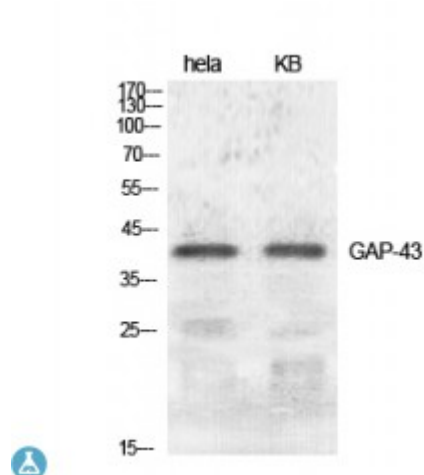


## Anti-GAP-43 antibody



<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to GAP-43.
<b>Model</b>	STJ93214
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA, IHC
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human GAP-43 around the non-phosphorylation site of S41.
<b>Immunogen Region</b>	20-100 aa
<b>Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">2596</a>
<b>Gene Symbol</b>	<a href="#">GAP43</a>
<b>Dilution range</b>	IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
<b>Specificity</b>	GAP-43 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GAP-43 protein.
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Note</b>	For Research Use Only (RUO).
<b>Protein Name</b>	Neuromodulin Axonal membrane protein GAP-43 Growth-associated protein 43 Neural phosphoprotein B-50 pp46
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	43 kDa
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated

<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Database Links</b>	<a href="#">HGNC:4140OMIM:162060</a>
<b>Alternative Names</b>	Neuromodulin Axonal membrane protein GAP-43 Growth-associated protein 43 Neural phosphoprotein B-50 pp46
<b>Function</b>	This protein is associated with nerve growth. It is a major component of the motile "growth cones" that form the tips of elongating axons. Plays a role in axonal and dendritic filopodia induction.
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Cell membrane Cell projection, growth cone membrane Cell junction, synapse Cell projection, filopodium membrane. Cytoplasmic surface of growth cone and synaptic plasma membranes.
<b>Post-translational Modifications</b>	Phosphorylated at Ser-41 by PHK. Phosphorylation of this protein by a protein kinase C is specifically correlated with certain forms of synaptic plasticity.; Palmitoylation by ARF6 is essential for plasma membrane association and axonal and dendritic filopodia induction. Deacylated by LYPLA2.