兔抗 NOG 多克隆抗体

中文名称： 兔抗 NOG 多克隆抗体

英文名称： Anti-NOG rabbit polyclonal antibody

别　　名： noggin; SYM1; SYNS1; SYNS1A

相关类别： 一抗

储　　存： 冷冻（-20℃）

宿　　主： Rabbit

抗　　原： NOG

反应种属： Human, Mouse

标 记 物： Unconjugate

克隆类型： rabbit polyclonal

技术规格

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 numer

	ous 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:	ELISA, IHC
Name of antibody:	NOG
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide of human NOG
Full name:	noggin
Synonyms:	SYM1; SYNS1; SYNS1A
SwissProt:	Q13253
ELISA Recommended dilution:	5000-10000
IHC positive control:	Human gastric cancer and Human liver cancer
IHC Recommend dilution:	25-100