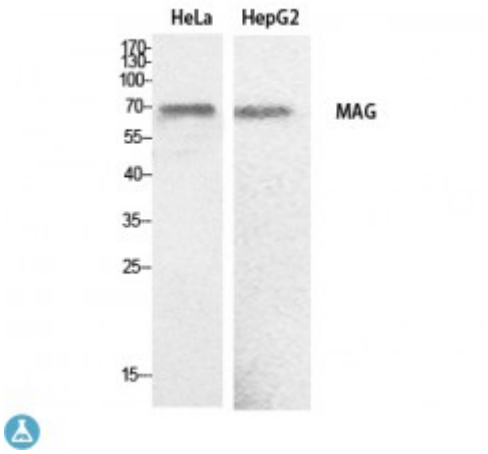
Anti-MAG antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to MAG.

Model	STJ96882
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human MAG.
Immunogen Region	501-550 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	4099
Gene Symbol	MAG
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	MAG Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of MAG protein.
Tissue Specificity	Both isoform 1 and isoform 2 are detected in myelinated structures in the central and peripheral nervous system, in periaxonal myelin and at Schmidt-Lanterman incisures . Detected in optic nerve, in oligodendroglia and in periaxonal myelin sheaths . Detected in compact myelin (at protein level) . Both isoform 1 and isoform 2 are detected in the central and peripheral nervous system .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Myelin-associated glycoprotein Siglec-4a

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:6783OMIM:159460
Alternative Names	Myelin-associated glycoprotein Siglec-4a
Function	Adhesion molecule that mediates interactions between myelinating cells and neurons by binding to neuronal sialic acid-containing gangliosides and to the glycoproteins RTN4R and RTN4RL2 . Not required for initial myelination, but seems to play a role in the maintenance of normal axon myelination. Protects motoneurons against apoptosis, also after injury; protection against apoptosis is probably mediated via interaction with neuronal RTN4R and RTN4RL2. Required to prevent degeneration of myelinated axons in adults; this probably depends on binding to gangliosides on the axon cell membrane . Negative regulator of neurite outgrowth; in dorsal root ganglion neurons the inhibition is mediated primarily via binding to neuronal RTN4R or RTN4RL2 and to a lesser degree via binding to neuronal gangliosides. In cerebellar granule cells the inhibition is mediated primarily via binding to neuronal gangliosides. In sensory neurons, inhibition of neurite extension depends only partially on RTN4R, RTN4RL2 and gangliosides. Inhibits axon longitudinal growth . Inhibits axon outgrowth by binding to RTN4R . Preferentially binds to alpha-2,3-linked sialic acid. Binds ganglioside Gt1b .
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane Membrane raft
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylated. Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues.