10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Anti-Neuropilin-1 (a1 CUB Domain) Antibody

Catalog # AN1856

Specification

Anti-Neuropilin-1 (a1 CUB Domain) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	O14786
Reactivity	**Bovine**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Mouse Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**
Calculated MW	**103134**

Anti-Neuropilin-1 (a1 CUB Domain) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**8829**

Other Names
NRP1, VEGF 165, VEGFR

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC~~1:100~500

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Anti-Neuropilin-1 (a1 CUB Domain) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-Neuropilin-1 (a1 CUB Domain) 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Neuropilin-1 (a1 CUB Domain) Antibody - Images

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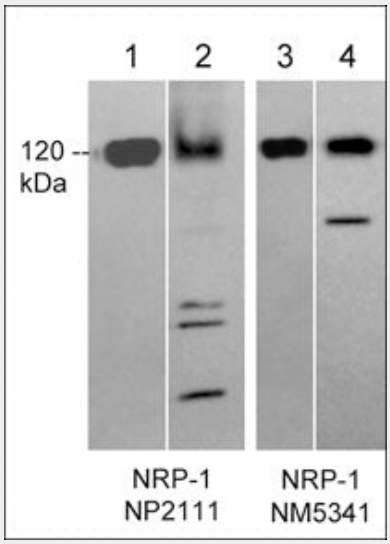

Western blot image of recombinant human Neuropilin-1 (lanes 1 & 3) and human PC3 cells (lanes 2 & 4). The blots were probed with rabbit polyclonal anti-Neuropilin-1 (NP2111) (lanes 1 & 2) or with mouse monoclonal anti-Neuropilin-1 (lanes 3 & 4).

Anti-Neuropilin-1 (a1 CUB Domain) Antibody - Background

Neuropilins are transmembrane proteins that contain two CUB domains (a1 and a2), two coagulation factor-like domains (b1 and b2), and a MAM domain in the extracellular region. These proteins have short cytoplasmic domains that include a PDZ-binding motif. The neuropilin (NRP) family includes NRP-1, NRP-2A, and NRP-2B. NRP-1 has been implicated as a receptor involved in axon guidance and VEGF signaling. NRP-1 mediates activation of intracellular signaling pathways through interaction with its co-receptors, Plexin-A1 and VEGFRs. The expression of NRP-1, along with the co-receptor Plexin-A1, is upregulated in neurons after central nervous system injury. The axons from these neurons cannot cross semaphorin 3A-containing regions at the site of injury. Thus, semaphorin 3A and its co-receptors, Plexin-A1 and Neuropilin-1, may have significant roles in axon regeneration after neuronal injury.