

NOG RABBIT PAB

货号: S218713

产品全名: NOG 兔多抗

基因符号: SYM1; SYNS1; SYNS1A

UNIPROT ID: Q13253

背景: The secreted polypeptide, encoded by this gene, binds and inactivates members of the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily signaling proteins, such as bone morphogenetic protein-4 (BMP4). By diffusing through extracellular matrices more efficiently than members of the TGF-beta superfamily, this protein may have a principal role in creating morphogenic gradients. The protein appears to have pleiotropic effect, both early in development as well as in later stages. It was originally isolated from *Xenopus* based on its ability to restore normal dorsal-ventral body axis in embryos that had been artificially ventralized by UV treatment. The results of the mouse knockout of the ortholog suggest that it is involved in numerous developmental processes, such as neural tube fusion and joint formation. Recently, several dominant human NOG mutations in unrelated families with proximal symphalangism (SYM1) and multiple synostoses syndrome (SYNS1) were identified; both SYM1 and SYNS1 have multiple joint fusion as their principal feature, and map to the same region (17q22) as this gene. All of these mutations altered evolutionarily conserved amino acid residues. The amino acid sequence of this human gene is highly homologous to that of *Xenopus*, rat and mouse.

抗原: Fusion protein of human NOG

经过测试的应用: ELISA, IHC

推荐稀释比: IHC: 50-200; ELISA: 5000-10000

种属反应性: Rabbit

克隆性: Rabbit Polyclonal

亚型: Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG

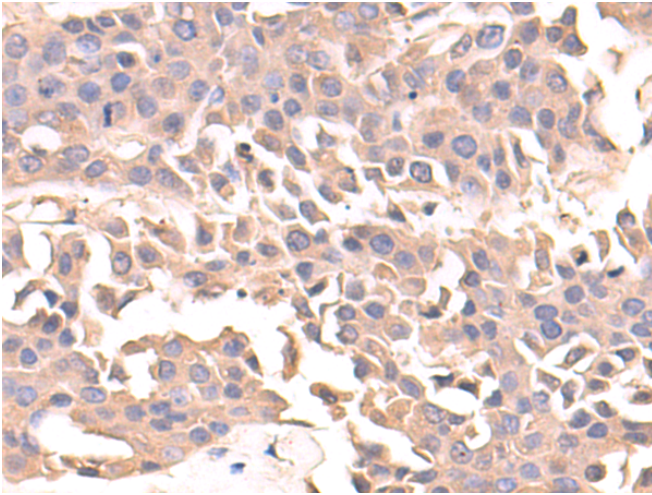
纯化: Antigen affinity purification

种属反应性: Human, Mouse

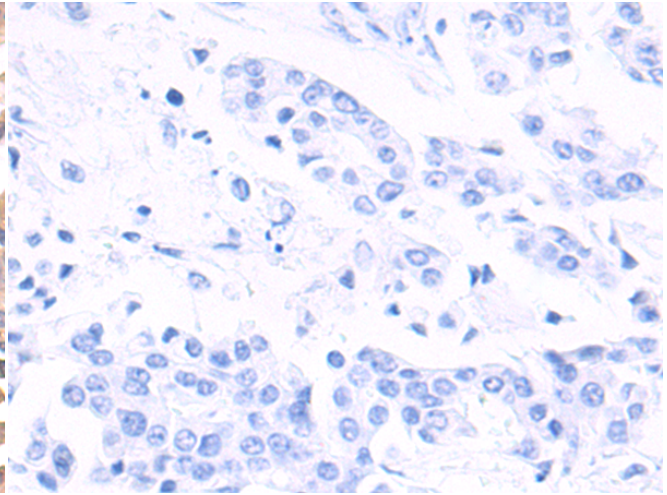
成分: PBS (without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% Sodium Azide and 40% glycerol

研究领域: Signal Transduction, Developmental Biology

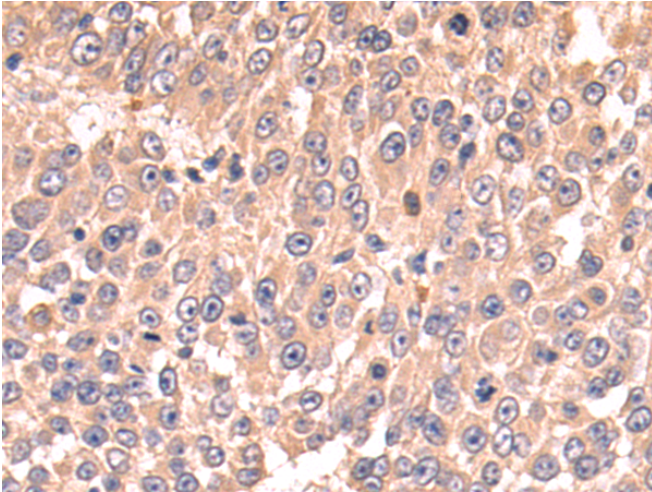
储存和运输: Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing



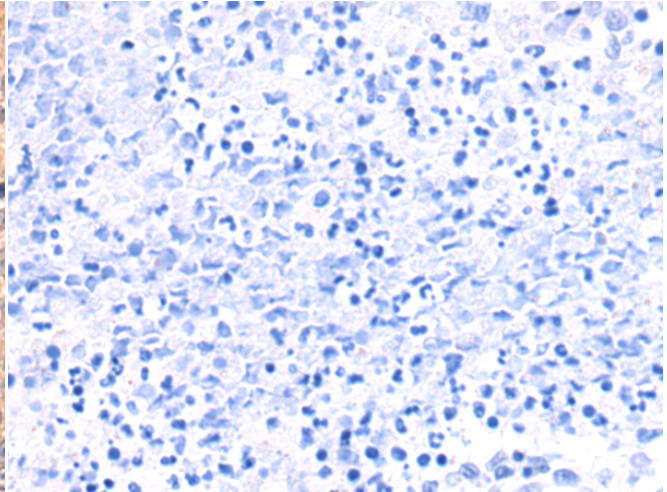
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin embedded Human breast cancer tissue using 218713(NOG Antibody) at a dilution of 1/70(Cytoplasm).



In comparison with the IHC on the left, the same paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer tissue is first treated with the fusion protein and then with 218713(Anti-NOG Antibody) at dilution 1/70.



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human bladder cancer tissue using 218713(Anti-NOG Antibody) at a dilution of 1/70.



In comparison with the IHC on the left, the same paraffin-embedded Human bladder cancer tissue is first treated with fusion protein and then with D225046(Anti-NOG Antibody) at dilution 1/70.