Neurofilament (ABT208) IHC kit

CatalogNo: IHCM6895

Key Features

Host Species
- Mouse

Reactivity
- Human,

Applications
- IHC

Isotype
- IgG2b,Kappa

Recommended Dilution Ratios

Storage

Storage*	2°C to 8°C/1 year

Basic Information

Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Number	ABT208

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Neurofilament AA range: 400-543
Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human Neurofilament protein, especilaly NF-L protein.

Target Information

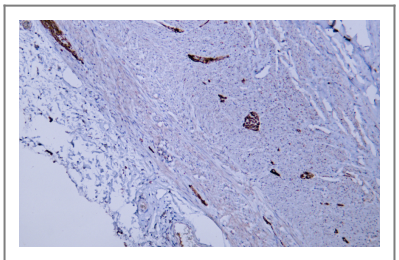
Gene name	NEFL NF68 NFL

Protein Name	Neurofilament

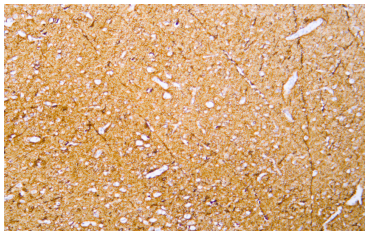
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	4747;	P07196;

Cellular Localization	Cytoplasmic
Tissue specificity	Cytoplasmic
Function	Caution:The sequence shown here is derived from an Ensembl automatic analysis pipeline and should be considered as preliminary data.,Disease:Defects in NEFL are the cause of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 1F (CMT1F) [MIM:607734]. CMT1F is a form of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, the most common inherited disorder of the peripheral nervous system. Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease is classified in two main groups on the basis of electrophysiologic properties and histopathology: primary peripheral demyelinating neuropathy or CMT1, and primary peripheral axonal neuropathy or CMT2. Neuropathies of the CMT1 group are characterized by severely reduced nerve conduction velocities (less than 38 m/sec), segmental demyelination and remyelination with onion bulb formations on nerve biopsy, slowly progressive distal muscle atrophy and weakness, absent deep tendon reflexes, and hollow feet. CMT1F is characterized by onset in infancy or childhood (range 1 to 13 years).,Disease:Defects in NEFL are the cause of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2E (CMT2E) [MIM:607684]. CMT2E is an autosomal dominant form of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2. Neuropathies of the CMT2 group are characterized by signs of axonal regeneration in the absence of obvious myelin alterations, normal or slightly reduced nerve conduction velocities, and progressive distal muscle weakness and atrophy.,Domain:The extra mass and high charge density that distinguish the neurofilament proteins from all other intermediate filament proteins are due to the tailpiece extensions. This region may form a charged scaffolding structure suitable for interaction with other neuronal components or ions.,Function:Neurofilaments usually contain three intermediate filament proteins: L, M, and H which are involved in the maintenance of neuronal caliber.,miscellaneous:NF-L is the most abundant of the three neurofilament proteins and, as the other nonepithelial intermediate filament proteins, it can form homopolymeric 10-nm filaments.,PTM:O-glycosylated.,similarity:Belongs to the intermediate filament family.,subunit:Interacts with RGNEF.,

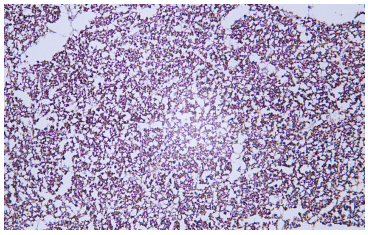
Validation Data



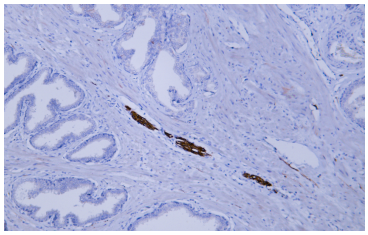
Human appendix tissue was stained with Anti-Neurofilament (ABT208) Antibody



Human cerebrum tissue was stained with Anti-Neurofilament (ABT208) Antibody



Human hippocampus tissue was stained with Anti-Neurofilament (ABT208) Antibody



Human prostatic adenocarcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-Neurofilament (ABT208) Antibody

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
Neurofilament (ABT208) IHC kit