

Rabbit Anti-Nogo B antibody

SL1315R

Product Name:	Nogo B				
Chinese Name:	轴索过度生长抑制因子B抗体				
Alias:	reticulon-4 isoform B; RTN4; RTN4-B1; Nbla10545; RTN-X; reticulon-4A; Nogo-C; NSP; RTN-x; ASY; foocen; NSP-CL; NOGOC; RTN4-A; Reticulon-4; Nbla00271; KIAA0886; NOGOA; Reticulon-5; Foocen; NI220/250; RTN4-C; RTN4-B2; SP1507; NOGO-A; NOGOB; Nogo-B; Nogo-B/A.				
Organism Species:	Rabbit				
Clonality:	Polyclonal				
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Sheep,				
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=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:	39kDa				
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane				
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid				
Concentration:	1mg/ml				
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human reticulon-4 isoform B:251- 357/357				
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.

Function:

NOGO is a potent neurite outgrowth inhibitor which may also help block the regeneration of the central nervous system in higher vertebrates. Adult mammalian axon regeneration is generally successful in the peripheral nervous system but poor in the central nervous system. Inhibition results from physical barriers imposed by glial scars, a lack of neurotrophic factors, and growth-inhibitory molecules associated with myelin, the insulating axon sheath. These molecules include NI35, myelin-associated glycoprotein (159460), and Nogo. Several isoforms (A-E) of NOGO exist.

Subcellular Location:

Endoplasmic reticulum; endoplasmic reticulum membrane; multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Anchored to the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum through 2 101010te putative transmembrane domains.

SWISS: O99P72

Gene ID: 57142

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 57142Human	Entrez	Gene:	571	42Hu	ıman
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Entrez Gene: 68585Mouse

