

## SALM 2

Cat.No. 294-2P; control peptide, 100 µg peptide (lyophilized)

### Data Sheet

Reconstitution/ Storage	100 µg peptide, lyophilized. For reconstitution add 100 µl H <sub>2</sub> O to get a 1mg/ml solution in PBS. Then aliquot and store at -20°C until use. Control peptides should also be stored at -20°C when still lyophilized!
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to AA 404 to 420 from rat SALM2 (UniProt Id: P0C7J6)
Recommended dilution	Optimal concentrations should be determined by the end-user.
matching antibodies	294 203
Remarks	This control peptide consists of the synthetic peptide (aa 404-420 in rat SALM 2 precursor) that has been used for immunization. It has been tested in preadsorption experiments and blocks efficiently and specifically the corresponding signal in Western blots. The amount of peptide needed for efficient blocking depends on the titer and on the affinity of the antibody to the antigen.

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

Synaptic adhesion-like molecules (**SALMs**) are a family of cell adhesion molecules also known as LRFN (leucine-rich repeat and fibronectin III domain-containing). They are involved in neurite outgrowth and synapse formation.

SALM 1, 2, and 3 contain a cytoplasmic C-terminal PDZ-binding motif which is not present in SALM 4 and 5.

### Selected General References

Selected SALM (synaptic adhesion-like molecule) family proteins regulate synapse formation.

Mah W, Ko J, Nam J, Han K, Chung WS, Kim E

The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience (2010) 30(16): 5559-68.

The SALM family of adhesion-like molecules forms heteromeric and homomeric complexes.

Seabold GK, Wang PY, Chang K, Wang CY, Wang YX, Petralia RS, Wenthold RJ

The Journal of biological chemistry (2008) 283(13): 8395-405.

Comparative analysis of structure, expression and PSD95-binding capacity of Lrln, a novel family of neuronal transmembrane proteins.

Morimura N, Inoue T, Katayama K, Aruga J

Gene (2006) 380(2): 72-83.