

**DESCRIPTION**

**Source** Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived  
Met1-Thr1003, with a C-terminal 10-His tag  
Accession # AAA17403

**N-terminal Sequence Analysis** Glu20

**Predicted Molecular Mass** 110 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**SDS-PAGE** 110-157 kDa, reducing conditions

**Activity** Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.  
When Recombinant Mouse Contactin-3 is coated at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well), the concentration of Recombinant Human Amyloid precursor protein (APP) Fc Chimera that produces 50% optimal binding response is 0.02-0.1 µg/mL.

**Endotoxin Level** <0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

**Purity** >90%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

**Formulation** Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

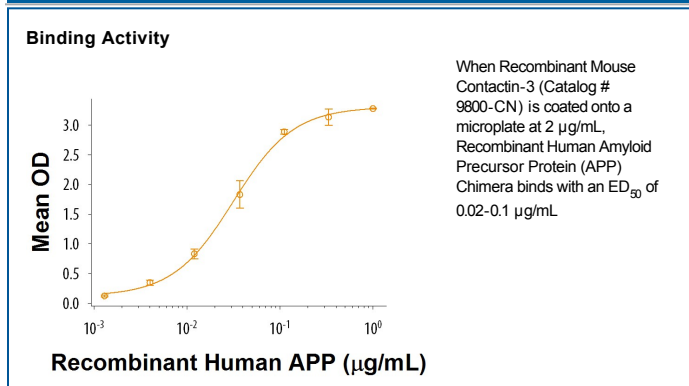
**Reconstitution** Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in PBS.

**Shipping** The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage** **Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**DATA**



**BACKGROUND**

Contactin-3 (CNTN-3), also known as brain-derived immunoglobulin superfamily protein 1 (BIG-1) and plasmacytoma-associated neuronal glycoprotein (PANG), is an axon-associated cell adhesion molecule (AxCAM). CNTN-3, together with 5 additional contactin proteins, forms the TAG-1/F3 subgroup of the Ig superfamily (1-3). Mature mouse CNTN-3 is a heavily glycosylated, 983 amino acid (aa) chain containing 6 Ig C2-like domains, 4 type III fibronectin-like domains, and a GPI anchor (1, 2). Mouse CNTN-3 shares 92% and 95% aa identity with human and rat CNTN-3, respectively. CNTN-3 is abundantly expressed in the adult brain, particularly in the frontal lobe, occipital lobe, cerebellum, amygdala, and hippocampus (1, 4). In mice, CNTN-3 has been associated with sensory circuitry such as the olfactory bulb and the outer segment of the retina (5, 6). Immobilized CNTN-3 promotes neurite outgrowth from rat hippocampal neurons (4). Although the physiological function of CNTN-3 is still poorly understood, experimental evidence shows that it forms both cis- and trans-complexes with protein tyrosine phosphatase gamma (PTPRG) at the cell surface (5, 6).

**References:**

1. Yoshihara, Y. *et al.* (1995) *J. Neurobiol.* **28**:51.
2. Connelly, M.A. *et al.* (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* **91**:1337.
3. Shimoda, Y. and K. Watanabe (2009) *Cell Adhesion Migration* **3**:64.
4. Kamei, Y. *et al.* (2000) *Genomics* **69**:113.
5. Bouyain, S. and Watkins, D. (2009) *PNAS* **107**:2443.
6. Nikolaienko, R. *et al.* (2016) *J. Biol. Chem.* **291**:21335.