Recombinant CPLX4 protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	545317
Synonyms	Complexin IV; CPX IV
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q7Z7G2
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 15.92 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 21 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	38-157
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>88%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 38-157 aa (Q7Z7G2) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human Complexin-4 (CPX IV) Fragment (aa 38-157) is a high-quality protein product designed for neuroscience and synaptic biology research. This 120-amino acid fragment, derived from the human CPLX4 gene, represents a stable and soluble unit ideal for structural studies, biochemical assays, and functional investigations into synaptic vesicle regulation. Complexin-4 is a synaptic protein that plays a critical role in regulating SNARE complex-mediated synaptic vesicle fusion. In the retina, it maintains synaptic ultrastructure and positively modulates neurotransmitter exocytosis at photoreceptor ribbon synapses. Complexin-4 suppresses baseline photoreceptor noise by inhibiting tonic calcium-dependent vesicle release while facilitating both synchronous and asynchronous evoked release. The protein localizes to synapses and cell membranes through lipid anchoring, with particular enrichment at synaptic terminals, highlighting its importance in precise neural communication.