

Anti-Nogo Receptor Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO15689**Specification**

Anti-Nogo Receptor Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IP
Primary Accession	Q9BZR6
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-Nogo Receptor Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse.

Anti-Nogo Receptor Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 65078

Other Names

Reticulon-4 receptor, Nogo receptor, NgR, Nogo-66 receptor, RTN4R, NOGOR

Calculated MW

66 kDa KDa

Application Details

WB 1:1000-1:5000
IP 1:50

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human Nogo Receptor

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-Nogo Receptor Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name RTN4R

Synonyms NOGOR

Function

Receptor for RTN4, OMG and MAG (PubMed:12037567, PubMed:12068310, PubMed:12089450, PubMed:12426574, PubMed:12839991, PubMed:16712417, PubMed:18411262, PubMed:19052207). Functions as a receptor for the sialylated gangliosides GT1b and GM1 (PubMed:18411262). Besides, functions as a receptor for chondroitin sulfate proteoglycans (By similarity). Can also bind heparin (By similarity). Intracellular signaling cascades are triggered via the coreceptor NGFR (PubMed:12426574). Signaling mediates activation of Rho and downstream reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton (PubMed:16712417, PubMed:22325200). Mediates axonal growth inhibition (PubMed:12839991, PubMed:19052207, PubMed:28892071). Plays a role in regulating axon regeneration and neuronal plasticity in the adult central nervous system. Plays a role in postnatal brain development. Required for normal axon migration across the brain midline and normal formation of the corpus callosum. Protects motoneurons against apoptosis; protection against apoptosis is probably mediated via interaction with MAG. Acts in conjunction with RTN4 and LINGO1 in regulating neuronal precursor cell motility during cortical development. Like other family members, plays a role in restricting the number dendritic spines and the number of synapses that are formed during brain development (PubMed:22325200).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid- anchor, GPI-anchor. Membrane raft. Cell projection, dendrite {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q99PI8}. Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q99PI8}. Perikaryon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q99M75}. Note=Detected along dendrites and axons, close to synapses, but clearly excluded from synapses {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q99PI8}

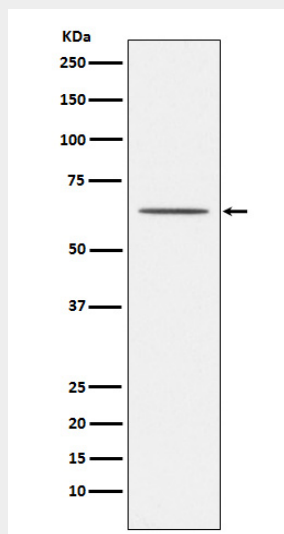
Tissue Location

Widespread in the brain but highest levels in the gray matter. Low levels in heart and kidney; not expressed in oligodendrocytes (white matter).

Anti-Nogo Receptor Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Nogo Receptor Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

Western blot analysis of Nogo Receptor expression in HepG2 cell lysate.