

Anti-RTN4 antibody



Catalog Number: 176566

Product name

Anti-RTN4 antibody

Specificity

Human, Mouse

Antibody description

Rabbit monoclonal antibody to RTN4

Preparation

This antigen of this antibody was synthetic peptide within human nogo aa 111-160 / 1192.

Formulation

Liquid, 1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol.
Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage

Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Clonality

Monoclonal

Ig Type

IgG

Applications

WB, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP, FC

Dilutions

WB: 1:500-1:2,000

ICC/IF: 1:50-1:200

IHC-P: 1:50-1:200

FC: 1:50-1:100

IP: 1:10-1:50

Validations

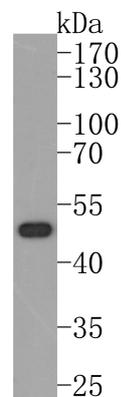


Fig1.; Western blot analysis of Nogo on HeLa cell lysates. Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (1/500) was used in 5% BSA at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:200,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

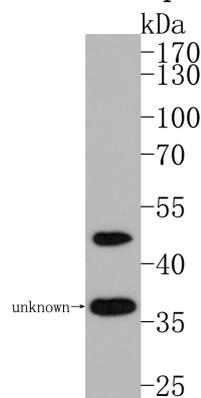


Fig2.; Western blot analysis of Nogo on mouse skeletal muscle tissue lysates. Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (1/500) was used in 5% BSA at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:200,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

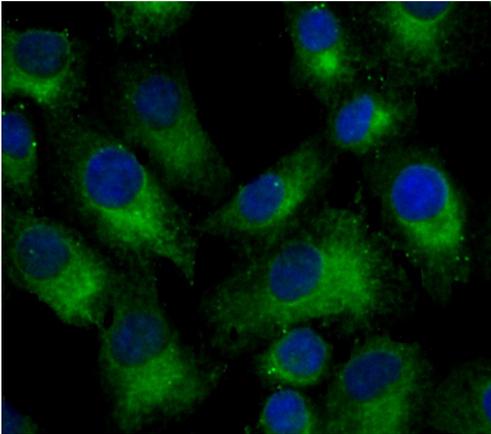


Fig3:; ICC staining of Nogo in A549 cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 10% negative goat serum for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®488 conjugate-Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

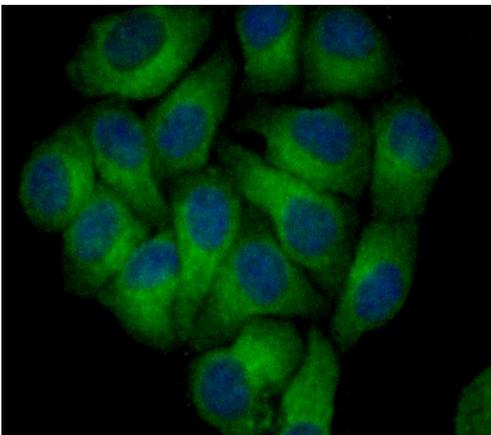
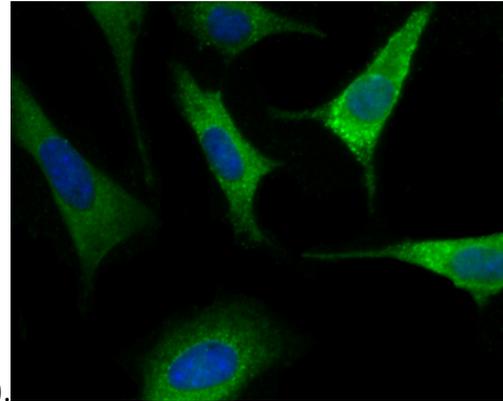
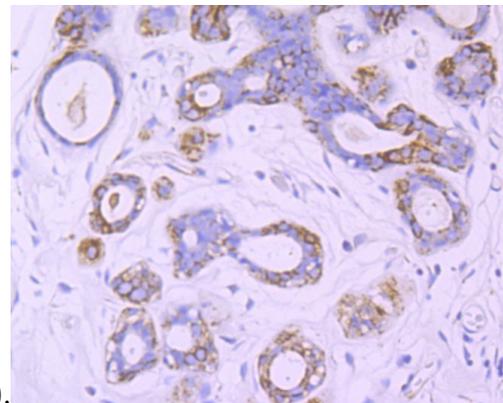


Fig4:; ICC staining of Nogo in HepG2 cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 10% negative goat serum for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®488 conjugate-Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI



(blue).

