



Rabbit Anti-Nogo-A antibody

SL0134R

Product Name:	Nogo-A
Chinese Name:	轴索过度生长抑制因子-A抗体
Alias:	Nogo A; reticulon-4 isoform D; ASY; Foccen; Human NogoA; KIAA0886; My043 protein; Nbla00271; Nbla10545; Neurite growth inhibitor 220; Neurite Outgrowth Inhibitor; Neuroendocrine specific protein; Neuroendocrine specific protein C homolog; NI220/250; Nogo A; NOGO; Nogo protein; NogoA; NSP; NSP CL; Reticulon 4; Reticulon 5; Reticulon4; Reticulon5; RTN 4; RTN 4A; RTN X; RTN xL; RTN4 A; RTN4; RTN4 B1; RTN4 B2; RTN4 C; RTN4 protein; RTN4_HUMAN; Reticulon-4; Neuroendocrine-specific protein.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=3µg/TestIF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	131kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse RTN4 protein:301-400/1192
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	This gene belongs to the family of reticulon encoding genes. Reticulons are associated

with the endoplasmic reticulum, and are involved in neuroendocrine secretion or in membrane trafficking in neuroendocrine cells. The product of this gene is a potent neurite outgrowth inhibitor which may also help block the regeneration of the central nervous system in higher vertebrates. Alternatively spliced transcript variants derived both from differential splicing and differential promoter usage and encoding different isoforms have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Function:

Developmental neurite growth regulatory factor with a role as a negative regulator of axon-axon adhesion and growth, and as a facilitator of neurite branching. Regulates neurite fasciculation, branching and extension in the developing nervous system. Involved in down-regulation of growth, stabilization of wiring and restriction of plasticity in the adult CNS. Regulates the radial migration of cortical neurons via an RTN4R-LINGO1 containing receptor complex (By similarity). Isoform 2 reduces the anti-apoptotic activity of Bcl-xl and Bcl-2. This is likely consecutive to their change in subcellular location, from the mitochondria to the endoplasmic reticulum, after binding and sequestration. Isoform 2 and isoform 3 inhibit BACE1 activity and amyloid precursor protein processing.

Subunit:

Binds to RTN4R. Interacts with Bcl-xl and Bcl-2. Isoform 2 binds to NGBR and RTN3. Isoform 2 and isoform 3 interact with BACE1 and BACE2. Interacts with RTN4IP1. Interacts with ATL1.

Subcellular Location:

Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Anchored to the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum through 2 putative transmembrane domains.

Tissue Specificity:

Isoform 1 is specifically expressed in brain and testis and weakly in heart and skeletal muscle. Isoform 2 is widely expressed except for the liver. Isoform 3 is expressed in brain, skeletal muscle and adipocytes. Isoform 4 is testis-specific.

Similarity:

Contains 1 reticulon domain.

SWISS:

Q99P72

Gene ID:

68585

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 57142](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 68585](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 83765](#) Rat

[Omim: 604475](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9NQC3](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q99P72](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q9JK11](#) Rat

[Unigene: 704007](#) Human

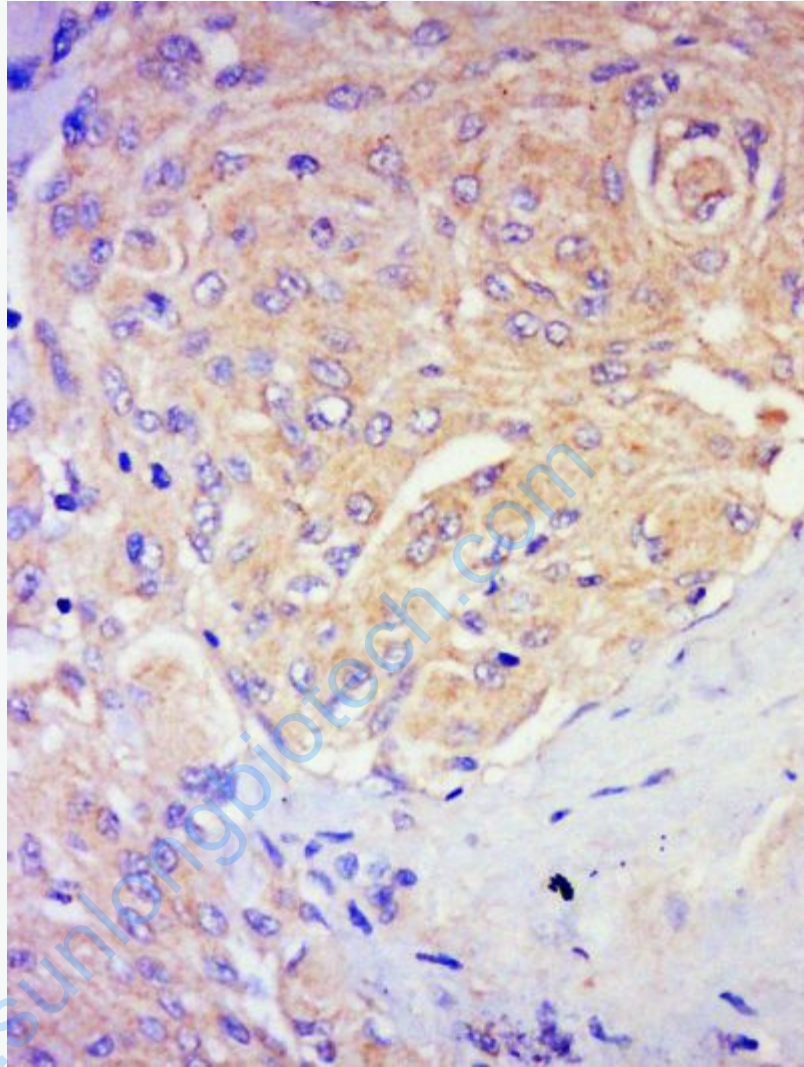
Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Neurobiology相关蛋白 (Neurobiology)

