

ARG23031 anti-Myelin Basic Protein antibody [12]

Package: 1 ml
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rat Monoclonal antibody [12] recognizes Myelin Basic Protein Rat anti MBP antibody, clone 12 recognizes myelin basic protein from a wide range of species. The antibody reacts weakly with peptides ending in the Phe 91 where the 91-92 Phe-Phe bond is broken. Synthetic peptide 82-99 reacts very well, as does intact MBP. Further epitope analysis indicates binding to a region defined by amino acids 82-87 (DENPVV). Rat anti MBP antibody, clone 12 has been reported as being suitable for use in Western blotting (Glynn et al. 1987).
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat, Bov, Chk, Gpig, Pig, Rb, Sheep
Tested Application	ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, RIA, WB
Host	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	12
Isotype	IgG2a
Target Name	Myelin Basic Protein
Species	Bovine
Immunogen	Bovine MBP.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Myelin A1 protein; MBP; Myelin membrane encephalitogenic protein; Myelin basic protein

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
	IHC-P	Assay-dependent
	RIA	Assay-dependent
	WB	Assay-dependent
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

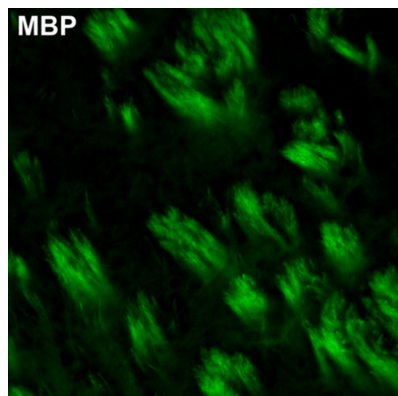
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Unpurified.
Buffer	Tris and 0.1% Sodium azide

Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

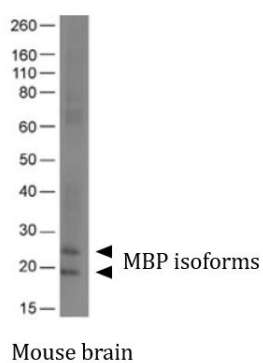
Gene Symbol	MBP
Gene Full Name	myelin basic protein
Background	The protein encoded by the classic MBP gene is a major constituent of the myelin sheath of oligodendrocytes and Schwann cells in the nervous system. However, MBP-related transcripts are also present in the bone marrow and the immune system. These mRNAs arise from the long MBP gene (otherwise called "Golli-MBP") that contains 3 additional exons located upstream of the classic MBP exons. Alternative splicing from the Golli and the MBP transcription start sites gives rise to 2 sets of MBP-related transcripts and gene products. The Golli mRNAs contain 3 exons unique to Golli-MBP, spliced in-frame to 1 or more MBP exons. They encode hybrid proteins that have N-terminal Golli aa sequence linked to MBP aa sequence. The second family of transcripts contain only MBP exons and produce the well characterized myelin basic proteins. This complex gene structure is conserved among species suggesting that the MBP transcription unit is an integral part of the Golli transcription unit and that this arrangement is important for the function and/or regulation of these genes. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	The classic group of MBP isoforms (isoform 4-isoform 14) are with PLP the most abundant protein components of the myelin membrane in the CNS. They have a role in both its formation and stabilization. The smaller isoforms might have an important role in remyelination of denuded axons in multiple sclerosis. The non-classic group of MBP isoforms (isoform 1-isoform 3/Golli-MBPs) may preferentially have a role in the early developing brain long before myelination, maybe as components of transcriptional complexes, and may also be involved in signaling pathways in T-cells and neural cells. Differential splicing events combined with optional post-translational modifications give a wide spectrum of isomers, with each of them potentially having a specialized function. Induces T-cell proliferation. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	33 kDa
PTM	Several charge isomers of MBP; C1 (the most cationic, least modified, and most abundant form), C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8-A and C8-B (the least cationic form); are produced as a result of optional PTM, such as phosphorylation, deamidation of glutamine or asparagine, arginine citrullination and methylation. C8-A and C8-B contain each two mass isoforms termed C8-A(H), C8-A(L), C8-B(H) and C8-B(L), (H) standing for higher and (L) for lower molecular weight. C3, C4 and C5 are phosphorylated. The ratio of methylated arginine residues decreases during aging, making the protein more cationic. The N-terminal alanine is acetylated (isoform 3, isoform 4, isoform 5 and isoform 6). Arg-241 was found to be 6% monomethylated and 60% symmetrically dimethylated. Phosphorylated by TAOX2, VRK2, MAPK11, MAPK12, MAPK14 and MINK1.



ARG23031 anti-Myelin Basic Protein antibody [12] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Mouse Brain stained with ARG23031 anti-Myelin Basic Protein antibody [12] at 1:1000 dilution.

From Claudia Capitini et al. FASEB J. (2022), [doi: 10.1096/fj.202201276R](https://doi.org/10.1096/fj.202201276R), Fig. 5D.



ARG23031 anti-Myelin Basic Protein antibody [12] WB image

Western blot: Mouse brain tissue lysate stained with ARG23031 anti-Myelin Basic Protein antibody [12].