

**AMIGO-1 Antibody**  
**AMIGO1 Antibody, Clone S86-36**  
**Catalog # ASM10272**

**Specification**

**AMIGO-1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application **ICC/IF, WB**  
Primary Accession [Q86WK6](#)  
Other Accession [NP\\_065754.2](#)  
Host **Mouse**  
Isotype **IgG1**  
Reactivity **Human, Mouse, Rat**  
Clonality **Monoclonal**

**Description**

Mouse Anti-Human AMIGO-1 Monoclonal IgG1

**Target/Specificity**

Detects ~60-80kDa depending on maturity/glycosylation.

**Other Names**

AMIGO 1 Antibody, AMIGO1 Antibody, Adhesion molecule with Ig like domain 1 Antibody, Amphoterin-induced protein 1 Antibody, Alivin-2 Antibody, Alivin 2 Antibody, Ali2 Antibody, AMIGO Antibody, KIAA1163 Antibody, Amphoterin induced gene and ORF (Amigo) Antibody, Amphoterin induced protein 1 Antibody, MGC25558 Antibody, OTTHUMP00000013379 Antibody, RP23 89M15.6 Antibody

**Immunogen**

Fusion protein amino acids 554-574 (cytoplasmic C-terminus) of human AMIGO-1

**Purification**

Protein G Purified

Storage **-20°C**

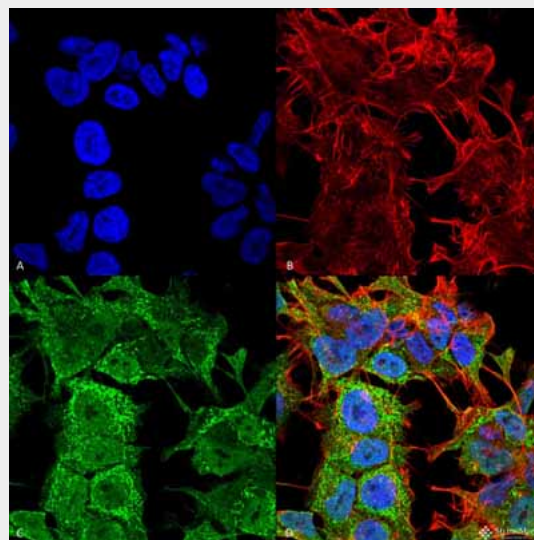
**Storage Buffer**

PBS pH7.4, 50% glycerol, 0.09% sodium azide

Shipping **Blue Ice or 4°C**  
Temperature

**Certificate of Analysis**

1 µg/ml of SMC-438 was sufficient for



Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis using Mouse Anti-AMIGO-1 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone S86-36 (ASM10272). Tissue: Neuroblastoma cell line (SK-N-BE). Species: Human. Fixation: 4% Formaldehyde for 15 min at RT. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-AMIGO-1 Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10272) at 1:100 for 60 min at RT. Secondary Antibody: Goat Anti-Mouse ATTO 488 at 1:100 for 60 min at RT. Counterstain: Phalloidin Texas Red F-Actin stain; DAPI (blue) nuclear stain at 1:1000, 1:5000 for 60min RT, 5min RT. Localization: Cell Membrane, Nucleus. Magnification: 60X. (A) DAPI (blue) nuclear stain (B) Phalloidin Texas Red F-Actin stain (C) AMIGO-1 Antibody (D) Composite.

detection of AMIGO-1 in 20 µg of rat brain membrane lysate and assayed by colorimetric immunoblot analysis using goat anti-mouse IgG:HRP as the secondary antibody.

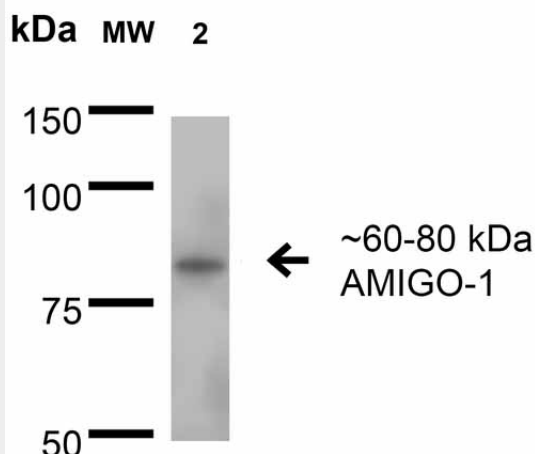
#### Cellular Localization

Cell Membrane | Cell Projection | Axon

#### AMIGO-1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)



Western Blot analysis of Rat Brain Membrane showing detection of 60-80 kDa AMIGO-1 protein using Mouse Anti-AMIGO-1 Monoclonal Antibody, Clone S86-36 (ASM10272). Lane 1: Molecular Weight Ladder. Lane 2: Rat Brain Membrane. Load: 15 µg. Block: 2% BSA and 2% Skim Milk in 1X TBST. Primary Antibody: Mouse Anti-AMIGO-1 Monoclonal Antibody (ASM10272) at 1:200 for 16 hours at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: Goat Anti-Mouse IgG: HRP at 1:1000 for 1 hour RT. Color Development: ECL solution for 6 min in RT. Predicted/Observed Size: 60-80 kDa.

#### AMIGO-1 Antibody - Background

The amphoterin-induced gene and ORF (AMIGO) family of proteins consists of AMIGO1, AMIGO2 and AMIGO3. All three members are single pass type I membrane proteins that contain several leucine-rich repeats, one IgG domain and a transmembrane domain. The AMIGO proteins are specifically expressed on fiber tracts of neuronal tissues and participate in their formation. They can form complexes with each other, but can also self-bind. AMIGO1, also designated Alivin2, promotes growth and fasciculation of neurites and plays a role in myelination and fasciculation of developing neural axons. In cerebellar neurons, AMIGO2 (Alivin1) is crucial for depolarization-dependent survival. Similar to AMIGO1 and AMIGO2, AMIGO3 (Alivin3) plays a role in hemophilic and/or heterophilic cell-cell interaction and signal transduction.

### **AMIGO-1 Antibody - References**

1. Kuja-Panula J., Kiiltomäki M., Yamashiro T., Rouhiainen A. and Rauvala H. (2003) J. Cell Biol. 160: 963-973.
2. Clark H.F., et al. (2003) Genome Res. 13: 2265-2270.
3. On, T., Sekino-Suzuki N., Kikkawa Y., Yonekawa H. and Kawashima S. (2003) J. Neurosci. 23: 5887-5896.
4. Chen Y., Aulia S., Li L. and Tang B.L. (2006) Brain Res. Brain Res. Rev. 51: 265-274.