Entrez Gene: 83765Rat

Omim: 604475Human

SwissProt: Q9NQC3Human

SwissProt: Q99P72Mouse

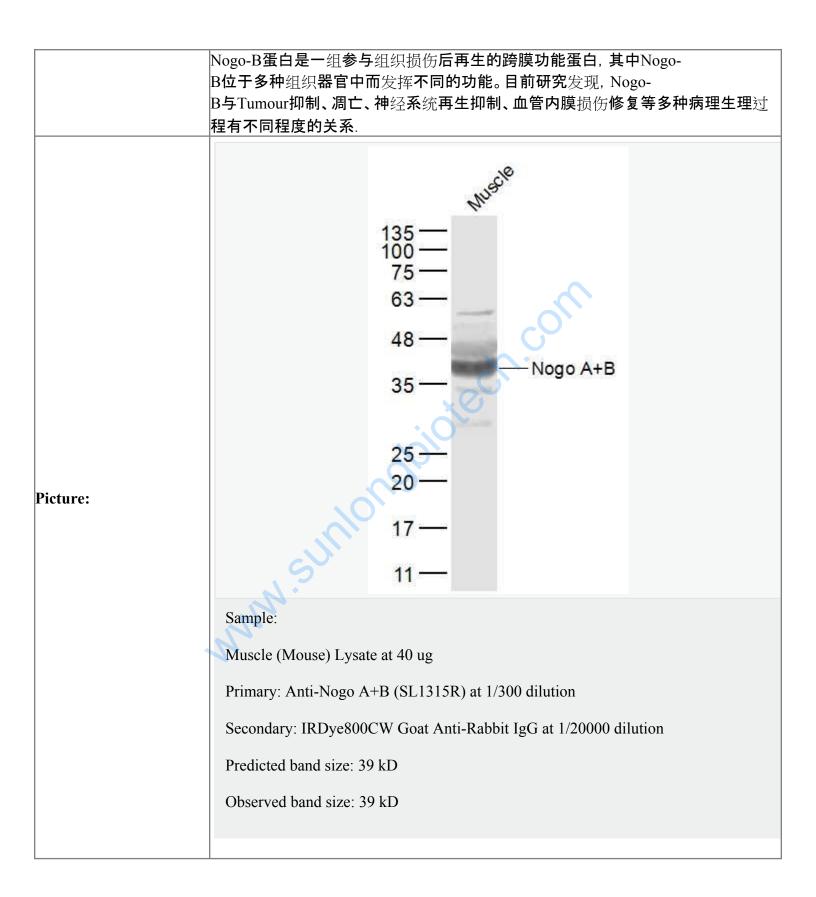
SwissProt: Q9JK11Rat

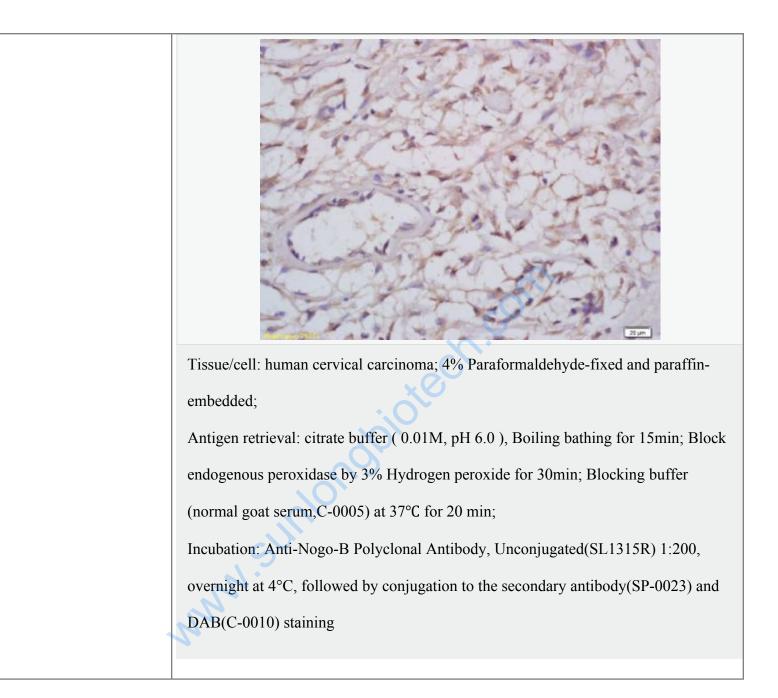
Unigene: 704007Human

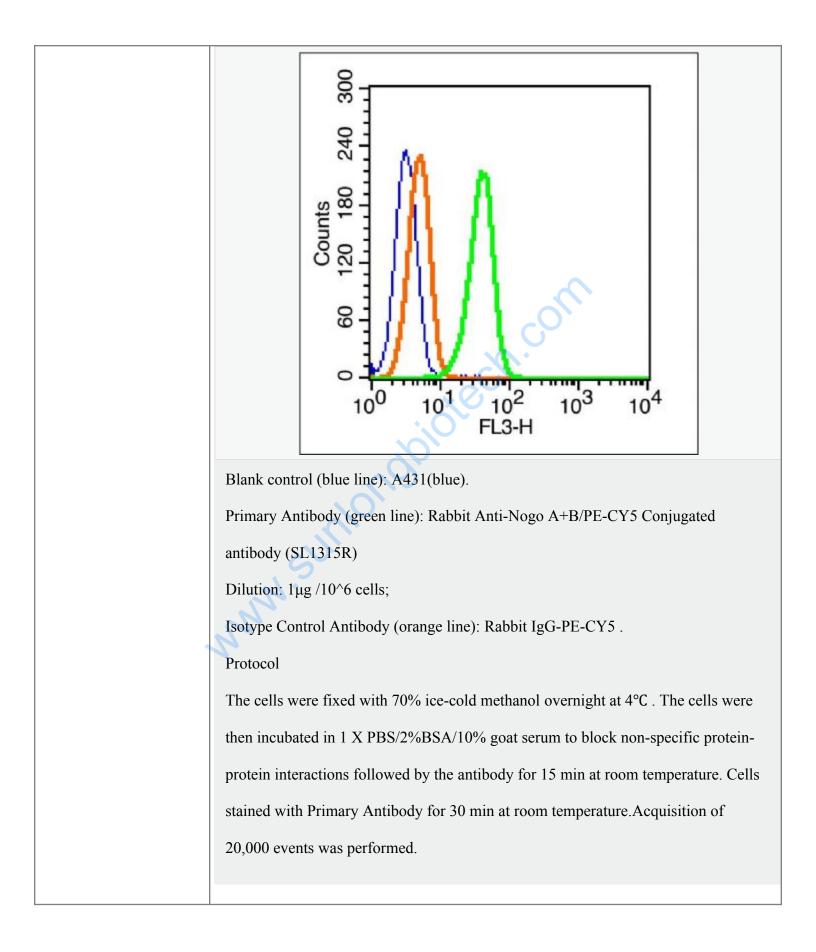
Important Note:

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

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