LINGO1 Antibody

Catalog No: #43744

Package Size: #43744-1 50ul #43744-2 100ul



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

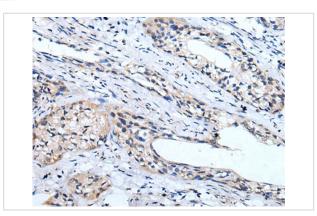
Description

Product Name	LINGO1 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total LINGO1 protein.
Immunogen Type	peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide of human LINGO1
Target Name	LINGO1
Other Names	LERN1; LRRN6A; UNQ201
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: Q96FE5NCBI Gene ID: 84894
Concentration	0.5mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1: 10-50

Images



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer tissue using LINGO1 Antibody at dilution 1/20, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x200)

Background

Lingo-1 is a 614-amino acid protein that plays an important role in the negative regulation of myelination by oligodendrocytes in the central nervous system (CNS). Lingo-1 is a nervous system-specific transmembrane protein that interacts with NgR1 and p75 to make up a receptor complex that binds to Nogo, a protein that inhibits axonal regeneration. Reduction of Lingo-1 activity downregulates RhoA (a protein related to cytoskeleton regulation) activity, promotes oligodendrocyte differentiation, and increases axonal myelination in neuronal tissues. Conversely, overexpression of

Lingo-1 activates RhoA and inhibits oligodendrocyte differentiation and myelination. Lingo-1 up-regulation may be a characteristic of activity-induced neural plasticity responses. Lingo-1 may be a critical deterrent of myelin and nerve fiber repair in multiple sclerosis, an inflammatory disease that causes gradual destruction of myelin in the CNS.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.