

Complexin 1/2

Cat.No. 122 121; Monoclonal mouse antibody, 100 µl hybridoma supernatant (lyophilized)

Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µl hybridoma supernatant, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 100 µl H ₂ O, then aliquot and store at -20°C until use.
Applications	WB: not recommended IP: not tested yet ICC: 1 : 500 up to 1 : 500 IHC: not recommended IHC-P/FFPE: not tested yet
Clone	314C5
Subtype	IgM (κ light chain)
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to AA 43 to 91 from mouse Complexin2 (UniProt Id: P84086)
Epitop	Epitop: AA 43 to 91 from mouse Complexin2 (UniProt Id: P84086)
Reactivity	Reacts with: rat (P63041, P84087), mouse (P63040, P84086). Other species not tested yet.
Specificity	Recognized complexin 1 and 2

**TO BE USED IN VITRO / FOR RESEARCH ONLY
NOT TOXIC, NOT HAZARDOUS, NOT INFECTIOUS, NOT CONTAGIOUS**

Complexins are enriched in neurons where they colocalize with syntaxin 1 and SNAP 25. In addition, complexin 2, also referred to as **synaphin 1**, is expressed ubiquitously at low levels. Complexins bind weakly to syntaxin 1 alone and not at all to synaptobrevin and SNAP 25, but strongly to the SNAP receptor-core complex composed of these three molecules. They compete with α-SNAP for binding to the core complex but not with other interacting molecules, suggesting that complexins regulate the sequential interactions of α-SNAP and synaptotagmins with the SNAP receptor during exocytosis. In retinal ribbon synapses complexin 3 and complexin 4 functionally replace complexin 1 (**synaphin 2**) and 2. They have similar biochemical binding properties and are farnesylated at their C-terminus.

Selected General References

The synaptic vesicle cycle: a cascade of protein-protein interactions.
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Complexins: cytosolic proteins that regulate SNAP receptor function.
McMahon HT, Missler M, Li C, Südhof TC
Cell (1995) 83(1): 111-9.

Synaptic vesicles and exocytosis.
Jahn R, Südhof TC
Annual review of neuroscience (1994) 17: 219-46.