

**Anti-Semaphorin-3A (C-terminal) Antibody**  
**Catalog # AN1944****Specification**

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**Anti-Semaphorin-3A (C-terminal) Antibody - Product Information**

Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q14563</a>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Rabbit Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG</b>
Calculated MW	<b>88889</b>

**Anti-Semaphorin-3A (C-terminal) Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	<b>10371</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
Sema3A, Semaphorin III	

**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 (C-terminal) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

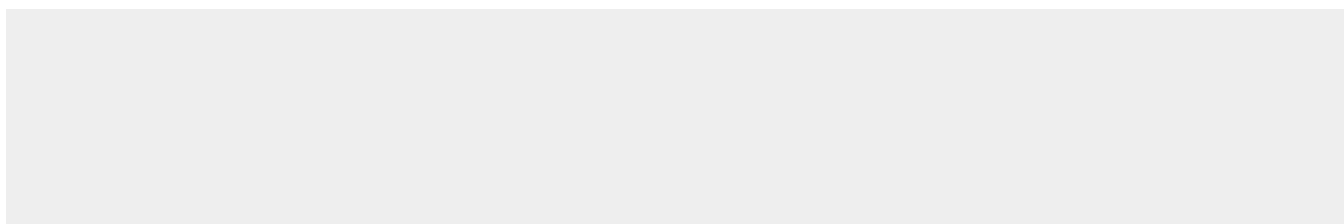
**Shipping**

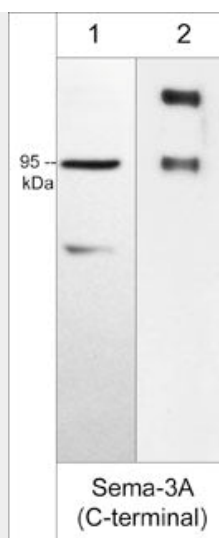
Blue Ice

**Anti-Semaphorin-3A (C-terminal) 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-Semaphorin-3A (C-terminal) Antibody - Images**



Western blot image of human A431 cells and (lane 1) and human recombinant Sema3A/Fc chimera (95/125 kDa) (lane 2). The blots were probed with rabbit polyclonal anti-Semaphorin 3A (SP1241) at a dilution of 1:1000.

#### **Anti-Semaphorin-3A (C-terminal) 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.