Nogo-

A轴索生长抑制因子在中枢神经的髓鞘上表达并在抑制损伤轴索修复中起着关键作用, 从而有限制神经功能恢复的现象。主要定位The nucleus。



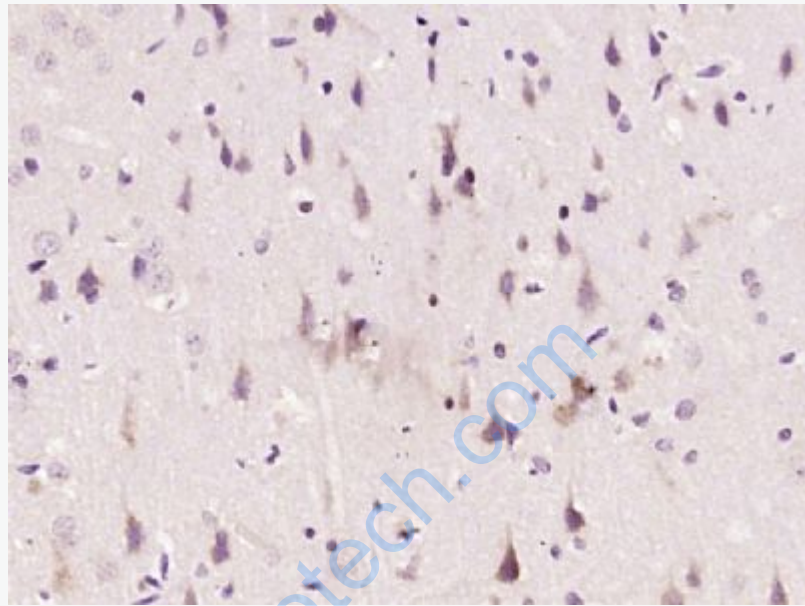
Picture:

Tissue/cell: human meningioma tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

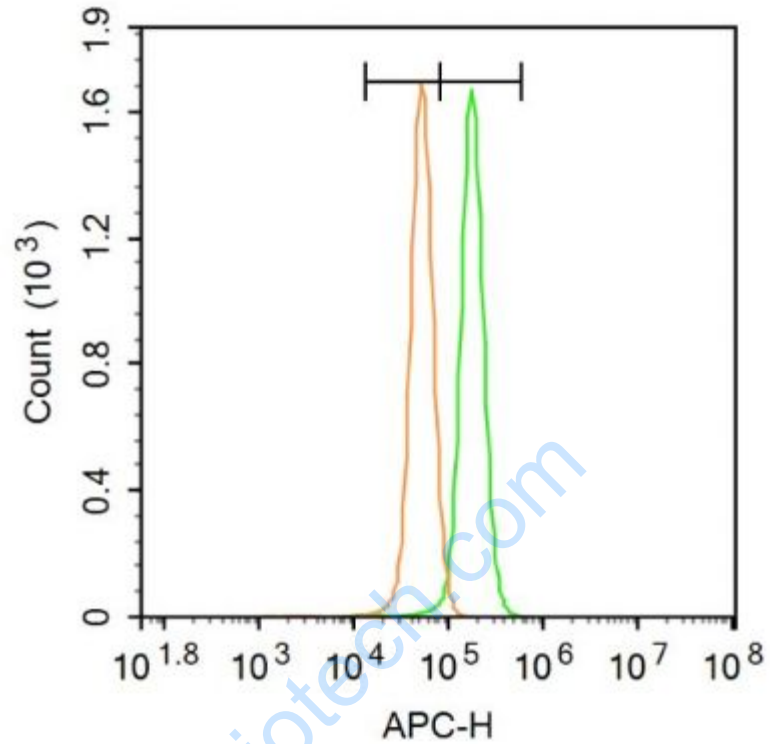
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-Nogo-A Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL0134R) 1:500, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and

DAB(C-0010) staining



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat brain tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Nogo-A) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0134R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Blank control: A431.

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Nogo-A antibody (SL0134R)

Dilution: 1 μ g /10⁶ cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647

Dilution: 1 μ g /test.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 20% PBST for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at -20°C .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000

	events was performed.
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