

# Product Data Sheet

## CPLX2/Complexin-2 Protein, Human (His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76282
Synonyms:	Complexin-2; CPX II; Synaphin-1; CPLX2
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q6PUV4 (D2-K134)
Gene ID:	10814
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 21 kDa.

PROPERTIES						
AA Sequence		DFVMKQALGG	DFVMKQALGG ATKDMGKMLG	DFVMKQALGG ATKDMGKMLG GEEEKDPDAQ		
	l	RQQEEERKAK	R Q Q E E E R K A K H A R M E A E R E K	RQQEEERKAK HARMEAEREK VRQQIRDKYG		
		EKAALEQPCE	EKAALEQPCE GSLTRPKKAI	EKAALEQPCE GSLTRPKKAI PAGCGDEEEE		
		KILFGFLQDM				
Appearance		Lvophilized powder	Lyophilized powder	Lyophilized powder		
Appearance						
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu m$ filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.					
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.					
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu$ g/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O. For long term storage it is					
		recommended to add a ca	recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5%	recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehale		
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein)					
		recommended to freeze a	recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for	recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.		
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.					

#### DESCRIPTION

### Background

Complexin-2 (CPLX2) protein assumes a pivotal role in modulating synaptic vesicle dynamics within postmitotic neurons. It acts as a negative regulator, specifically impeding the formation of synaptic vesicle clusters at the active zone, thereby influencing the precise localization of vesicles to the presynaptic membrane. Intriguingly, CPLX2 also exhibits a positive regulatory impact on the later stages of exocytosis, participating in the release of various cytoplasmic vesicles, including synaptic vesicles and other secretory vesicles. Its involvement extends to mast cell exocytosis, underlining its versatile role in cellular processes. Notably, CPLX2 achieves these regulatory effects through direct binding to the SNARE core complex, a molecular ensemble encompassing SNAP25, VAMP2, and STX1A, thereby contributing to the intricate orchestration of neurotransmitter release and vesicle dynamics at the synapse.

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#### Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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