

**bs-11500R****[ Primary Antibody ]****CADPS2 Rabbit pAb**

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**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> <b>ELISA</b> (1:5000-10000)
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		<b>Reactivity:</b> (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Dog, Horse)
<b>GeneID:</b> 93664	<b>SWISS:</b> Q86UW7	<b>Predicted MW.:</b> 148 kDa
<b>Target:</b> CADPS2		<b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CADPS2: 435-510/1296.		
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		
<b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
<b>Background:</b> Calcium-dependent secretion activators (CAPS-1 and CAPS-2) are calcium-binding proteins that direct neurotransmitter and neuropeptide-filled vesicles to the cell membrane for secretory granule exocytosis. Both CAPS-1 and CAPS-2 are expressed primarily in the brain where they regulate the secretion of various substances. The CAPS proteins contain a PH domain that is essential for regulation of exocytosis, as well as regulation of phospholipid binding. Through their regulation of neurotrophin release from granule cells, CAPS proteins help to regulate cell fate during neuronal development. CAPS-1 is thought to regulate catecholamine release from neuronal cells, while CAPS-2 is thought to regulate release of both brain-derived neurotrophic factor and neurotrophin-3 from granule cells. Defects in the genes encoding CAPS-1 and CAPS-2 are implicated in impaired cerebral development and autism.		