

Rabbit Anti-Myelin-oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibody

SL0426R

Product Name:	Mualin aligadandroauta gluconrotain
Chinaga Nama	Stylem-ongodendrocyte grycoprotein
Chinese Name:	随用之例天成则组配grycoprotennn体
Alias:	MOG(35-55); myelin oligo-dendrocyte glycoprotein-MOG; MGC26137; MOG alpha 6;
	MOG; MOGIG2; Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein; MOG_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Guinea Pig,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-
	500IF=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:	24kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse MOG:35-55/247 <extracellular></extracellular>
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:	Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) is a key CNS-specific autoantigen for
	primary demyelination in multiple sclerosis. Although the disease-inducing role of MOG
	has been established, its precise function in the CNS remains obscure. MOG is a type I
	integral membrane protein possessing a single extracellular Ig variable domain (Ig-V) (3,

13, 14). The amino acid sequence of MOG is highly conserved among animal species (>90%), indicative of an important biological function. MOG is specifically expressed in the CNS on the outermost lamellae of the myelin sheath as well as the cell body and processes of oligodendrocytes. The developmentally late expression of MOG correlates with the later stages of myelinogenesis, suggesting that MOG has a role in the completion, compaction, and/or maintenance of myelin, further suggesting that MOG has an adhesive function within the CNS . Consistent with MOG's possible adhesive role in the CNS, a homodimeric form of MOG has not only been observed after isolation from the CNS but has additionally been observed in situ.

Function:

Mediates homophilic cell-cell adhesion. Minor component of the myelin sheath. May be involved in completion and/or maintenance of the myelin sheath and in cell-cell communication.

Subunit:

Homodimer. May form heterodimers between the different isoforms.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein (Potential).

Tissue Specificity:

Found exclusively in the CNS, where it is localized on the surface of myelin and oligodendrocyte cytoplasmic membranes.

DISEASE:

Defects in MOG are the cause of narcolepsy type 7 (NRCLP7) [MIM:614250]. Neurological disabling sleep disorder, characterized by excessive daytime sleepiness, sleep fragmentation, symptoms of abnormal rapid-eye-movement (REM) sleep, cataplexy, hypnagogic hallucinations, and sleep paralysis. Cataplexy is a sudden loss of muscle tone triggered by emotions, which is the most valuable clinical feature used to diagnose narcolepsy. Human narcolepsy is primarily a sporadically occurring disorder but familial clustering has been observed.

Similarity:

Belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily. BTN/MOG family. Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

SWISS:

Q61885

Gene ID: 4340

Database links:

	Entrez Gene: 4340Human
	Entrez Gene: 17441 Mouse
	Entrez Gene: 24558Rat
	Omim: 159465Human
	SwissProt: Q16653Human
	SwissProt: Q61885Mouse
	SwissProt: Q63345Rat
	Unigene: 141308Human
	Unigene: 210857 Mouse
	Unigene: 9687Rat
	Important Note:
	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
	送 蛋白与类酶多少性硬化有菌 按关系
	该虽口子有腿 夕 反住硬化有直按天术。
	有学者认为:用免疫组织化学方法所显示轴突周围少树突胶质细胞glycoprotein的异
	常先于髓鞘破坏。主张病变主要在少树突胶质细胞的超微结构方面,这方面还有待
	丁深入研究。
	N.
4	A.











Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); 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 (MOG) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0426R) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); 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 (MOG) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0426R) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.

