSTN 2; CS 2; CS2; FLJ39113; FLJ39499; MGC119560; CSTN2_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	105kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CLSTN2:261-360/955<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Members of the calyntenin protein family are localized to the post-synaptic membrane of excitatory central nervous system (CNS) synapses. Calyntenin-2, also known as Alcadein-gamma, is a 955 amino acid protein that localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum, golgi apparatus and plasma membranes. Containing 2 cadherin-like repeats in

its N-terminal extracellular region, calyntenin-2 binds synaptic calcium with its cytoplasmic domain, suggesting a role in the modulation of calcium-mediated postsynaptic signals. Under normal physiological conditions, calyntenin-2 is proteolytically processed in an event in which the primary zeta-cleavage generates a short C-terminal transmembrane fragment and a long extracellular N-terminal domain.

Function:

May modulate calcium-mediated postsynaptic signals.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein (Potential). Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Golgi apparatus membrane. Note=Most prominent in the postsynaptic specializations of asymmetric (type I) synapses with both axodendritic and axospinous localization (By similarity).

Tissue Specificity:

Restricted to the brain.

Post-translational modifications:

Proteolytically processed under normal cellular conditions. A primary zeta-cleavage generates a large extracellular (soluble) N-terminal domain (sA β C) and a short C-terminal transmembrane fragment (CTF1). A secondary cleavage catalyzed by gamma-secretase within the transmembrane domain releases the beta-A β C-gamma chain in the extracellular milieu and produces an intracellular fragment (A β ICD). This processing is strongly suppressed in the tripartite complex formed with APBA2 and APP, which seems to prevent the association with PSEN1.

Similarity:

Contains 2 cadherin domains.

SWISS:

Q9H4D0

Gene ID:

64084

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 64084](#)Human

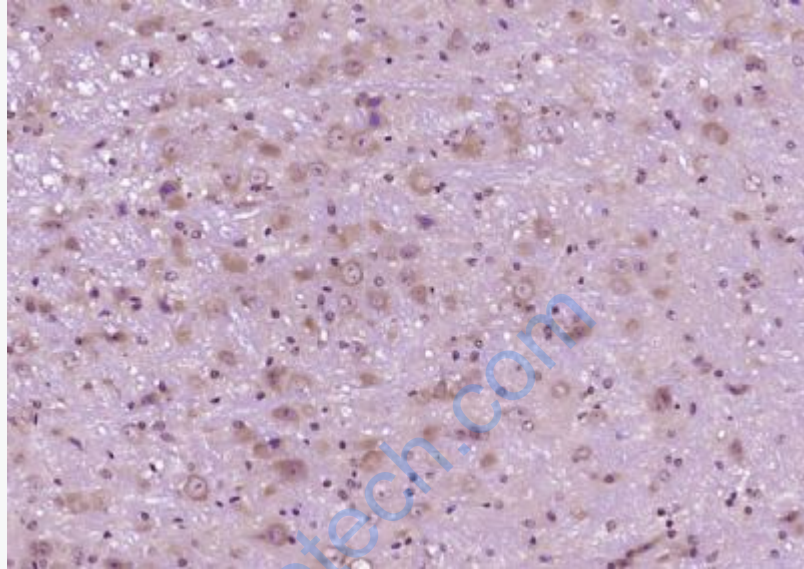
[Omim: 611323](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9H4D0](#)Human

[Unigene: 158529](#)Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



Picture:

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse cerebellum); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (CLSTN2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL11339R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.