



Rabbit Anti-Reelin antibody

SL1560R

Product Name:	Reelin
Chinese Name:	络丝蛋白抗体
Alias:	Reelin; Reeler; RELN; RL; LIS2; PRO1598; RELN HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Horse,Guinea Pig,
Applications:	ELISA=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:	400-450;300;180-kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RELN:3345-3458/3458
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:	Reelin (or Reln) is a large glycoprotein that is secreted by Cajal-Retzius cells in the forebrain and by granule neurons in the cerebellum. Reelin was shown to be mutated in “reeler” mice, a mutation that is associated with widespread disruption of laminated regions of the brain, leading to impaired motor coordination, tremors and ataxia. Reelin protein expression is complex and changes throughout development. Reelin appears to function upstream of Dab1 in a signaling pathway that controls cell positioning in the developing brain and is also thought to be a direct effector of the neurotrophin BDNF.

Function:

This gene encodes a large secreted extracellular matrix protein thought to control cell-cell interactions critical for cell positioning and neuronal migration during brain development. This protein may be involved in schizophrenia, autism, bipolar disorder, major depression and in migration defects associated with temporal lobe epilepsy. Mutations of this gene are associated with autosomal recessive lissencephaly with cerebellar hypoplasia. Two transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified for this gene. Other transcript variants have been described but their full length nature has not been determined.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted

Tissue Specificity:

High level detected in plasma but also in extravascular fluids such as follicular and cerebrospinal fluids (at protein level).

Post-translational modifications:

N-glycosylated; more than 90% of the glycans are sialylated.

Similarity:

Belongs to the ALB/AFP/VDB family.
Contains 3 albumin domains.

SWISS:

P78509

Gene ID:

5649

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 5649](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 19699](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24718](#)Rat

[Omin: 600514](#)Human

[SwissProt: P78509](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q60841](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P58751](#)Rat

[Unigene: 655654](#)Human

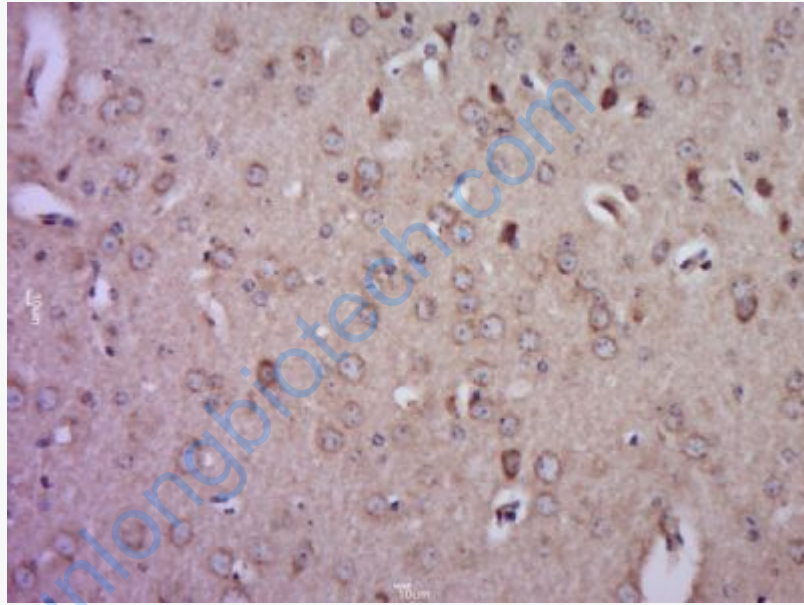
[Unigene: 425236](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 98353Rat](#)

Important Note:

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

Reelin蛋白作用目前还在进一步研究中, 但有学者认为它与 β -Amyloid的神经缠结有相对应的作用。



Picture:

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 (Reelin) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL1560R) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.