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Anti-Semaphorin-3A (Central region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1943

Specification

Anti-Semaphorin-3A (Central region) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	Q14563
Reactivity	**Bovine**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Rabbit Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**88889**

Anti-Semaphorin-3A (Central region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**10371**

Other Names
Sema3A, Semaphorin III

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-Semaphorin-3A (Central region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-Semaphorin-3A (Central region) 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-Semaphorin-3A (Central region) Antibody - Images

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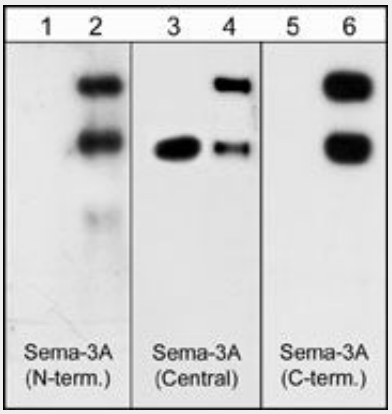
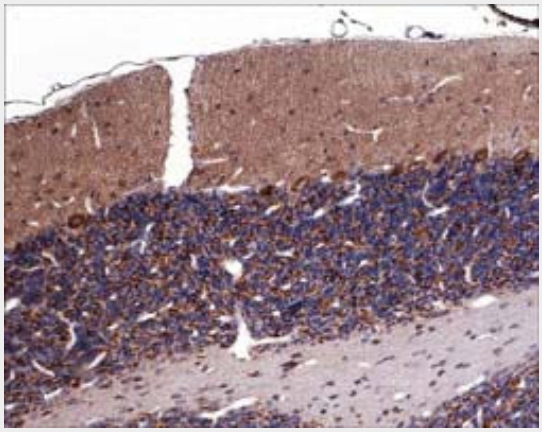


Western blots of neonatal rat brain (lanes 1, 3 & 5) and human recombinant Sema3A/Fc chimera (95/125 kDa) (lanes 2, 4 & 6). Blots were probed with anti-Sema3A (SP1401) (lanes 1 & 2), anti-Sema3A (SP1221) (lanes 3 & 4) and anti-Sema3A (SP1241) (lane 5 & 6). The antibodies recognize both the 95 kDa and 125 kDa forms of the recombinant Sema3A.



Formalin fixed, citric acid treated parafin sections of adult Rat cerebellum. Sections were probed with anti-Sema3A (SP1221) then anti-Rabbit:HRP before detection using DAB. (Images provided by Carl Hobbs and Dr. Pat Doherty at Wolfson Centre for Age-Related Diseases, King's College London).

Anti-Semaphorin-3A (Central region) Antibody - Background

One family of inhibitory axon guidance molecules is the semaphorins. The semaphorins include secreted, transmembrane, and GPI-anchored extracellular molecules that are involved in regulating axon guidance by inhibiting axons from growing toward incorrect targets. Semaphorin 3A (Sema3A) may play a particularly interesting role in limiting axon regeneration since it is expressed in meningeal fibroblasts that invade the injured spinal cord and surround the glial scar. In addition, the Sema3A co-receptors, Neuropilin-1 and Plexin-A1, are expressed on axons that regenerate up to the injured region, but do not cross this Sema3A-containing region. Thus, Sema3A and its co-receptors may have important roles in regulating axon guidance during neuronal development and after neuronal injury.