



Rabbit Anti-Lingo-1/FITC Conjugated antibody

SL1177R-FITC

Product Name:	Anti-Lingo-1/FITC
Chinese Name:	FITC标记的Nogo受体反应蛋白抗体
Alias:	FLJ14594; LERN 1; LERN1; Lingo1; Leucine rich repeat and Ig domain containing 1; Leucine rich repeat neuronal protein 1; Leucine rich repeat neuronal protein 6A; Leucine-rich repeat neuronal 6A; Lingo 1; LRR and Ig domain-containing Nogo Receptor interating protein; Lrrn 6a; Lrrn6a; Lrrn6a protein; MGC17422; Nogo Receptor interacting protein; UNQ201.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	IF=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	43kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Lingo-1 (521-620aa)
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.
Product Detail:	background: LINGO-1 (LRR and Ig domain-containing Nogo Receptor interating protein) is a nervous system-specific LRR-Ig-containing protein with an important role in CNS biology. LINGO-1 was discovered in a sequence database search for human SLIT homologs that were selectively expressed in the brain. LINGO-1 is a transmembrane

protein that is a component of the Nogo-66 receptor complex. It binds NgR1 and p75 and is an additional functional component of the NgR1/p75 signaling complex.

Function:

Functional component of the Nogo receptor signaling complex (RTN4R/NGFR) in RhoA activation responsible for some inhibition of axonal regeneration by myelin-associated factors. Is also an important negative regulator of oligodendrocyte differentiation and axonal myelination. Acts in conjunction with RTN4 and RTN4R in regulating neuronal precursor cell motility during cortical development.

Subunit:

Homotetramer. Forms ternary complex with RTN4R/NGFR and RTN4R/TNFRSF19.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed exclusively in the central nervous system. Highest level in the amygdala, hippocampus, thalamus and cerebral cortex. In the rest of the brain a basal expression seems to be always present. Up-regulated in substantia nigra neurons from Parkinson disease patients.

Post-translational modifications:

N-glycosylated. Contains predominantly high-mannose glycans.

Similarity:

Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

Contains 11 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats.

Contains 1 LRRCT domain.

Contains 1 LRRNT domain.

Contains 1 LRRNT domain

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 415344](#)Chicken

[Entrez Gene: 84894](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 235402](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 315691](#)Rat

[Omim: 609791](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q50L44](#)Chicken

[SwissProt: Q6NUK3](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q96FE5](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q9D1T0](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 656765](#)Human

[Unigene: 246605](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 20269](#)Rat

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)

LINGO-

1是一种体内体外少突胶质细胞(Oligodendrocyte)分化和髓鞘(myelination)的负调控因子, 神经元上的LINGO-

1被证明参与调节中枢神经再生的抑制信号, 而少突胶质细胞表达的LINGO-1分子参与负调节少突胶质细胞的髓鞘化过程, 是一种体内体外少突胶质细胞(Oligodendrocyte)分化和髓鞘(myelination)的负调控因子。

www.sunlongbio.com