



Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti-NOGO-A

Catalogue No. PA1060

Lot No. 03C01

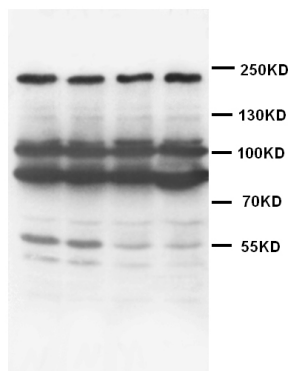
Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, mouse, rat.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.



Lane 1 : Rat brain tissue Lysate
Lane 2 : Rat brain tissue Lysate
Lane 3 : Rat Medulla oblongata tissue Lysate
Lane 4 : Rat Medulla oblongata tissue Lysate

Recommended application

Western blot

Immunohistochemistry(P)

Immunocytochemistry

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to the C-terminal of human Nogo-A, identical to the related mouse sequence.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Application

Western blot

At 1-2µg/ml with the appropriate system to detect Nogo-A in cells and tissues.

Immunohistochemistry(P)

At 1-2µg/ml to detect Nogo-A in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded tissues. Boiling the sections is required.

Immunocytochemistry

Suitable

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Reconstitution

0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500µg/ml.

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for longer time.

To reorder contact us at:

Antagene, Inc.

Toll Free: 1(866)964-2589

email: Info@antageneinc.com

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC AND CLINICAL USE.

BACKGROUND

Human neurite outgrowth inhibitor (Nogo) cDNAs encodes 3 splice variants: NOGOA, NOGOB and NOGOC. The longest cDNA, designated NOGOA, has an open reading frame of 1192 amino acids. It is a potent inhibitor of neurite growth and an IN-1 antigen produced by oligodendrocytes, and may allow the generation of new reagents to enhance CNS regeneration and plasticity. Nogo-A, a member of the Reticulon family, is expressed by oligodendrocytes and associates primarily with the endoplasmic reticulum. The acidic amino terminus of Nogo-A is detected at the cytosolic face of cellular membranes and may contribute to inhibition of axon regeneration at sites of oligodendrocyte injury. A multivalent form of the N terminus of Nogo-A affects the morphology of both neurons and other cell types.

REFERENCE

1. Prinjha R, Moore SE, Vinson M, Blake S, Morrow R, Christie G, Michalovich D, Simmons DL, Walsh FS. Inhibitor of neurite outgrowth in humans. *Nature*. 2000 Jan 27; 403(6768):383-4.
2. Chen MS, Huber AB, van der Haar ME, Frank M, Schnell L, Spillmann AA, Christ F, Schwab ME. Nogo-A is a myelin-associated neurite outgrowth inhibitor and an antigen for monoclonal antibody IN-1. *Nature*. 2000 Jan 27; 403(6768):434-9.
3. GrandPré T, Nakamura F, Vartanian T, Strittmatter SM. Identification of the Nogo inhibitor of axon regeneration as a Reticulon protein. *Nature*. 2000 Jan 27; 403(6768):439-44.
4. Fournier AE, GrandPré T, Strittmatter SM. Identification of a receptor mediating Nogo-66 inhibition of axonal regeneration. *Nature*. 2001 Jan 18; 409(6818):341-6.