

Anti-Semaphorin-3A (N-terminal) Antibody
Catalog # AN1945**Specification****Anti-Semaphorin-3A (N-terminal) Antibody - Product Information**

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

Anti-Semaphorin-3A (N-terminal) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	10371
Other Names	
Sema3A, Semaphorin III	

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

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

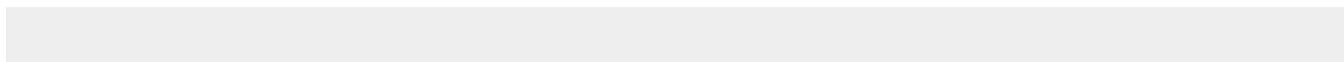
Shipping

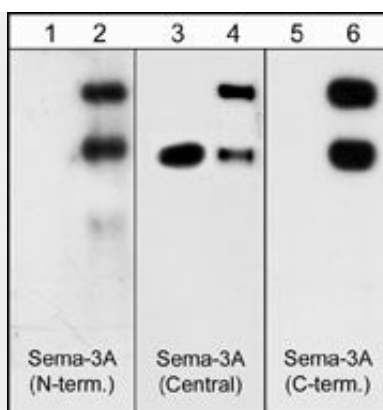
Blue Ice

Anti-Semaphorin-3A (N-terminal) Antibody - Protocols

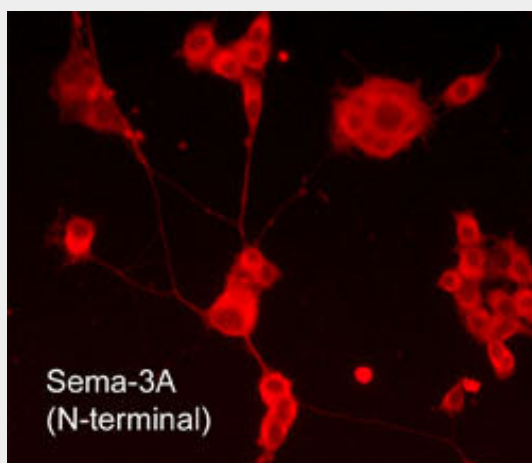
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Anti-Semaphorin-3A (N-terminal) Antibody - Images



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.



Immunocytochemical labeling of Sema-3A in aldehyde-fixed and NP-40-permeabilized NGF-differentiated PC12 cells. The cells were labeled with rabbit polyclonal Sema-3A (N-terminal) antibody (SP1401), then the antibody was detected using appropriate secondary antibody conjugated to DyLight® 594.

Anti-Semaphorin-3A (N-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.