

### **NETO1** Antibody

Catalog # ASC11370

#### **Specification**

## **NETO1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application
Primary Accession
Other Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Isotype
Application Notes

WB, IHC, IF O8TDF5

NP\_694821, 20452470 Human, Mouse, Rat

Rabbit Polyclonal

IgG

NETO1 antibody can be used for detection of NETO1 by Western blot at  $1 - 2 \mu g/mL$ .

Antibody can also be used for

immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20

μg/mL.

#### **NETO1** Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **81832** 

**Target/Specificity** 

NETO1; NETO1 antibody is predicted to not cross-react with other NETO protein family members.

### **Reconstitution & Storage**

NETO1 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

### **Precautions**

NETO1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# **NETO1 Antibody - Protein Information**

Name NETO1

**Synonyms BTCL1** 

#### **Function**

Involved in the development and/or maintenance of neuronal circuitry. Accessory subunit of the neuronal N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDAR) critical for maintaining the abundance of GRIN2A- containing NMDARs in the postsynaptic density. Regulates long-term NMDA receptor-dependent synaptic plasticity and cognition, at least in the context of spatial learning and memory (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

[Isoform 2]: Cell membrane; Single- pass type I membrane protein. Postsynaptic density



membrane. Note=Component of the postsynaptic density (PSD) of excitatory synapses. [Isoform 1]: Secreted.

### **Tissue Location**

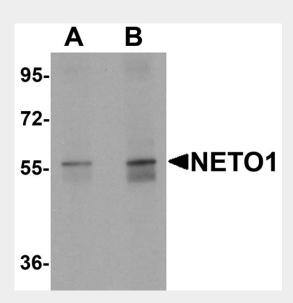
Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are retina-specific. Isoform 3 is found in retina as well as at lower levels in adult and fetal brain.

# **NETO1 Antibody - Protocols**

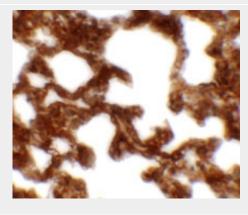
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# **NETO1 Antibody - Images**

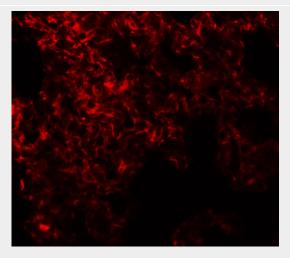


Western blot analysis of NETO1 in human lung tissue lysate with NETO1 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2  $\mu g/mL$ .





## Immunohistochemistry of NETO1 in rat lung tissue with NETO1 antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of NETO1 in rat lung tissue with NETO1 antibody at 20 μg/mL.

#### **NETO1 Antibody - Background**

NETO1 Antibody: Neuropilin and tolloid-like protein 1 (NETO1) is involved in the development and/or maintenance of neuronal circuitry. It is a type I transmembrane protein that is expressed in the brain and retina. NETO1 contains one LDL-receptor class A domain and two CUB domains and is either membrane-bound or secreted. It has three alternatively spliced isoforms, the first two of which are retina-specific and the third of which is found in both retina and brain tissue. Furthermore, as an accessory subunit of the neuronal N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDAR), it regulates long-term NMDA receptor-dependent synaptic plasticity and cognition, at least in the context of spatial learning and memory.

# **NETO1 Antibody - References**

Michishita M, Ikeda T, Nakashiba T, et al. A novel gene, Btcl1, encoding CUB and LDLa domains is expressed in restricted areas of mouse brain. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 2003; 306:680-6. Stöhr H, Berger C, Fröhlich S, et al. A novel gene encoding a putative transmembrane protein with two extracellular CUB domains and a low-density lipoprotein class A module: isolation of alternatively spliced isoforms in retina and brain. Gene 2002; 286:223-31 Straub C, Hunt DL, Yamasaki M, et al. Distinct functions of kainate receptors in the brain are determined by the auxiliary subunit Neto1. Nat. Neurosci. 2011; 14:866-73. Ng D, Pitcher GM, Szilard RK, et al. Neto1 is a novel CUB-domain NMDA receptor-interacting protein required for synaptic plasticity and learning. PLoS Biol. 2009; 7:e41