



Mouse anti-Rat Cellugyrin monoclonal antibody, clone 35 (CABT-B9184)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Immunogen	Rat Cellugyrin aa. 95-204
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Rat, Mouse
Clone	35
Purification	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB; Bioimaging; IF
Format	Liquid
Concentration	250 µg/ml
Size	50 µg
Buffer	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide.
Storage	Store undiluted at -20°C.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Neurotransmitter release is mediated by the synaptic vesicle cycle at the presynaptic nerve
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terminal. This exocytic process involves vesicle docking at the plasma membrane, which is followed by priming and fusion. Following exocytosis, the empty vesicles are recycled for continued neurotransmitter release. Vesicle fusion is mediated by a protein complex consisting of both synaptic vesicle and synaptic plasma membrane components, such as synaptotagmin, synaptobrevin, and synaptogyrin. It is thought that synaptic vesicle-mediated exocytosis is very similar to other exocytic pathways. In line with this idea, cellugyrin is a synaptogyrin-like protein that is widely expressed in non-neuronal tissues. Cellugyrin and synaptogyrin share 47% amino acid sequence identity. Additionally, both cellugyrin and synaptogyrin are phosphorylated in their cytoplasmic tails by pp60c-src. This suggests a role for phosphorylation in the regulation of membrane trafficking. Thus, cellugyrin is a ubiquitously expressed exocytic protein of which synaptogyrin is a specialized neuronal version. However, the exact function of either protein in exocytosis remains to be determined.

Keywords

SYNGR2; synaptogyrin 2; synaptogyrin-2; cellugyrin;