Fig5:; ICC staining of Nogo in SH-SY5Y cells (green). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 10% negative goat serum for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®488 conjugate-Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI



(blue).

Fig6:; Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast tissue using anti-Nogo antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

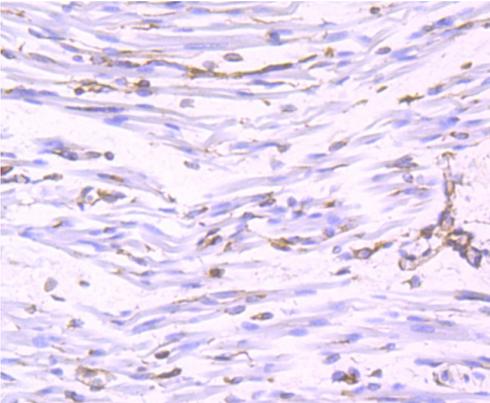


Fig7:; Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human fetal skeletal muscle tissue using anti-Nogo antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

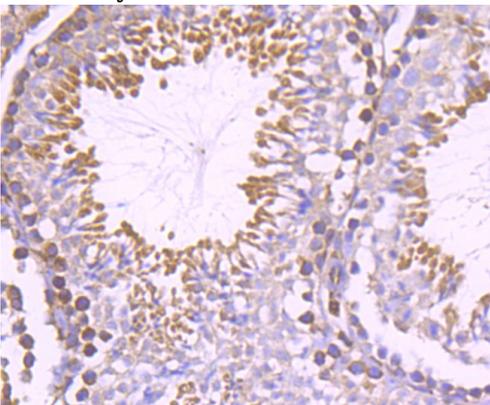


Fig8:; Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse testis tissue using anti-Nogo antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen.

Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

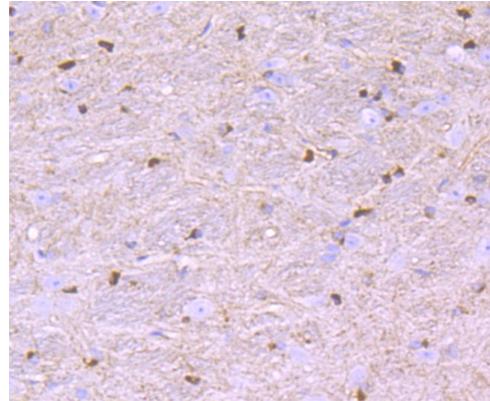


Fig9:; Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-Nogo antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

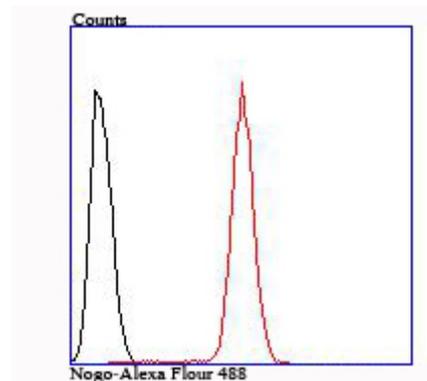


Fig10:; Flow cytometric analysis of Nogo was done on HeLa cells. The cells were fixed, permeabilized and stained with the primary antibody (1/50) (red). After incubation of the primary antibody at room temperature for an hour, the cells were stained with a Alexa Fluor®488 conjugate-Goat anti-Rabbit IgG Secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution for 30 minutes. Unlabelled sample was used as a control (cells without incubation with primary antibody;

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black).