

RTN4RL1 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP5265b

Specification

RTN4RL1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	Q86UN2
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	49065
Antigen Region	326-355

RTN4RL1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 146760

Other Names

Reticulon-4 receptor-like 1, Nogo receptor-like 2, Nogo-66 receptor homolog 2, Nogo-66 receptor-related protein 3, NgR3, RTN4RL1 ([HGNC:21329](http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=21329))

Target/Specificity

This RTN4RL1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 326-355 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human RTN4RL1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
FC~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

RTN4RL1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RTN4RL1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name RTN4RL1 ([HGNC:21329](#))

Function Cell surface receptor. Plays a functionally redundant role in postnatal brain development and in regulating axon regeneration in the adult central nervous system. Contributes to normal axon migration across the brain midline and normal formation of the corpus callosum. Protects motoneurons against apoptosis; protection against apoptosis is probably mediated by MAG. Plays a role in inhibiting neurite outgrowth and axon regeneration via its binding to neuronal chondroitin sulfate proteoglycans. Binds heparin (By similarity). Like other family members, plays a role in restricting the number dendritic spines and the number of synapses that are formed during brain development (PubMed:[22325200](#)). Signaling mediates activation of Rho and downstream reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton (PubMed:[22325200](#)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Membrane raft. Perikaryon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q80WD0}. Cell projection {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q80WD0}. Note=Localized to the surface of neurons, including axons. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q80WD0}

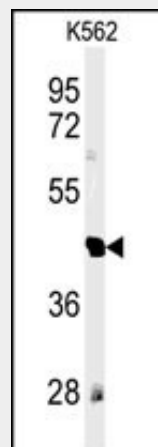
Tissue Location

Predominantly expressed in brain. Expressed at lower levels in kidney, lung, mammary gland, placenta, salivary gland, skeletal muscle and spleen.

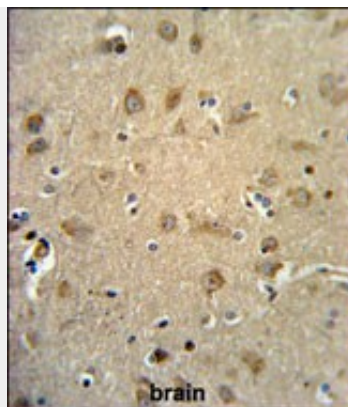
RTN4RL1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

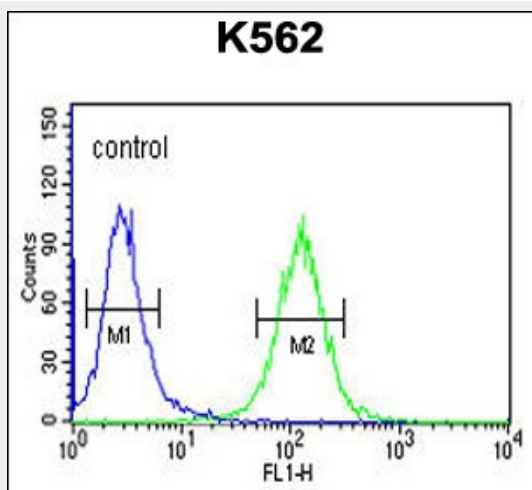
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

RTN4RL1 Antibody (C-term) - Images

Western blot analysis of RTN4RL1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP5265b) in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).RTN4RL1 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



RTN4RL1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP5265b) IHC analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human brain tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the RTN4RL1 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



RTN4RL1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP5265b) flow cytometric analysis of K562 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

RTN4RL1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

RTN4RL1 may play a role in regulating axonal regeneration and plasticity in the adult central nervous system.

RTN4RL1 Antibody (C-term) - References

Lauren, J., et al. Mol. Cell. Neurosci. 24(3):581-594(2003) Barton, W.A., et al. EMBO J. 22(13):3291-3302(2003) Pignot, V., et al. J. Neurochem. 85(3):717-728(2003)