# Complexin-1 (E-17): sc-14530



The Power to Question

### **BACKGROUND**

Complexin 1 and Complexin 2, also designated Synaphin 1 and Synaphin 2, contain an  $\alpha$ -helical middle domain of approximately 58 amino acids. Complexin 1 and Complexin 2 are expressed in presynaptic terminals of inhibitory and excitatory hippocampal neurons, respectively, and in cytoplasmic pools during early stages of development. Complexins promote SNARE (soluble N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein receptors) precomplex formation by binding to synaxin with its  $\alpha$ -helical domain. Complexins are important regulators of transmitter release at a late step in calcium dependent neurotransmitter release or immediately after the calcium-triggering step of fast synchronous transmitter release and preceding vesicle fusion. Neurons lacking complexins show reduced transmitter release efficiency due to decreased calcium sensitivity of the synaptic secretion process. Complexin 2 may play a role in only LTP (long term potentiation) following tetanic stimulation. A progressive loss of Complexin 2 occurs in the brains of mice carrying the Huntington disease mutation, an autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disorder. Changes in the neurotransmitter release might contribute to the motor, emotional and cognitive dysfunctions seen in these mice.

## **REFERENCES**

- McMahon, H.T., Missler, M., Li, C. and Südhof, T.C. 1995. Complexins: cytosolic proteins that regulate SNAP receptor function. Cell 83: 111-119.
- 2. Pabst, S., Hazzard J.W., Antonin W., Südhof, T.C., Jahn, R., Rizo, J. and Fasshauer, D. 2000. Selective interaction of complexin with the neuronal SNARE complex. J. Biol. Chem. 275: 19808-19818.
- Eastwood, S.L. and Harrison, P.J. 2000. Hippocampal synaptic pathology in schizophrenia, bipolar desorder and major depression: a study of complexin mRNAs. Mol. Psychiatry 5: 425-432.
- Huang, G.Z., Ujihara, J., Takahasi, S., Kaba, H., Yagi, T. and Inoue, S. 2000. Involvement of complexin II in synaptic plasticity in the CA1 region of the hippocampus: the use of complexin II-lacking mice. Jpn. J. Pharmacol. 84: 179-187.
- Reim, K., Mansour, M., Li, C. and Südhof, T.C. 2001. Complexins regulate a late step in Ca<sup>2+</sup>-dependent neuro-transmitter release. Cell 104: 71-81.
- Tokumaru, H., Umayahara, K., Pellegrinin, L.L., Ishizuka, T., Saisu, H., Betz, H., Augustine, G.J. and Abe, T. 2001. SNARE complex oligomerization by Synaphin/Complexin is essential for synaptic vesicle exocytosis. Cell 104: 421-432.
- Morton A.J. and Edwarson, J.M. 2001. Progressive depletion of complexin II in a transgenic mouse model of Huntington's disease. J. Neurochem. 76: 166-172.

### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CPLX1 (human) mapping to 4p16.3; Cplx1 (mouse) mapping to 5  $\rm F$ .

#### **SOURCE**

Complexin-1 (E-17) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of Complexin-1 of human origin.

#### **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with <0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-14530 P, (100  $\mu$ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

### **APPLICATIONS**

Complexin-1 (E-17) is recommended for detection of Complexin-1 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Complexin-1 (E-17) is also recommended for detection of Complexin-1 in additional species, including equine, canine and porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for Complexin-1 siRNA (h): sc-41923, Complexin-1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-41923-SH and Complexin-1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-41923-V.

### **RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

### **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

### **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

### **PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.



Try Complexin-1/2 (D-9): sc-365152 or Complexin-1/2 (B-9): sc-514321, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to Complexin-1 (E-17).

**Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.** 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3801 **Europe** +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 **www.scbt.com**