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Product datasheet

Anti-Myelin Protein Zero antibody ab31851

14 Abreviews 47 References 1 图像

概述

产品名称	Anti-Myelin蛋白Zero抗体
描述	**兔多克隆抗体**to Myelin蛋白Zero
宿主	Rabbit
经测试应用	**适用于:** WB **不适用于:** IHC-Fr
种属反应性	**与反应:** Mouse **预测可用于:** Rat, Human
免疫原	Synthetic peptide conjugated to KLH derived from within residues 200 to the C-terminus of Rat Myelin Protein Zero. **参阅Abcam的专有抗源政策** (Peptide available as **ab31869**.)
常规说明	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
存储溶液	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS Batches of this product that have a concentration < 1mg/ml may have BSA added as a stabilising agent. If you would like information about the formulation of a specific lot, please contact our scientific support team who will be happy to help.
纯度	Immunogen affinity purified
克隆	**多克隆**

同种型 IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab31851于以下的经测试应用

"应用说明"部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
WB	★★★★★ (5)	Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml. Detects a band of approximately 25 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 27 kDa).

应用说明 Is unsuitable for IHC-Fr.

靶标

功能 Creation of an extracellular membrane face which guides the wrapping process and ultimately compacts adjacent lamellae.

组织特异性 Found only in peripheral nervous system Schwann cells.

疾病相关 Defects in MPZ are the cause of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 1B (CMT1B) [MIM:118200]. CMT1B is a form of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, the most common inherited disorder of the peripheral nervous system. Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease is classified in two main groups on the basis of electrophysiologic properties and histopathology: primary peripheral demyelinating neuropathy or CMT1, and primary peripheral axonal neuropathy or CMT2. Neuropathies of the CMT1 group are characterized by severely reduced nerve conduction velocities (less than 38 m/sec), segmental demyelination and remyelination with onion bulb formations on nerve biopsy, slowly progressive distal muscle atrophy and weakness, absent deep tendon reflexes, and hollow feet.
Defects in MPZ are the cause of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2I (CMT2I) [MIM:607677]. CMT2I is a form of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, the most common inherited disorder of the peripheral nervous system. Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease is classified in two main groups on the basis of electrophysiologic properties and histopathology: primary peripheral demyelinating neuropathy or CMT1, and primary peripheral axonal neuropathy or CMT2. Neuropathies of the CMT2 group are characterized by signs of axonal regeneration in the absence of obvious myelin alterations, normal or slightly reduced nerve conduction velocities, and progressive distal muscle weakness and atrophy. CMT2I is characterized by late onset (range 47 to 60 years).
Defects in MPZ are the cause of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2J (CMT2J) [MIM:607736]. CMT2J is a form of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease characterized by the association of axonal peripheral neuropathy with hearing loss and pupillary abnormalities such as Adie pupil. Inheritance is autosomal dominant.
Defects in MPZ are the cause of Adie pupil (ADIEP) [MIM:103100]. A stationary, benign disorder characterized by tonic, sluggishly reacting pupil and hypoactive or absent tendon reflexes. Adie pupil is a characteristic of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2J.
Defects in MPZ may be the cause of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease dominant intermediate type D (CMTDID) [MIM:607791]. CMTDID is a form of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease characterized by features intermediate between demyelinating and axonal peripheral neuropathies, and motor median nerve conduction velocities ranging from 25 to 45 m/sec.
Defects in MPZ are a cause of Dejerine-Sottas syndrome (DSS) [MIM:145900]; also known as Dejerine-Sottas neuropathy (DSN) or hereditary motor and sensory neuropathy III (HMSN3). DSS

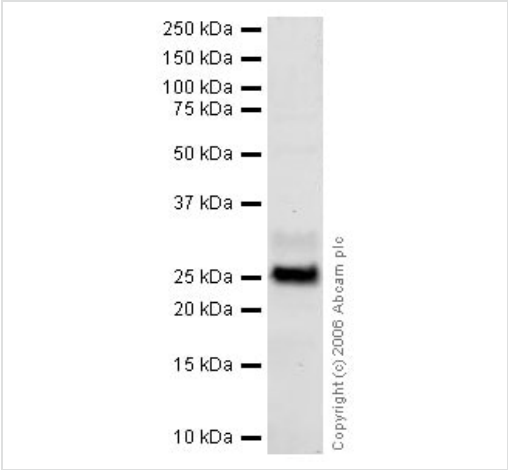
is a severe degenerating neuropathy of the demyelinating Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease category, with onset by age 2 years. DSS is characterized by motor and sensory neuropathy with very slow nerve conduction velocities, increased cerebrospinal fluid protein concentrations, hypertrophic nerve changes, delayed age of walking as well as areflexia. There are both autosomal dominant and autosomal recessive forms of Dejerine-Sottas syndrome.
Defects in MPZ are a cause of congenital hypomyelination neuropathy (CHN) [MIM:605253]. CHN is characterized clinically by early onset of hypotonia, areflexia, distal muscle weakness, and very slow nerve conduction velocities.
Defects in MPZ are a cause of Roussy-Levy syndrome (ROULS) [MIM:180800]; also known as Roussy-Levy hereditary areflexic dystasia. This autosomal dominant disorder resembles Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 1 in that it presents with foot deformity, weakness and atrophy of distal limb muscles, especially the peronei, and absent tendon reflexes. The phenotype differs, however, in that it includes static tremor of the upper limbs and gait ataxia.

序列相似性 Belongs to the myelin P0 protein family.
Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

翻译后修饰 N-glycosylated; contains sulfate-substituted glycan.

细胞定位 Membrane.

图片



Western blot - Anti-Myelin Protein Zero antibody (ab31851)

Anti-Myelin Protein Zero antibody (ab31851) at 1 µg/ml + Mouse Sciatic Nerve Whole Tissue Lysate at 20 µg

Secondary
IRDye 680 Conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1/15000 dilution

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 27 kDa
Observed band size: 25 kDa

We also see a similar banding pattern in Rat Sciatic Nerve lysate although the band is more smeared then observed in the Western Blot shown here. We believe the smearing is caused by glycosylation of the target protein.

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