

NF-H Antibody

Catalog No: #48320



Package Size: #48320-1 50ul #48320-2 100ul

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Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

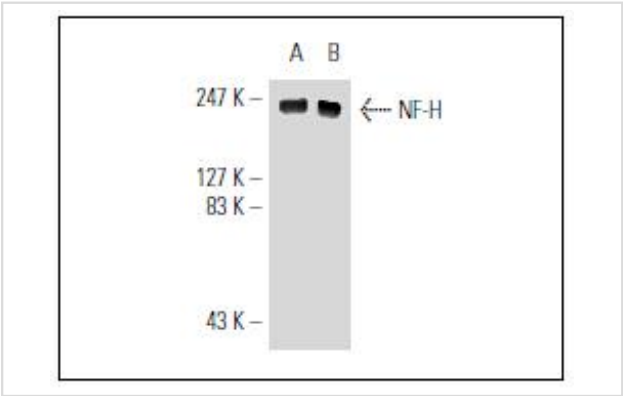
Description

Product Name	NF-H Antibody
Host Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	2G1
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IP, IF, IHC(P)
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	A neurofilament NF-H protein isolated from a cytoskeletal preparation from brain tissue homogenate of calf origin.
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), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

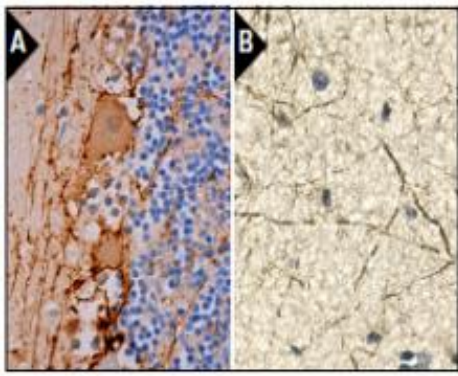
Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:1000IHC: 1:50-1:500IP: 1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein(1 ml of cell lysate)

Images



Western blot analysis of NF-H expression in rat brain (A) and mouse brain (B) tissue extracts.



Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human cerebellum tissue showing membrane and cytoplasmic staining of Purkinje cells and neuropil staining in granular layer and molecular layer (A). Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human cerebellum tissue showing membrane and cytoplasmic staining of Purkinje cells and neuropil staining in granular layer and molecular layer (B).

Background

Neurofilament-H (NF-H), for neurofilament heavy polypeptide, a member of the intermediate filament family, is a major component 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.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only