Anti-NOG antibody

Cat. No.	ml263592
Package	25 μl/100 μl/200 μl
Storage	-20°C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol

Product overview

Description	Anti-NOG rabbit polyclonal antibody
Applications	ELISA, IHC
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human NOG
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Content	1.4 mg/ml
Host species	Rabbit
Ig class	Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification

Target information

Symbol	NOG
Full name	noggin
Synonyms	SYM1; SYNS1; SYNS1A
Swissprot	Q13253

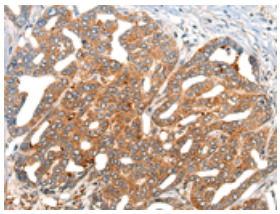
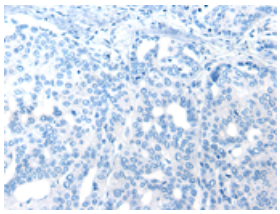
Target Background

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.

Applications

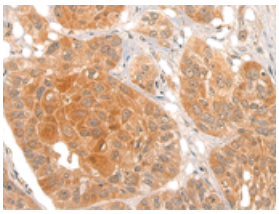
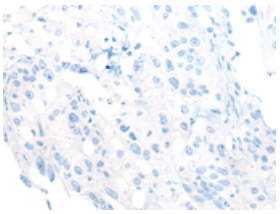
Immunohistochemistry

Predicted cell location: Cytoplasm
Positive control: Human liver cancer
Recommended dilution: 30-150

The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using ml263592(NOG Antibody) at dilution 1/40, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: ×200)

Predicted cell location: Cytoplasm
Positive control: Human esophagus cancer
Recommended dilution: 30-150

The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using ml263592(NOG Antibody) at dilution 1/40, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: ×200)

ELISA

Recommended dilution: 5000-10000

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