

Rabbit NOG Polyclonal Antibody | anti-NOG antibody

NOG antibody - middle region

CATALOG # AAA200858	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Cow, Dog, Horse, Human, Mouse, Pig, Rat, Sheep	APPLICATIONS Western Blot
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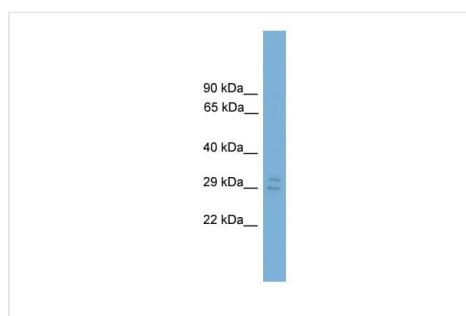
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

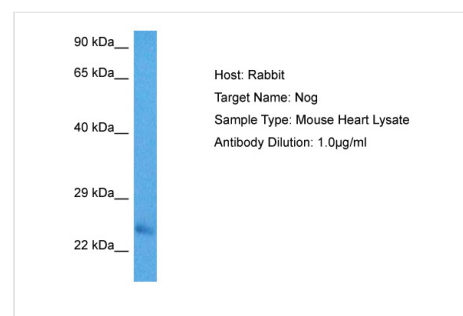
NOG; Polyclonal Antibody; NOG antibody - middle region; anti-NOG antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Cow, Dog, Horse, Human, Mouse, Pig, Rat, Sheep
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity/Purification	Affinity Purified
Form/Format	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Sequence	Synthetic peptide with the following region: GG HYDPGFMATS PPEDRPGGGG GAAGGAEDLA ELDQLLRQRP SGAMPSEI
Sequence Length	232
Applicable Applications for anti-NOG antibody	WB (Western Blot)
Homology	Cow: 100%; Dog: 100%; Horse: 100%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 100%; Pig: 100%; Rat: 100%; Sheep: 100%
Immunogen	The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the middle region of human NOG
Preparation and Storage	For short term use, store at 2-8 degree C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES


WB (Western Blot)

WB Suggested Anti-NOG Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml
ELISA Titer: 1:312500
Positive Control: ACHN cell lysate

WB (Western Blot)

Host: Mouse
Target Name: NOG
Sample Tissue: Mouse Heart
Antibody Dilution: 1ug/ml

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-NOG antibody	This is a rabbit polyclonal antibody against NOG. It was validated on Western Blot Target Description: The secreted polypeptide, encoded by this gene, binds and inactivates members of the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily signaling proteins, such as bone morphogenetic protein-4 (BMP4). By diffusing through extracellular matrices more efficiently than members of the TGF-beta superfamily, this protein may have a principal role in creating morphogenic gradients. The protein appears to have pleiotropic effect, both early in development as well as in later stages. It was originally isolated from Xenopus based on its ability to restore normal dorsal-ventral body axis in embryos that had been artificially ventralized by UV treatment. The results of the mouse knockout of the ortholog suggest that it is involved in numerous developmental processes, such as neural tube fusion and joint formation. Recently, several dominant human NOG mutations in unrelated families with proximal symphalangism (SYM1) and multiple synostoses syndrome (SYNS1) were identified; both SYM1 and SYNS1 have multiple joint fusion as their principal feature, and map to the same region (17q22) as this gene. All of these mutations altered evolutionarily conserved amino acid residues. The amino acid sequence of this human gene is highly homologous to that of Xenopus, rat and mouse.
Product Categories/Family for anti-NOG antibody	Polyclonal; Transcription Regulation ; Cell Structure ; Transcription Factors ; Cell Differentiation

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4885523
NCBI GeneID	9241
NCBI Accession #	NP_005441
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_005450
UniProt Accession #	Q13253
Molecular Weight	24kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	noggin
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	noggin
NCBI Official Symbol	NOG
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	SYM1; SYNS1; SYNS1A
NCBI Protein Information	noggin
UniProt Protein Name	Noggin
UniProt Gene Name	NOG
UniProt Entry Name	NOGG_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.