

Neurofilament Antibody

Catalog No: #48259



Package Size: #48259-1 50ul #48259-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Neurofilament Antibody
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein
Other Names	200 kDa neurofilament protein antibody CMT2CC antibody Nefn antibody Neurofilament heavy polypeptide 200kDa antibody Neurofilament heavy polypeptide antibody Neurofilament triplet H protein antibody NF H antibody NF-H antibody NFH antibody NFH_HUMAN antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P12036
Uniprot	P12036
GeneID	4744;
Calculated MW	200 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.5%BSA, 50%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

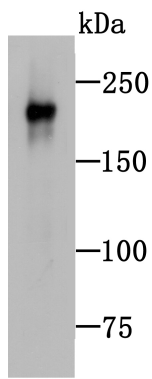
Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:1000

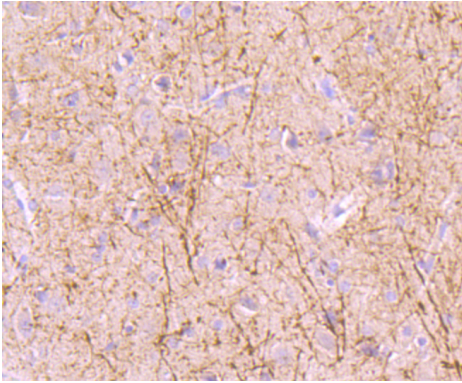
IHC: 1:50-1:200

ICC: 1:50-1:200

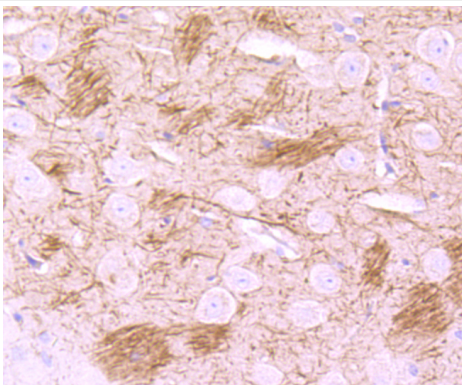
Images



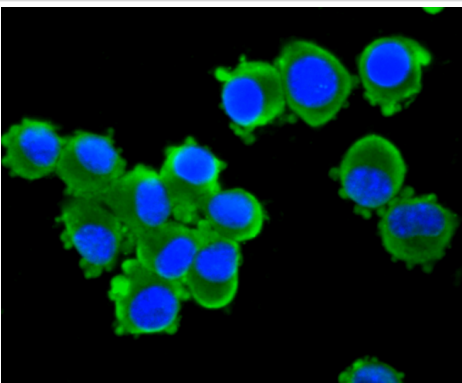
Western blot analysis of Neurofilament on mouse brain tissue lysate using anti-Neurofilament antibody at 1/500 dilution.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat brain tissue using anti-Neurofilament antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-Neurofilament antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining Neurofilament in N2A cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

Neurofilaments usually contain three intermediate filament proteins: L, M, and H which are involved in the maintenance of neuronal caliber. NF-H has an important function in mature axons that is not subserved by the two smaller NF proteins. Neurofilament-H (NF-H), also known as neurofilament heavy polypeptide, and Neurofilament-L (NF-L), also known as neurofilament light polypeptide, members of the intermediate filament family, are major components of neuronal cytoskeletons. Neurofilaments are dynamic structures; they contain phosphorylation sites for a large number of protein kinases, including protein kinase A, protein kinase C, cyclin-dependent kinase 5, extracellular signal regulated kinase, glycogen synthase kinase-3, and stress-activated protein kinase gamma. In addition to their role in the control of axon caliber, neurofilaments may affect other cytoskeletal elements, such as microtubules and Actin filaments. Changes in neurofilament phosphorylation or metabolism are frequently observed in

neurodegenerative diseases, including amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only